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Baptist Register
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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 1.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 53.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., SIXTH-DAY, MARCH 5, 1841. [$2.50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

UNION SPRINGS, FEB. 21, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of Feb. 5 was duly received, for which I thank you. I was not disappointed in regard to your answer to my main inquiry. I supposed that in this section, the Churches of the Seventh-day Baptists generally consider a belief in the Trinity indispensable to church fellowship. Therefore, as I am a conscientious believer in the proper unity of God, I can have no prospect of a particular connection with them. Nevertheless, I cannot help entertaining a high respect for these Churches as advocates for the unchangeable law of God and the Sabbath which it enjoins. Consequently, I shall be happy to read the Register; and I regard your proposal as kind and liberal; and if I can furnish any thing which the editors shall deem subservient to the interests of religion, I shall be willing to do so, as far as my health and circumstances shall permit, and the nature of the case may appear to demand. I was not able to determine, with certainty, from your letter, how far articles on controverted subjects would be admissible, even provided they should be written with "a spirit of kindness, and without censoriousness." Probably, it would not be deemed consistent fully to answer my wishes in that respect. Nevertheless, I I may be heard on many subjects in regard to which there is no essential disagreement, on which it may be generally thought advantageous to discuss: and I expect no other indulgence than what may be deemed reasonable. I shall endeavor to write for general edification and profit; and shall be glad to interchange views with others who may contribute to your columns; and to learn the success which you meet with in the cause of the Redeemer, especially as it regards the Sabbath.

In regard to this item of Christian practice, I can most cordially co-operate with the Sabbatarians. It is a matter of great consolation to me, that there is a remnant who "keep the commandments of God" *entire*—that with them the Decalogue, "written with God's own finger," has undergone no supervision by men—and that for keeping the seventh-day of the week as a day of holy rest, they are able to bring the sanction of a divine positive precept; and hence have the enlightened and peculiar satisfaction, arising from the consciousness that in so doing they are obeying the will of God. I tender to you therefore, Dear Sir, and all the brethren in your connection, the sympathies of my heart, and the effusions of my pen, together with my example and influence:—believing, that notwithstanding the gigantic power of custom and prejudice, combined with ministerial talent and effort in favor of a supposed First-day institution—the great self-denial required to effect a general reformation in the Churches—and the numerous obstacles which are to be met and overcome; our labor will not be in vain in the Lord. This, my confidence, is based, supremely, in the truth of God, and the energy of his spirit; and, subordinately, in the enlightened, faithful and persevering efforts of those whom he is raising, and will raise up, in these last days, to advocate the cause. As sure as anti-christ must fall; the partial and obstinate blindness of the Jews be removed; and "the fulness of the Gentiles come in," *the day* which God has designated for his special service, and the rest of his people, will be generally observed. If we should not live to see a great advance in this cause, others will come after us that will see it. Yea, I am not without strong expectation, that even we of this generation will yet witness mighty results in this holy enterprize. The work before us is confessedly arduous and difficult, and comparatively but few are engaged in it; and we may have frequent occasion to imitate the faith of that enviable "friend of God, who against hope believed in hope." Nevertheless, the victory will eventually turn on our side. Already, some encouraging things may be discovered. The subject of a weekly Sabbath is receiving more attention, of late, than formerly; and many reflecting christians are beginning to discover the want of a Divine warrant for a first-day institution—and although some are passing to the extreme, of "no Sabbath," there is encouragement derived from this increased attention to the subject. Further investigation will cure this evil, and candid christians will eventually settle on the true ground. There are some who would make us believe that in the present state of things, we must either have a first-day Sabbath, or no Sabbath, and [illegible] would repress investigation into the real merits of the case. This is strange philosophy for Christians! What! shall we give up a Divine institution, and adhere to one based on human certainty only, for fear that both will be neglected? Nay; let us rather "speak God's words unto men, whether they will hear, or forbear." When the baselessness of a first-day Sabbath is discovered, it is not strange that some should run to the opposite extreme of "no Sabbath." But this is not the case with all. There are, and will be those who will search deep into the merits of this subject, and hence will not stop, till they have discovered *the true seventh-day rest—the Sabbath* which is based upon the high and unchanged appointment of the living God. Hence, let us be thankful and courageous, and persevere with everlasting ardor.

Respectfully, yours in Christ,
JABEZ CHADWICK.

Mother's Department.

THE MOTHER'S EXAMPLE.

An Address delivered before the United Maternal Associations of Boston, in Park street Church, Oct. 20, 1840, by J. S. C. Abbott, Pastor of the Elliott church, Roxbury, Mass.

The question which every Christian mother deems more important than almost every other is, "How may I best promote the moral and spiritual welfare of my children?" This question I shall now very briefly endeavor to answer:

It is by endeavoring to be ourselves precisely what we wish our children to be.

We must cultivate most assiduously ourselves the same traits of character we wish them to possess. We transmit far more surely to them our moral than our physical image. Would you have the features of your children tranquil, smiling, expressive of a peaceful, a benevolent, and a cheerful heart? Let such, invariably be the expression of your own countenance. Would you have your children cultivate pleasing manners, refined and gentle movements?—Study ever to exhibit before them the model you wish them to imitate. Do you desire that they should avoid all those coarse and vulgar tones which grate harshly upon the ear? At all times let your voice be attuned to those soft and placid notes, with which you wish them to speak in concert. Let your children never, under any circumstances, hear from your lips an expression or a sound, which you would not be happy to hear from theirs. Do you wish your children to have their passions under control; to be able to govern their feelings under provocations; never to be angry, or peevish, or irritable? Show them, by your own practice, how to control their passions.—Let them see that none of the annoyances of life can ruffle the disciplined equanimity of your feelings; that when a careless servant spoils the dinner, or you hear the crash of the falling china, you can conquer your own spirit. It requires no greater effort for us to meet calmly our annoyances, than it does for our children to meet theirs. Do you wish your children to love God, to manifest a cheerful and grateful trust in his goodness? Then let it shine forth in your countenance, in your expressions, in all your demeanor; in your cheerful acquiescence in the divine will, continually, on every bright as well as every dark day.—Would you have your children endeavor to promote the happiness of the family of brothers and sisters, by good nature, by an obliging disposition, by a willingness to relinquish their own wishes to gratify others? Show them how. Let the first accents of your voice in the morning, and the last in the evening, be those of cheerfulness and affection. Let no frown cloud your brow. Be yourself, amid troubles and trials of life, the angel of harmony and joy in your family. Do you desire that your children should in all respects possess the spirit of Christ; that they should love their Savior, imitate his character, receive the impress of his image, and be educated for a happy immortality? Let your children see the image of Christ reflected brightly from your heart; and continually endeavor to adorn your own character by all the graces of a Christian spirit, and all the sympathies of heaven.—Thus endeavor, in all respects, to be yourself precisely what you wish your children to be. Make yourself, if possible, the pattern which you wish them to imitate.

This is the way, efficacious above all others, to influence the human heart. And now permit me to introduce a few thoughts to impress this truth upon the mind.

1. *This influence is of great avail, because it is incessantly operating.* We cannot always be talking to our children; and if we could, we should only weary and deaden their sensibilities. But the influence of example is continually operating and continually delighting. It never wearies and is never inopportune. In the morning, at noon-tide, and in the evening; in sickness and in health; in duty and in pleasure; when happy and when sorrowful, it is ever winning the love, and moulding the characters of all the inmates of our dwellings. The constancy of this influence does but increase its welcomeness and its efficacy. And there are few children who under such an example, from the cradle to the time they leave the parental roof, can fail to become amiable and lovely.

2. *This influence is all important, because impressions conveyed through the eye, are always more deep and lasting than those conveyed through the ear.*

We hear a battle described in the most glowing language of eloquence. How faint the impression, compared with what it would be to witness the horrible scene of carnage and agony! And so it is with more placid events. What description of a sunrise or a sunset among the Alps, can convey those emotions which overwhelm the beholder of this scene of grandeur and of loveliness? We may urge upon our children, in the most forcible language, all the duties of life, and describe with glowing eloquence those virtues which are lovely and of good report, but the impression is feebleness itself compared with what it would be, were we to present before their eyes a living example of these virtues.—They may forget our words, but they cannot forget our conduct. Can one of you forget the habitual character of your parents? Is not the impress of your mother's character now before your eyes? We easily forget what we hear, but memory is tenacious of what we see. Instruct your children through their eyes, and your instructions will be remembered.

3. *The influence of your example will greatly enforce the instruction of your lips.* If we carefully avoid those practices against which we caution our children—if we are the exemplars of those virtues which we enjoin upon them, our instruction is invested with the greatest power. We then sway the sceptre of resistless dignity and authority. But if we teach one thing and do another, we may be sure that our *doings* will be imitated, rather than our *teachings* obeyed. The tendency of depraved human nature is downward. If our precept and practice be discordant, there is no question which influence our children will follow. But if we illustrate by our lives the teachings of our lips—if we form an indissoluble union between precept and practice, we have the perfection of human influence; and we may with great confidence anticipate God's accompanying blessing. Inconsistency here has brought down the grey hairs of many parents in sorrow to the grave.

4. *The [illegible] influence of [illegible] shows the importance of [illegible] our own hearts.* With the [illegible] of this influence we are all familiar. Often we see a group of children playing pleasantly together, when a peevish, irascible child enters, and in a few moments the ill-nature of the invader [illegible] like contagion to every heart. There is a mysterious influence by which the emotions of our hearts are transmitted to others, awakening the same emotions there. As all nature reflects the rays of the [illegible] sun, the most distant world catch and throw back his effulgence; thus, if our hearts beam brightly and warmly with affection and cheerfulness, the hearts of those around us will imbibe the warmth, and transfuse and reflect the beloved influence. The simple possession of an estimable character, is a power which, like the [illegible] rays, never sleeps and never dies. It must shine. Its beauty must be seen. Its mild, resistless power must foster the growth of every virtue.

5. *Example alone can prove the sincerity of our instructions.* A mother urges upon her child the feelings and the character she wishes her to cultivate. And yet she herself cultivates a different character, and cherishes different feelings. She says to her child, 'If your brother or sister does wrong, you should not be angry or speak harshly, you should forgive.' And yet when an ignorant servant does wrong, the same child hears from a mother's lips expressions which are significant of any thing but an amiable, serene, and forgiving spirit. Now, any child is enough of a logician to say, "It is as important that mother should take care of her heart, as it is that I should take care of mine. If her annoyances justify her conduct, my annoyances justify mine."

It is no more difficult for us to bear patiently our trials, than it is for our children to bear theirs. We have our playthings as well as they. It is true, they are of a little higher order, but they are our playthings still. And when the alabaster vase is broken, or the rich dress spoiled by the carelessness of others, our patience is tried precisely in the same manner, and probably not in a greater degree than is that of my son when one breaks his hoop, or of my daughter when one tears the frock of her doll. We smile over the playthings of our children. Are there not loftier intelligences who may smile at ours? Let me not then expect that my children will bear their annoyances with a Christian spirit, unless I show them that thus I bear my own. The moment I frame an excuse for myself, I frame the same for my child.

6. *The importance of this mode of domestic culture is enforced by the example of our Savior.* Christ came not merely to tell how to live, but by his own life to show us how. This one important object he had in view in his assumption of human nature.—He illustrated every precept by his practice. He confirmed all his instructions by his example. If it was necessary for the Savior to add to the power of his teaching by the example of his conduct, how much more important it is for us. If his words would be of no avail unless illustrated by his practices, of what avail can ours be?—Though offering himself a propitiatory sacrifice was the prominent object of his mission, yet the illustration of a holy life, by his example, was an essential part of it. It is only learning of him, and by imbibing his spirit, and walking in his steps, that we can expect his blessing.

7. *It is as important that we should take care of our own hearts, as that we should take care of our children.* God is as desirous of seeing us sanctified as of seeing them. Our souls are as valuable in his eyes as theirs. We are a little in danger of allowing our children to monopolize all the improvement which is made; and of imagining that we make some atonement for our own remissness, by our efforts and prayers for them. It is as important that our moral feelings should be under healthy discipline, as theirs should be. It is as necessary that we should be habitually devout, cheerful, gentle, kind and forgiving, as that they should possess these traits. Therefore, let us all be careful while we are endeavoring to take the motes out of our children's eyes, not to leave the beam unmoved from our own.

For these reasons I conclude, and you will all doubtless unite with me in conclusion, that the best way to promote the spiritual welfare of our children is, *to endeavor to become ourselves, in all moral qualities, precisely what we wish our children to be.*

Parent's Department.

From the Christian Witness.

FAMILY PRAYER IN THE MORNING BY MEN OF BUSINESS.

In this busy and bustling age, [illegible] to wonder if secular duties are allowed to crowd out those of a higher order. Indeed, I am myself acquainted with some, "who profess and call themselves Christians,"—men of business—who seldom or never attend morning devotion with their families.—They think that they have a sufficient excuse in the supposition, that their business would materially suffer by delay; and [illegible] were there a will, the family could not be brought together sufficiently early to [illegible] this fancied objection. What means [illegible] Christians appear to me [illegible] God's word [illegible] kingdom of God and his [illegible] all other things shall be added unto you."

The following deeply interesting [illegible] of the blessedness of family prayer, *before entering upon business* [illegible] by many with profit [illegible] and all his blessing.

"Still a [illegible] clergyman [illegible] news for myself [illegible] grace, [illegible] particularly conscientious in respect to family prayer.

"Accordingly, I persevered for many years in the [illegible] practice of [illegible] Morning and evening every member of my family was [illegible] always to be present; nor would I allow my [illegible] to be absent on any [illegible] a few years the [illegible] of [illegible] the blessings of the [illegible] followed [illegible] happiness attend my family, and prosperity my business. At length, such was my rapid increase in trade, and the necessity of [illegible] that I began to think whether family prayer did not occupy too much of our time in the morning.

"[illegible] scruples [illegible] discontinuing my [illegible] this part of my duty; but, at length, worldly interests prevailed so far, as to [illegible] with my wife, when [illegible] Notwithstanding [illegible] conscience [illegible] and commanding, that I [illegible] excuse for this fatal evil [illegible] not omit prayer altogether. My conscience was now almost seared with a hot iron; when it pleased the Lord to awaken me by a singular providence.

"One day I received a letter from a young man who had formerly been my apprentice previous to my omitting family prayer.—Not doubting but I continued domestic worship, his letter was chiefly on this subject: it was couched in the most affectionate and respectful terms; but judge of my surprise and confusion when I read these words:—"O, my dear master, never, never shall I be able sufficiently to thank you for the precious privilege with which you indulged me in your family devotions. O, sir, eternity will be too short to praise my God for what I have learnt there. It was there I first beheld my lost and wretched state as a sinner, it was there that I first knew the way of salvation, and there I first experienced the preciousness of "Christ in me the hope of glory." O, sir! permit me to say, never, never neglect those precious engagements; you have yet a family and more apprentices; may your house be the birth-place of their souls!" I could read no further; every line flashed condemnation in my face. I trembled—I shuddered—I was alarmed at the blood of my children and apprentices, that I apprehended was soon to be demanded at my soul-murdering hands!

"Filled with confusion, and bathed in tears, I fled for refuge in secret. I spread the letter before God. I agonized, and—but you can better conceive, than I describe my feelings, suffice it to say, that light broke in upon my disconsolate soul, a sense of blood-bought pardon was obtained, &c. I immediately flew to my family, presented them before the Lord, and from that day to the present, I have been faithful, and am determined through grace, that whenever business becomes too large to interfere with family prayer, I will give up the superfluous part of my business, and retain my devotion: [illegible]

"My dear Mr. [illegible] [illegible] What [illegible] for God. What a [illegible] support and comfort it would be [illegible]

Religious Department.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

[illegible]

But it is this very habit of omitting a [illegible] survey of our own character, and casting all the burden of guilt on others, that is one of the principle causes of the low state of religion. This screening one's own soul from all responsibility, by encouraging the comforting conclusion that little or no blame rests on himself, but all rests elsewhere, sustains a state of mind utterly delusive in itself, and eminently dangerous to true piety. Such a soul would not approach God with truth, humility, and brokenness of heart for the effusions of his Spirit. Its temper can hardly be other than this; "I thank the Lord, that I am not as other men." Personal repentance—grief over the state of this person's own heart is out of the question in the nature of the case. He who has laid the burden of Zion's depression on others, can have little to do with confession and brokenness of heart. And most feeble will His agency be in promoting the revival of true religion.

Who is to blame? Let the individual who is conscious of religious declension around him, knock first of all at the door of his own heart. Let him summon up and review his own religious career, as month after month has developed it. What kind of intercourse has *he* been maintaining with God? What kind of influence has *he* been exerting around him upon his fellow men? Let him not inquire what others have done or omitted. Be it there may have been great wrong elsewhere—Has there not been also in his own heart? His chief concern is with himself. He is responsible for no other man's sins. He is best prepared to set about correcting the evils around him, who has done the work of correction most thoroughly in his own heart.—*Herald.*

SYMPATHY IN RELIGION.

Extract from the Rev. Mr. Barnes' Sermons in the National Preacher, for January, 1841.

There are no sympathies so deep on any [illegible] on the subject of religion. [illegible] sympathies of the human heart are [illegible] met and satisfied, till they are met by [illegible] The hopes, the fears, the joys of [illegible] never find a corresponding object till [illegible] looks away from time, and is filled with [illegible] heaven. That aged man, once full of hope in the cheerful visions of early life, now sits down and weeps that in all [illegible] ambition, its honors, and its joys, he has never realized what he anticipated.—The [illegible] tear rolls down his cheek, worn with [illegible] and care, when he remembers how the world has flattered and betrayed him; and there he sits at the close of life, on the borders of a boundless ocean, waiting to be borne to some land of bliss which he has never yet found. He has had sympathies, hopes, fears, anticipations, which have never been satisfied by this world, which nothing now can satisfy, until the [illegible] dwell on immortality, and he can [illegible] to a heaven of boundless glory as his home. That family so tender, so amiable, so lovely, so united in sorrows and in joys, has sympathetic emotions which can never be met but by the united hope of heaven. Never will they know the richness of pure [illegible] to each other, until they are united in the service of God, and can look forward to the same heaven as their home. Never will their sorrows produce what they should produce, nor their joys be followed by the [illegible] which they should continue [illegible] their sympathies are sanctified [illegible] and parents and children unite [illegible] together the [illegible] of praise in heaven. [illegible] every [illegible] anticipations, sympathies [illegible] never fully met [illegible] of religious feeling flows over [illegible] community, melting many hearts simultaneously in the hope of heaven.

[illegible]

[illegible] IN GOD.—By confidence [illegible] faith in him, which leads the child of God to rely entirely upon [illegible] and feel that "all things work together for good to those who love God." Sometimes [illegible] providences, the [illegible] all these things are against [illegible] afflict his people willingly, but for their profit. His love to them, moves his hand to inflict the wounds that [illegible] their hearts. God's love to his children is infinitely greater than our love can be to our nearest earthly relative; and nothing short of this confidence *in his love* can make us happy in God. The reason why so many Christians never seem to enjoy the overwhelming presence and love of God is, they do not place that confidence in Him they ought to, and are not willing to put themselves unreservedly in his hands, where he can bless them. O there is often a monstrous unwillingness to let the will of God be done, lest we *suffer* by it. [illegible] was willing to suffer shame, pain and death, when the will of God required it; and every Christian should have confidence enough in God, to say to him, "Take [illegible] take away my child.—[illegible] all my earthly enjoyments [illegible] from me, and let this body [illegible] in the grave, *if the will requires it.* Not my will, but thine be done." The [illegible] is like the waves of the [illegible]

M. W. A.

THE [illegible] OF CHRIST.—Lord, the condemnation was thine, that justification might be mine; the agony thine, that the victory might be mine; the pain was thine, and the ease mine; the stripes thine, and the healing balm issuing from them mine; the vinegar and the gall were thine, that the honey and sweet might be mine; the curse was thine, that the blessing might be mine; the crown of thorns was thine, that the crown of glory might be mine; the death was thine, the life purchased by it mine; thou paid'st the price, that I might enjoy the inheritance.—*Flavel's Fountain of Life.*

A GOOD THOUGHT.—Man is but a reed, and the weakness of nature; but then he is a reed that thinks. It does not need the universe to crush him: a breath of air, a drop of water, will kill him. But even if the material universe should overwhelm him, man would be more noble than that which destroys him: because he knows that he dies, while the universe knows nothing of the advantage which it obtains over him.

Our true dignity then, consists in thought. From thence, we must derive our elevation, not from space or duration. Let us endeavor then to think well; this is the principle of morals."—*Pascal.*

PREVARICATION.—To put on the name of Christ, and not to walk in the ways of Christ, what is it else than to prevaricate with the divine name? Titus i. 16.—*Cyprian.*

Quick believers need broad shoulders.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, March 5, 1841.

PROSPECTIVE.

We this week issue to our readers the first number of the second volume of the Register, and with it, our admonition to be prepared for whatever contingencies another year may present. The past, as an index of the future, admonishes us that changes affecting the well being of souls may happen to any, or all of us. Who can refer to the close of another year, and divine what will be the condition of any now living? Who can say whether another year will find him in time or eternity? It is true, beyond a doubt, that many who are now in the bloom of health, will fall victims to death before another year has run its round. The condition of multitudes, now enjoying a probationary state, will be unalterably fixed in weal, or woe, and all that can be said of them will be, here they lie, turned to dust again! Who can inform us how many of those will be found at the right hand of God in heaven? Alas for sinners who disregard the voice of God, and wantonly sport away the day of grace, if they shall be called to their last account! Who, among the saints that now wait and pray for the triumph of Zion's king, shall be called to their reward in heaven? Multitudes doubtless will, but their names are with God; and it remains for all to have their work done, and well done, to ensure a triumphant release from their labor here. Two of the watchmen on the walls of our beloved Zion, during the past year, have finished their labors and received their reward. Shall the coming year witness the departure of others? Let the words they speak sink deep into the heart, for their labors must soon end, and as swift witnesses, they must appear at the bar of God against those who would not heed the messages of love and grace sent to them from God. Perhaps, too, our pen may fall as did our brother Campbell's, and our weekly messages cease to greet those we love. We, therefore, address you in the language of the Prophets of the Lord, "Prepare to meet thy God." We ask especial attention to the interests of the soul during the ensuing year, & exhort all to seek first the kingdom of heaven and its righteousness, that whether in life or death, all will be well. All the invitations and promises of the gospel are limited to the present time. The future is with God.

The Register is set for the defense of the gospel, and things more important than earthly interests, and civil or social relations. The church of the living God is suffering under its degeneracy. Its beauty is marred by the innovations of the man of sin, and error of almost every kind and degree is sanctioned by religious dignitaries. Human speculations have superseded gospel truths, and the commands of God are set aside as non-essentials. Against these evils, so far as light is possessed, shall we contend. That spirit that will trifle with holy things is inconsistent with the spirit of the Gospel, as also that bigotry and pride of opinion which refuses to be instructed. That this is the spirit that governs multitudes of professed religionists, is too palpable to be denied. And it can not be doubted that the prime cause of the divided state of the church, is the exercise of principles like these. Our object shall be to promote the exercise of right principles, and to persuade men to receive the unadulterated truths of the Bible, as the correct rule of faith and practice, and to exhort all to contend earnestly for the faith which was once delivered to the saints.

The time will come when that religion, which teaches supreme love to God, and unaffected benevolence to men, shall be divested of its earthly trappings, and show its original excellency and purity. The divisions in the church militant, must cease before Christ shall reign triumphantly in all our hearts. These things will take place when a worldly policy shall cease to influence the conduct of professed christians, and not till then. Notwithstanding the rapid advance that the Christian religion has made in these last days, it is manifestly true that it has made but little progress towards its pristine purity. Sectarian zeal must give place—the Bible must be received in its literal, obvious sense, without any forced constructions. The spirit of the gospel must be exercised under all circumstances, and a strife for the ascendancy cease, ere the glorious appearing of the Lord Jesus Christ. For these objects, we intend to devote our energies, trusting that the time is not far distant when truth in all its excellence shall shine forth gloriously. When we look at the Church of God in its present divided and degenerate state, our inquiry is, How long must the enemy have dominion, and the beauteous temple of God be defiled? How long shall God's holy altars be desecrated, and his holy precepts be rejected? Let the children of the kingdom lift up their voices together, against all abominations, and let them inscribe holiness to the Lord on their brows, and on the tablets of their hearts.

Those who are out of Christ we hope to benefit during our future labors. May we not successfully use our pen in showing the deformities of sin, and the excellencies of the Gospel? May we not be permitted to show the fallacy of all hopes of happiness that are not founded on the sovereign grace of the gospel, and the unhappy and dangerous case of those who are unreconciled to God? It is a service for which we aspire, and in which we have the assurance we may be of everlasting benefit to some, if not to many.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

It will be seen by the present number, that different arrangements have been made from what was anticipated in the Publishing and Editorial departments. We do not, however, intend to alter the character of the Register. Br. Greene felt it necessary for him to retire, consequently we are left to serve alone. Since the paper is left in our hands, we shall venture to assume the responsibility of issuing it, and assure our patrons that all our energies shall be devoted to making the paper as interesting and profitable as possible. The experience of about six months in editing, has convinced us that the labor will be arduous and responsible. Our fondest hopes do not promise us the approbation of all our readers. It shall be our aim, however, to labor for the edification and instruction of all; and while we shall strive to please some, we shall endeavor not to displease others. The truths of the Bible shall be sacredly regarded, and considered the highest authority on any subject that may come under our inspection.

We are happy to inform our readers that we have secured the correspondence of several individuals who, we doubt not, will be capable of interesting and profiting those who read. We hope, also, to receive communications from those who have been accustomed to write, and who are capable of giving instruction. It will be seen that we have made some alterations in the mechanical execution of the Register. These, we trust, will be acceptable to our readers. We send the paper to you as it is; if it suits you, we shall have our fondest hopes realized; if not, we trust those who are friendly to us will suggest any thing which would add to the interest of the paper, whether in its mechanical execution, or in the editorial department.

EXPLANATION.

In answer to those who inquire, "how shall we remit money to the Register office," we answer, hand it to the Agent if there is one near, if not, to the Post Master, who is authorized by a decision of the Post Master General, to remit money, free of postage, to the publishers of papers.

On the last page may be found the names of persons authorized to act as Agents for the Register. We shall, likewise, be happy to receive the assistance of others who are disposed to aid us in extending our circulation, &c. Those who thus assist us, may rest assured of receiving our gratitude, and a reasonable compensation for their services.

Those to whom we send this number, who do not intend to take the paper the ensuing year, are requested to return it to this office; being careful to name the post-office from which they received it. We trust, however, it will be the good pleasure of all who have heretofore patronized us, to continue their subscription. We can just as well supply several hundred more with the Register, as the number we now do. Our Agents are requested to have an eye to this matter. We hope, by our efforts, to merit a patronage sufficient to ensure the long continuance of a religious paper in our denomination.

"Rev."—The Editor of the New York Evangelist recommends a free use of the above title, and thinks that religious Editors, from the nature of their employment, should receive it. For ourself, we have no ambition of this kind, and have no anxiety to receive it as a Minister of the Gospel. The word, in the abstract, is like any other; but if it is used to designate the holy office of the ministry, it seems like arrogating too much, since the term was applied originally to the Divine Being. For this reason, with others, many ministers of the Gospel have declined the use of the title.

Discontinuances.—Notices to discontinue the Register have been received from several subscribers. If the expectations of our subscribers have not been met, we can not object to this course. We wish them, however, to bear in mind, that according to our terms, no paper is discontinued till all arrearages are paid.

Rev. Eli S. Bailey has accepted an invitation from the church in Adams, Jefferson Co., to labor with them for one year.—His correspondents are requested to address him accordingly. He is also Agent for the Register in that place.

Extract of a letter from brother Lucius Crandall, dated

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 18, 1841.

I feel anxious for the prosperity of the publishing interests in our denomination.— Such a thing, I suppose, may happen as that we may want some Book Printing done, and if so, I hope we shall be able to have it executed in an acceptable manner.

While I am on this subject, I wish to express a desire that some individual, or individuals, would venture to give us a good History of our denomination at their own price and risk, making up their minds to meet LOSS OR PROFIT with equal calmness and resignation, contenting themselves in view of the good done by, and the honor arising out of, the performance. I would like to say more on this point, but must leave it for the present, by only adding, that we very much need a new Hymn Book, or a revision and enlargement of the one we now have; for though it is probably as good as the generality of Hymn Books of its size, yet, in my opinion, it is too small by more than its own dimensions. It lacks both VARIETY and QUANTITY. And if the "Question Book" subject were not identified with so many gloomy reflections, I would say let us have another on the remaining parts of the New Testament.

[Relative to the History mentioned in the above extract, we remark, that it has been in the mind of some to furnish such a work to the denomination. And it will probably be undertaken, if suitable encouragement shall be given. Such a work would be of great service to us as a people.

It has also been in contemplation, by a brother well qualified for the task, to publish a "Seventh-day Baptist Manual," exhibiting the sentiments of the denomination, and showing from the scriptures that those sentiments are the doctrines of the Bible.—Ed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Boston Atlas.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Britannia, Capt. Cleland, arrived yesterday morning at her berth at East Boston, at 7 o'clock, after a very boisterous passage of 17 1-2 days, having encountered westerly gales during the whole time. She brings dates from Liverpool to February 4th, London, February 3d, evening, and Paris, February 1st, all inclusive. The news from China is confirmed. The papers speak of the probable adjustment of all the difficulties. The paragraph in the Queen's speech is to the same effect.

RELATIONS WITH THIS COUNTRY.

The London Spectator has the following passage on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, which is all we can find in regard to it.

The most interesting passage in the President's message relates to the disputed boundaries; it informs us, from the other side of the Atlantic, what our Government is doing. It seems that the mode of settling the matter is still under discussion in Downing street. The President, judging from the desire evinced by both Governments to bring the dispute respecting the North Eastern Boundary to a settlement, and from the nature of the points still under discussion, anticipates a speedy conclusion. Mr. Van Buren is not much versed in "open questions," and their value—or at least not so well as those of Downing street.

The American Government have also made a proposition for referring the Lake of the Woods boundary to arbitration, before it becomes quite so urgent and complicated a question as the Maine boundary.— That proposition also is under consideration in England.

Rumors had reached the United States of the arrival of British troops within the disputed territory. They were sent, according to the report, by Lord Sydenham, without the knowledge of Sir John Harvey; and it is said that they were only passing through, on their way to New Brunswick. If there is any foundation for this story, it certainly seems indiscreet to have thus risked collisions and further complications of so embarrassing a question.

We quote the following from the proceedings of Parliament on the 2d inst.

THE CANADAS.

Sir R. Peel asked whether the noble lord would give the house any information relative to the present state of Canada.— Was it the noble lord's intention to lay upon the table of the house, the despatches of the Governor General, bringing down the information respecting the colony to the present time?

Lord J. Russell thought that there were no despatches from the Governor General since the close of the last session of Parliament which he could lay before the House. Upon that point, however, he was not prepared to give a positive answer.

Sir R. Peel—Has any day been fixed for giving to the act of union between the two provinces?

Lord J. Russell said it was the intention of the Governor General to proclaim the union at the end of January, or the beginning of the present month, or, at all events, in sufficient time to render it unnecessary to issue writs for the assemblage of the Legislature of Upper Canada.

State of Parties in the House of Commons. —After the last general election (observes the *Liverpool Mercury*) we gave a tabular statement, calculating the majority of ministers at twenty-two, the test being, where applicated, the votes of members on the Irish Church and Corporation questions.— We find that since then there have been 94 vacancies or changes occasioned in the following manner:—19 by the death of members, 25 by resignation, 12 by accessions to the peerage and creations, 25 by acceptance of office, and 12 by the decisions of committees. We find, moreover, that in ten instances, Tories have been succeeded by Reformers—in fifteen, Reformers by Tories—thus reducing the ministerial majority to 17. How this may be effected by the coming elections, it would be idle at present to speculate.

America and England have each 800 steam vessels, but in the year 1838, the accidents to English steamers were 465, and eighty lives lost; while during the same year in America, the accidents were 272, and the loss of lives 1,921.

The London and Dublin Company's steamer Thames, on her voyage from Dublin to London, was wrecked on the Southwest rocks of the Sicilly Islands; and all on board, consisting of from sixty to seventy persons, drowned, with the exception of a lady passenger, two stewardesses, and one man. When the vessel was discovered in her perilous situation by the islanders, their boats were aground; but with great efforts they succeeded in launching a whale-boat through the breakers, and getting her under the stern of the Thames.— The commander, Captain Gray, insisted on the females being first hoisted therein, and, unfortunately, as soon as a lady and two stewardesses had been placed there, the boat broke adrift, and drove to the land. This was perceived by a sailing boat, which took her in tow, and succeeded, with great risk, in towing her to the shore in safety. By this time the wind increased almost to a hurricane, which rendered it impossible for any other boat to approach the vessel. Captain Gray then formed a raft, on which a great many of the crew got; but it was almost immediately dashed against the rocks, and all the poor fellows on it were lost, with the exception of one man, who was thrown on a perpendicular rock, and remained there till the following day, when he was rescued. The vessel became a complete wreck, and the remainder of the crew perished.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Opening of the Session.—The Queen opened Parliament in person on Tuesday. She reached the House of Lords about 2 o'clock; and was there received by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, and the other Great Officers of the crown.

After robing, her Majesty took her seat on the throne; and Prince Albert occupied a chair of state, placed for him at the Queen's left hand.

The House of Commons was summoned; and in considerable numbers, headed by the Speaker, appeared below the bar.— Then the Lord Chancellor, kneeling at the foot of the throne, presented a copy of the following Speech; which was read by the Queen in a distinct voice:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I have the satisfaction to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace.

"The posture of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of uneasiness and a source of danger to the general tranquility. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, a convention intended to effect a pacification of the Levant; to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire; and thereby to afford additional security to the peace of Europe.

"I have given directions that this convention shall be laid before you.

"I rejoice to be able to inform you, that the measures which have been adopted in execution of these engagements, have been attended with signal success; and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties had in view, are on the eve of being completely accomplished.

"In the course of these transactions, my naval forces have co-operated with those of the Emperor of Austria, and with the land and sea forces of the Sultan, and have displayed on all occasions their accustomed gallantry and skill.

"Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, to demand reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an agent of my Crown. I at the same time appointed plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese Government.

"The plenipotentiaries were by the last accounts in negotiation with the Government of China; and it will be a source of much gratification to me if that Government shall be induced by its own sense of justice to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement.

"Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal, about the execution of a treaty concluded by those Powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms honorable to both.

"I have concluded with the Argentine Republic, and with the Republic of Hayti, treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons —I have directed the estimates of the year to be laid before you.

"However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—Measures will be submitted to you without delay, which have for their object the more speedy and effectual administration of justice.— The vital importance of this subject is sufficient to ensure for it your early and most serious consideration.

"The powers of the Commissioners appointed under the Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will earnestly direct your attention to enactments which so deeply concern the interests of the community.

"It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my Parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty, and patriotism; and I humbly implore of Divine Providence, that all your councils may be so directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote by enlightened legislation the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects."

As soon as the Queen had concluded the Speech, her Majesty was handed from the Throne; and, accompanied by [illegible] Albert, she left the House.

The House of Lords re-[illegible] five o'clock. Lord Ducie mo[illegible] Address; which, with the [illegible] paragraph congratulating [illegible] the birth of the Prince[illegible] mere echo of the Speec[illegible] took a review of the stat[illegible] and at home, and was [illegible] tions at their prosperous [illegible]

The Brighton Gazett[illegible] to be increased to the ex[illegible] and that an addition is to [illegible] marines. At Portsmouth [illegible] 84, and Tweed 20 guns, [illegible] There is the same activity [illegible] tablishments as heretofore, [illegible] ships are rapidly approachin[illegible] for commission.

Gore's Liverpool Advertiser [illegible] ult. says, "the improvement in the [illegible] can trade continues, and the packet s[illegible] leave every week with excellent freights. On Thursday last, the Roscius sailed for New York with a freight amounting, in the aggregate, to little less than £1800."

Sir Astley Cooper was severely ill, and the most serious apprehensions respecting his recovery were entertained by his friends.

It is whispered among the echoes of the mountains of Lebanon, that the son-in-law of the gallant Commodore Napier is about to be *spliced* to one of the *houries* of the east, a daughter of the Prince of Lebanon. This *toward* event will consolidate the Anglo Turkish alliance.—*Malta Times.*

We are happy to hear that Mr. Charles Kemble's health is nearly re-established. He is now residing with his daughter, Mrs. Butler, and daily drives out.—*Standard.*

Christening of the Princess.—It is strongly rumored at the castle, that the christening of the Princess Royal will be postponed for a few days beyond the 10th inst. in consequence, as it is stated, of the uncertainty of the King of the Belgians being able to leave Brussels until a day or two after that period. As her Majesty is most anxious that her royal uncle should be present at the ceremony, to act as one of the sponsers in person, there is no doubt that a delay of a few days, if rendered necessary by the engagements of his Majesty at Brussels, will take place, in order to suit his convenience, of which due notice will be given.

News of the Day.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Fortifications.—In Senate Feb. 15.—Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial signed by a number of respetable persons of Pennsylvania, which stated in strong terms the defenceless condition of our maritime cities on the sea-board, and the impending danger of a foreign war and urged on Congress to make appropriations for the armament of our fortifications, the building of floating batteries for the defence of our harbors, and the construction of twenty of the first class steam frigates, and as many more smaller steam vessels. The memorial was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Merrick presented a similiar memorial for Baltimore, and the interesting debate sprung up in reference to the defence of the country generally.

The Pension Bill.—The Senate then took up the Pension Bill, for 1841, and a long discussion took place on the Florida War, brought out by the provision in the bill to appropriate $100,000 to close the contest. A motion to strike this out was lost, and the bill was passed.

In the House.—The day was spent in debating the general appropriation bill.

Resolution Offered.—Mr. Hubbard, appointed Thursday for the election of a public printer; by Mr. Norvell, that ladies introduced by Senators, may for the residue of the session, be admitted to the privilege of seats within the Senate; and from Mr. Walker, that the map of the country West of the Mississippi, made under the direction of the War Department, by J. N. Nicollet, and the report in reference to the same, be printed for the use of Congress, under the direction of the Chief of Topographical Engineers. Mr. W. accompanied the resolution with some appropriate remarks, expressive of the value of the map; after which the resolution was adopted.

The Bankrupt Bill.—The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which terminated without a definite action.

Fortifications and Defences.—In the House.—Mr. Fillmore offered a resolution, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to report a bill making the necessary appropriations for fortifications, naval armaments, and other necessary appropriations, to place the country in a proper state of defence. After a short debate the resolution was adopted.

General Appropriation Bill.—On motion of Mr. Jones, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1841; but after an unimportant debate, which occupied the time up to 4 o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Canadian Patriots.—In Senate— Feb. 17.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a memorial from Rome, N. Y., relative to the captive patriots now held in durance at Van Diemen's Land; praying that Congress will, by the resolution of their body, declare it to be the opinion of the people that the British Government, by reducing our citizens whom they captured in arms in Canada, to the condition of common felons, have departed from that humane course towards prisoners which they have professed to be in accordance with their principles, and have violated the best policy of civilized nations; and that it is regarded a severity not necessary in the case, and the exercise [illegible]ly uncalled for. On motion of Mr. [illegible] the memorial was laid upon the [illegible]

[illegible]land Road,—Mr. Smith, of [illegible]ted a report and joint reso[illegible]slature of that State, on the [illegible]tinuation of the Cumber[illegible] were, on Mr. S.'s motion, and ordered to be printed.

[illegible]tion Bill.--In the House [illegible]solved itself into a com[illegible] and resumed the con[illegible]e bill. Mr. Bell being [illegible] pending was on [illegible], to strike out all the [illegible] having reference to [illegible] North Carolina, Georgia [illegible] the expenditures con[illegible] which on being put, was [illegible] noes 73.

[illegible]—Feb. 18.—Mr. Norvell call[illegible] the resolution offered by him on the [illegible] relative to admitting ladies to the privileged seats in the Senate; but on motion of Mr. Benton, the resolution was laid upon the table, ayes 21, nays 20.

General Appropriation Bill.--In the House. The day and evening were spent in discussing this bill, in which many members participated; but the House adjourned without taking any question.

Public Printer.—In Senate.—Feb. 19.— A fruitless debate on the subject of public printer occupied the Senate up to 4 o'clock, when on motion of Mr. Clay it adjourned.

Pensions to W[illegible].—In the House.— On motion of Mr. Eastman, the bill to extend for five years, the pensions of the widows of revolutionary soldiers, was called up, and many amendments offered; but no decisive question taken upon it.

Election of Public Printers.—In Senate. Feb. 20.—The Senate, after the reception of the usual number of petitions, proceeded to the election of a printer for the next session.

The ballots having been counted, the Vice President announced the result as follows:

For Blair and Rives..............26
F. P. Blair..........................1

So Messrs. Blair and Rives were declared duly elected.

The Sub-Treasury Bill.—The resolution submitted by Mr. Clay, for the repeal of the sub-treasury law was then taken up and debated by Messrs. Clay, Allen, Williams and others, after which the question was taken on laying the resolution on the table, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 27, noes 25.

The Appropriation Bill.—In the House.— The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was discussed at length, by Messrs. Underwood, and Sergeant, but the House adjourned without any final action.

Shipwreck and Loss of Lives.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes under date of Ocracoke, N. C, Feb. 16th, 1841: "A severe snow storm commenced here on Sunday morning the 14th inst., wind from E. N. E., blowing very hard--the schr. Bounty, of New-York, Totten, Master, is totally lost, together with her cargo, consisting of Cotton and Naval Stores;—and I regret sincerely to inform you there can be no doubt that every soul on board perished. [It will be seen by the postscript, that four were saved.] This vessel went out in company with the schr. Maria, Smith, master, and several others, bound to New-York, on the 13th and attempted to come back over the Bar, after being at sea one night. She was seen by several persons from the shore, as by the crew of a vessel at anchor inside of the Bar, near what is called the South Breaker. It coming on very thick about this time, it is presumed the Master (there being no Pilot on board,) lost sight of the marks and got into the Breakers, when the vessel bilged immediately. Every exertion that could be made to save the crew was made. It was an awful sight to see, as I did distinctly four human beings in the shrouds of a vessel, lashed, no doubt, to prevent them from being thrown off by the constant motion of the vessel, waving their hats and a small flag, to the crews of the boats, urging them to save their lives, the boats being within 100 of 150 yards.

Feb. 17.—The Master, Totten, Mate, and two of the crew of the Bounty, are saved and at my house—badly frost-bitten however. Three perished. You can form no idea of their suffering—they can barely talk at present—2 days and nights on the wreck. They finally came ashore on the beach on part of the deck.

Discovery of a Numerous Gang of Thieves. The Wayne Standard, which has just come to hand, brings intelligence of the recent discovery of a gang of thieves, in the town of Manchester, Ontario county, which have for a long time been committing depredations upon the people of the adjacent country to an enormous extent, and shielded themselves from justice by visiting every one who made an attempt to expose them, with some signal vengeance. Fourteen of them were arrested at one haul, large amounts of stolen property found, and arrests were still made of people before unsuspected.

The Disputed Territory.—The Portland Advertiser of Friday says: "We understand by private advices from Augusta, that the Land Agent has decided to take off the "civil posse" from the disputed territory, and to leave an agent of the State to look after the trespasser—the Land Agent of Massachusetts agreeing to pay half of the expenses of the agent who is to be kept there. Mr. Hamlin will go to Fort Fairfield in a few days, to discharge the men that have been kept there by Gov. Fairfield. These men have been doing no good to the state, and have been supported at an expense of probably $50,000 for the past year.

On Thursday, last week, in Washington, the horses attached to the carriage of John Quincy Adams, were frightened by the firing of one of Colt's rifles, just after the carriage left the Capitol, and started off, demolishing the carriage and seriously injuring the coachman. The correspondent of the N. Y. Courier says "It was really an affecting sight to see the venerable ex-President assisting to bear into the Capitol the bleeding, and apparently lifeless body of his servant, and the anxious and tender assiduity with which he administered to him."

Dreadful Accident.—The Troy Whig states that a young lady of Petersburgh, N. Y. while riding, in company with several others, on Tuesday last, was thrown from the sleigh against a fence, and injured so severely that she died soon after. The tongue of the sleigh dropped and the neck-yoke while descending a hill, and the sleigh was overturned, throwing the young lady against the sharp point of one of the rails of the fence, by which she was completely transfixed; it having entered her body on one side and passed through the other.

Four men in Exeter, Scott co., Illinois, on the 11th ult. became intoxicated while playing cards, and quarrelled about a handkerchief. Three of them took sides against the other, shot him through the heart, and then beat his head into a perfect jelly.—The murderers were arrested immediately; the murdered man is an Irishman, and the three others Englishmen.

Cruelty.—The editor of the Kennebec Journal says:—' Since the Temperance Reform in Ireland, it is said that large quantities of whiskey have been shipped to the United States for a market. Instead of drinking it here, would it not be a good plan to send it among the Florida Indians? Can there be a cheaper or more effectual way of subduing them?'

A man of well disciplined mind and highly cultivated moral feelings, can hardly be placed in a situation where he will not find contentment. Like the bee, he will extract sweets even from the poisoned flower.

Snags in the Mississippi.—Captain Lee, U. S. Engineer writes to the chief engineer, Col. Totton, that the river Mississippi was never so clear of snags as at the close of 1839, 'and, indeed, the few that remain scattered over its great length, can hardly be said to offer any obstruction. The whole number that have been removed the past year, amounts to 5,085, and the number of trees felled from the falling banks to 1,183. Of these, 4,097 snags and 167 trees have been taken from the Mississippi, and 950 snags and trees from the Ohio river.

National Defenses.—The bill reported in the House of Representatives on Monday last, by the committee on Military Affairs makes appropriations for fortification of the United States generally, for the year 1841, and for armament of fortifications; also for raising a company of sapper, and pontoniers, and appropriating $500,000 for steam ships of war.—The amount proposed by the bill to be appropriated for fortifications is $1,678,000.

A Brute.—A fellow on the night of the 22d rode a horse into the middle of a bonfire, at Chew's Landing, New Jersey, and kept him there until the animal's legs were shockingly burnt. Because the horse would not stand still under the torture, the owner dismounted and cut his throat. Is such a brute fit to live in society?

Military Board.—A Board will convene at Philadelphia on the 25th May, or as soon therefore as practicable, for the purpose of examining the Assistant Surgeon who may be ordered to appear before it, and such applicants for appointment in the medical staff of the army, as may be invited to attend.

The Board will consist of Surgeons Mower, Finley, and McDougall.

Important Decision.—In a case recently before the Court of Common Pleas, in Dauphin county, Pa., Judge Parsons decided "the true rule of policy, and of law, to be—That when bank notes are current at the place in which they are paid, and they are received without objection, and paid in good faith, without any knowledge that the bank had failed; or where from the facts, it could not be inferred that it had although at the time the notes in the place where the bank is located, are not current but utterly worthless, still, in law, it is a valid payment of a pre-existing debt, and when so received, and the debt or judgment satisfied, it is a payment, and the original debt is relinquished."

The case has been removed to the Supreme Court for revision.

The Boston Atlas says it is proposed to construct a depot in that city for the purpose of building steam vessels of war.

American Carpeting.—There is in this village a manufactory of ingrain carpeting, established some four years ago, which turns out annually of threeply, superfine, fine and common ingrain carpeting, plain and twilled Venetian stair carpeting, 100,000 yards, and 1,000,000 yards of carpet binding. It consumes 95,000 lbs. of wool, 720 gallons of oil, 34,000 lbs. of worsted yarn, besides large quantities of dyestuffs. There are about sixty-four operatives, chiefly experienced men, employed. The goods are said to be of excellent quality. The establishment belongs to the firm of Henry Winfield & Co. Agents, Smith, Hewitt & Co. 454 Pearl street, New-York.—*Poughkeepsie Journal.*

Extraordinary Conduct of a Fanatic.—The coroner received information yesterday that a child had died suddenly at 125 Third avenue, and that an inquest was required to be held on the body. Dr. Archer accordingly proceeded to the place, and passing through the entry, knocked at the door of the apartment in which the child was said to have died. The door was partially opened by a middle aged man, who replied to the inquiry of the coroner, that "he thought there was no dead child there." Dr. Archer then asked him if he were the only occupant of the house and he answered in the affirmative, "Well then," said Dr. Archer, "I am the coroner, and I desire to know positively whether there be a child lying dead here or not." Scarcely had Dr. Archer ceased speaking when the door was shut in his face and locked. Dr. Archer immediately went to the police office, and the magistrates ordered officers to go and effect an entrance. The officers proceeded to the house, and entered the apartment, wher they encountered the man who was now armed with a sword-cane, and threatened to eject the officers as unceremoniously as he had refused admission to Dr. Archer. A female, who seemed recovering from severe sickness informed the coroner that the man was her husband, and that her infant, which was born on Monday last had died that morning, and it was now found beside her. After a most obstinate resistance, the officers succeeded in conveying the man to the upper police office, where he was committed until the result of the inquest on the body of the child should be known. At the office he gave the name as Joseph Ackland, but offered no explanation of his extraordinary behaviour. Dr. Perry stated that Ackley was laboring under the religious frenzy—that he had repeatedly asserted that he would restore the child to life, and it was while engaged in his vain attempt that he refused the coroner admission.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Temperance.—At St. Mary's Church in Endicot-street, Boston, last Sunday afternoon, Dr. O'Flaherty, after delivering an eloquent and impassioned sermon—in which he vividly portrayed the blessings flowing from temperance, and the miseries which follow in the train of intemperance—administered the pledge to over eight hundred persons.

Father Matthew, in one of his recent addresses, stated that the number of teetotallers in Ireland had increased to 3,300,000.

William Bartlett, the oldest, richest and most honored citizen of Newburyport, Mass. died on the 8th inst., at the age of 93 years, worth about half a million of dollars. It is said he has bequeathed fifty thousand dollars to the Theological seminary at Andover, making more than two hundred thousand dollars as the total amount of his donations to that institution.—Most of his estate, except the bequest to Andover, is given to the grandchildren of the deceased.

Fatal Epidemic.—We are sorry to learn, from the Knoxville Register of 6th February, that the fatal epidemic which lately made its appearance in West Tennessee, is gradually extending itself, and has created much alarm in the vicinity of Henry County. It is supposed to be the disease known some years since in that section of country as the "Cold Plague." Its ravages are well remembered in several of the upper counties of East Tennessee, and western counties of N. Carolina.

Accident.—The last Galena Gazette says on the 30th ult. a two horse mail stage, which run between that place and Dubuque, while on the Mississippi, broke through the ice, and the mail, horses carriage, and a passenger named Taylor, all went to the bottom.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, of Feb. 15.

From Mexico.—By the schooner Creole arrived yesterday, we have received advices from Matamoras to the 27th ult. In that port and its vicinity, perfect tranquility reigned. In the neighborhood of Saltillo, however, the inhabitants had been troubled by incursions of the Cumanche Indians who had stolen large amounts of property. It is stated that 10,000 horses and mules were driven away by the barbarians. The Indians, it appears, made a simultaneous attack on various sections of the interior, apparently with their whole force. This irruption had caused Gen. Arista to take measures for the general defense. All the states and departments invaded had been called on to furnish their quotas for the army.

It was announced that 600 artillery, and as many cavalry were already in the field. Every town and village was required to send out its proportion of troops, who were ordered to spread themselves over the country, to counteract the policy of the Cumanches, who had divided into small bands, and appeared to be almost omnipresent. The whole number of volunteers or drafted militia called for by Gen. Arista is 2,000; they are to assemble at the different rendezvous on or before the 1st of March, and it is believed that in one or two months, the whole of the savages can be driven out of the inhabited part of Mexico.

President's Message.—On the 1st of January, President Bustamente transmitted to Congress his annual message. He congratulates the Congress on the continued existence of Republican institutions in Mexico, and upon the signal failure of all attempts, through revolutionary movements, to overthrow the same. He congratulates them that the relations between Mexico and the European and the American States, continue to be those of peace and amity. The claims of some of the citizens of the United States upon Mexico, are now about to be adjusted by the Commissioners of the two Governments assembled in Washington; or otherwise by the arbitration of the King of Prussia.

A new treaty is to be made with the Government of the British Queen for the suppression of the slave trade.

The President believes that the return of the Federal leaders to their duty as Mexican citizens, will tend to hasten that period when the department of Texas shall become again an integral part of the Republic.

It is announced in the Vera Cruz Censor of the 15th of December, that Gen. Gaudalope Victoria, who had been extremely ill from an apoplectic attack, was so far recovered as to be pronounced out of immediate danger, though it was believed one leg and arm would remain useless.

A proposition has been made to establish Tampico as a free port. The Vera Cruz merchants warmly oppose this plan, and it will probably fail. It is stated in one of the papers that since the first of January, 1840, forty-four vessels, exclusive of the English packets, have arrived at the port of Tampico, which have paid nearly two millions of dollars to Government on imports.

A letter from Matamoras, of the latest date, says:—"Our news here is of little moment. Capt. Wright, Mr. Thompson, and another gentleman, arrived here a few days ago, as commissioners to receive the money due to some forty Texian Federalists who were at Comargo; likewise to receive the steamboat and brig in the name of this Government from the American Consul at Galveston, in whose hands it is said they remain. The commissioners have received a part of the sum stipulated in the agreement between General Arista and Licentiate Canales.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

Florida, Feb. 10.

The mercury in the thermometer of our last hopes is still rising, and I now have the pleasure of stating that the band of Catsah Tustennuggee, (Tiger Warrior) has faithfully come in and gone to Tampa.—This is the party surprised by Col. Riley, it numbers 72. As I understand Col. Worth is co-operating with Col. Harney in the everglades, I think from the efforts of such brave and energetic spirits we have much to hope—besides they seem to have adopted the proper mode of fighting the Indians. You will probably hear of their operations via. St. Augustine soon. Yours, truly.

P. S.—I shall write again by next express.

The North Eastern Boundary.—The Commissioners for surveying the Boundary line between the States of Maine and New Hampshire, and the British Provinces, in the report of their operations the past season, state that the survey has proceeded far enough to establish the fact that the line running north from the monument at the source of the St. Croix, will pass about one mile east of the eastern extremity of the base of the northeasternmost peak of Mars hill. A permanent station was also erected at the position established on the Aroostook heights, and a measurement made from it due west to the experimental or exploring line of 1817, by which the party found itself 2,400 feet to the east of that line.

State of Dacotah.—The St. Louis Gazette mentions the probability that sometime within the next fifteen years, another star will be added to our constellation, with the title of the State of DACOTAH. It will extend, according to that paper, over the prairie region north of Iowa, stretching probably from the Missouri to the Mississippi river, embracing the country watered by the St. Peters, the Sioux and Jaques rivers, and include a part of the Corteau de Prairie. Its latitude will be the same as Michigan, northern New York, Vermont and New Hampshire, with the soil far superior to the average of those states taken together.

Wonderful Discovery.—Mr. Lorenzo Sibert, one of the firm of L. & G. W. Sibert, Iron Masters, in this country, has lately discovered *a mountain of Iron Ore*, near the works owned by the firm. The ore covers the mountain for several miles, projecting on every side like huge rocks putting forth from the body of the earth, and, upon actual experiment, proves to be very valuable, yielding 70 per cent., after being fused. The mountain alluded to has gone heretofore by the name of Paddy Mountain. We learned the above particulars from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, and a near relative of the fortunate discoverer. It is not only our impression that not only that mountain, but all the mountains of the valley are full of iron ore or coal. We rejoice with the discoverer aforementioned at the advantages secured to him by so noble a discovery as that he has made.—*Woodstock, Va., Sentinel.*

The Old School Presbyterians number in the United States, 126,583.

Peter G. Stuyvesant, Esq., has offered to the New York Historical Society, two lots of ground on Stuyvesant street, New-York, between the Bowery and Third Avenue, on condition that the Society raise, between this time and May next, eighteen thousand dollars, for the erection of a fire-proof building, for the preservation of its important library and relics.

The planet Venus, now the evening star, is uncommonly brilliant. The light which she sheds upon the earth is so strong, that it causes a very perceptible shadow. Venus may be seen in the west soon after sunset, at an altitude of about 30 degrees above the horizon.

Printer's Morals.—The Printers of the city of Savannah have held a meeting on the subject of being compelled to work on Sundays, to the deprivation of that rest and those privileges which other citizens enjoy; and appointed a committee to wait on the Editors of the daily papers, to request that they may hereafter be released from labor on the Sabbath. This is a very reasonable request, and we think should be considered by the press in New York.

Some workmen engaged in digging away an embankment in Jackson street, Brooklyn, near the Navy Yard, on Thursday, dug up a quantity of human bones.—Among the rest were the remains of a skeleton with iron manacles still on the wrists. It is highly probable that the mouldering bones are the remains of some of the victims of oppression on board the notorious Jersey prison ship.

Oregon Mission.—The ship Lausanne, Capt. Spalding, arrived in Columbia river, May 21st, 23 days from the Sandwich Islands, and landed the whole Missionary family and their freight and effects in safety. The Lausanne left Columbia river, July 4th, and was at the Sandwich Islands, Sept. 14th.

The Maryland, Couch, from Newburyport, had arrived in Columbia River prior to July 4th.

From the Sandwich Islands.—A number of "The Polynesian," published at Oanu, Sandwich Islands, September 5th, says:

The all engrossing topic discussed in its columns, is the French Treaty forced upon the Sandwich island government, by which the latter agreed to admit Property free of duty, and brandy at a duty not exceeding 5 per cent. ad valorem.

The burden of complaint is, that the subjects of his Hawaian Majesty are guaranteed no rights or privileges in France at all commensurate with those granted to French subjects at the Sandwich Islands, and that such *exclusive* benefits no generous or magnanimous nation would require. One writer undertakes to vindicate the Treaty, while others warmly oppose it.—The discussion had elicited an explanation from the French Consul, that according to his understanding of the Treaty, it does not interdict the Sandwich Island government from laying any impost they please, upon all French merchandizes, *brandy and wine excepted*, which must not pay over 5 per cent. ad valorem.

"This interpretation," says a writer in the Polynesian, "is so directly at war with the plain letter of the Treaty, that no man could ever put such a construction upon it without manifest violence to the meaning, if this is to be judged of at all from the language. If there are no other French merchandizes, and no other French produce, known to be such, except wine and brandy, then, indeed, this is the meaning, and there is no obscurity; but, if there is *any* other article, known as French merchandize, then this cannot be prohibited, or a duty exceeding 5 per cent. imposed upon it, any more than upon wine and brandy, this is meant, or nothing."

The mulberry appears to thrive wonderfully in the Islands. In Mr. C. Titcomb's mulberry plantation at Waioli, some of the leaves are stated to be nearly as large as a whole page of the Polynesian, which is about 16 inches by 13.

Oahu, Sept. 5.—Theives and topers are becoming as plentiful in Honolulu, as swine in the streets. Several attempts at house-breaking have occurred recently, and in two instances successfully. Catch the robbers, and if you can't catch, shoot them. As for the drunkards, a season's employment on the reef, at stone cutting, would keep them out of mischief, and effectually cure the last symptom of hydrophobia.

Supreme Court of the United States.—Extract of a letter, dated "Washington, Feb. 15th. I can form no judgment whatever of the length of the argument in the Amistad case. Most of the arguments here run to a prodigious length. Mr. Gilpin, the Attorney General, argued four days, four hours each day, in the case of Gen. Gratiot; and Walter Jones, Esq., took three days in reply. Senator Walker, of Miss., has been arguing three days in opening the great constitutional case about the legality of the importation of slaves against the prohibition in the State Constitution. Mr. Jones, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Gilpin are to follow, and all this before the Amistad case will be reached. Such is the order of the court. They will not suspend the hearing of a case to take up the Amistad case. The case referred to, is on an endorsed note given to a negro trader, and the endorsers contest it on the ground that the consideration was illegal and void. It is a regular course of Anti-Slavery lectures, by Southern Senators and Southern lawyers."—*Jour. of Com.*

We find the following paragrph in the Pittsburgh Intelligencer of Saturday:—

OUR WAGON BUSINESS.—About 150 wagon loads of Foreign and Domestic Goods from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have arrived in our city during the past week, and we may look for a large increase to this important business for a month to come; and it will fill our warehouses and wagon yards, and scatter a great deal of money all along the Pennsylvania turnpike. The carriage is $1,25 per 100 pounds from Philadelphia and Baltimore. 120 wagon loads at 6000 lbs. each, on an average, is 6000,000 lbs., making good freights for our steamboats, as many of these goods are for the West and South.

Anual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.—This report includes the operations of the Land Office for parts of the years 1839 and 1840. The sales of public lands during the year 1839, to $4,976,382.87, and the nett proceeds from this source paid into the United States Treasury, during the same period were $6,076,447.55. The following table shows the number of acres sold and the nett receipts, in each of the States and Territories, in 1339:

	Acres.	*Receipts*
Ohio,	242,444.76	358,380.51
Indiana,	618,748.31	805,309.00
Illinois,	1,132,876.31	1,460,525.65
Missouri,	1,038,075.83	1,562,541.36
Alabama,	121,935.81	187,279.97
Mississippi,	18,787.23	55,482.81
Louisiana,	509,307.11	455,154.22
Michigan,	134,084.02	182,261.15
Arkansas,	154,858.74	258,181.06
Wisconsin,	560,722.82	802,201.09
Iowa,	2a8,152.31	612,522.14
Florida,	56,199,62	94,617.12
Grand total,	4,976,382,87	$7,076,447.35

The sales for the first three quarters of the year 1840, in the same States and Territories, amounted to 1,696,619.12 acres, and the payments into the Treasury, to $2,630,216.25. The largest amount of sales for this year, was in Missouri, 468,389 acres; the next largest, in Iowa Territory, 372,274 acres.

The expenses of the different Land Offices, in 1839, were $209,739.10: in 1840, for three quarters, $110,593.59.

During eight years, from 1833 to 1840 both inclusive, there were sold in the above named States and Territories, 56,842,806 acres, and the receipts therefore, paid into the Treasury, were $72,269,749.58. The largest sales were in Illinois, 9,245,506 acres; the next largest in Indiana, 8,622,856 acres; in Michigan and Mississippi, a fraction short of 8,000,000 each.

There was proclaimed for sale at the different Land Offices in 1840, upwards of thirteen millions and a half of acres, and the quantity prepared for market, but not yet proclaimed, will make an aggregate of nearly *twenty three millions and three quarters of acres.* It is estimated that the quantity now in preparation for market, and which will be ready during the ensuing eighteen months, together with that already prepared, and that proclaimed, will amount to *thirty-one millions and a half of acres.*

VESSEL CAPSIZED AND ALL ON BOARD LOST.—The schooner Evelina, Capt. Ashley which left here on Friday last for York River was capsized on that afternoon in a squall which struck her about the mouth of York River and all hands were lost. *Norfolk Beacon 23rd inst.*

The number of arrivals and clearances at Buffalo, during the year 1840, was 2834, and at Oswego during the same period, was 2631.

The friends of temperance in Baltimore contemplate erecting a large and substantial Hall in that city, in which to hold their meetings.

The annual consumption of sugar in the U. States, is estimated at 80,000,000 lbs.

FRAGRANT ODOR FOR SICK ROOMS.—A few drops of oil of sandal wood, which, though not in general use, may be easily obtained in town, when dropped on a hot shovel, will diffuse a most agreeable balsamic perfume throughout the atmosphere of sick rooms, or other confined apartments.

The Sunday School Journal says, "On a late Sunday morning, an infidel in Philadelphia was heard to deny in the boldest terms, the existence of a God, and to declare he had no fear of such a being. In the afternoon of the same day he received a fatal wound as he was expelled from a tavern, and was then heard to exclaim, "Oh God! have mercy upon my poor soul!"

LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION.—Three Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay became converts to the temperance cause, although previously given to "put the enemy in their mouth that stole away their brains." Three white men formed the charitable resolution of trying their Indian sincerity. Placing a canteen of whiskey in their path, they hid themselves in the bushes to observe the motions of the red men.—The first one recognized his old acquaintance with an "uh", and making a high step, he passed on. The second laughed, saying, "me know you!" and walked round. The last one drew his tomahawk, and dashing it to pieces, said, "ugh, you conquer me, now I conquer you."

IMPORTANT TO NEWSPAPER EDITORS.—It has recently been decided in Philadelphia, that if a person allows a paper to be left on his premises and reads it, he is liable for the subscription, notwithstanding he may have called at the office and expressly ordered it stopped. If a person does not intend to pay for a paper, he must not receive nor read it.

A FREE STATE.—There is not a distillery in the state of Delaware; at least we see it so stated in one of our exchange papers. If this be true, our little neighbor may hold up her head.

POPULATION OF BUENOS AYRES.—This city, which, fifteen years ago, contained 60,000 inhabitants, is said to have been reduced to 20,000, of whom three-fourths are females.

MISSIONARIES TO THE NESTORIANS.—Rev. Abel K. Hinsdale and Colby C. Mitchell sailed with their wives from Boston on the 10th inst., as missionaries of the American Board to the independent Nestorians. Rev. G. C. Hunter and wife accompanied them, destined for Syria.

Labor as much to cure thyself of a fault, as thou wouldst of a fever.

MARRIED,

In Traxton, on the 28th ult., by Eld. S. M. Burdick, Mr. ALBERT MUNCY, and Miss PRUDENCE ANN MOONEY, both of Traxton.

DIED,

In Otselic, on the 9th ult., FREEMAN, son of Henry and Glyceera Tallett, aged 1 year.

In Berlin, in January last, Mr. JAMES MAIN, one of the oldest citizens of the place, aged 104.

In the same place, in February, Mrs. RHODA FULLER, relict of Daniel Fuller, aged 77.

In the same place, on the 6th of February, Mr. JOHN RICHER, aged 76.

In the same place, on the 19th of February, Mrs. AUSTIN, wife of Capt. Rufus Austin, aged 79.

In Monroe, Michigan, on the 24th of Sept. last, Mrs. ESTHER, wife of Ezra W. Carpenter, aged about 40. Mrs. Carpenter embraced religion in her younger days, and united with the Seventh-Day Baptist church at Berlin. Since which time, she has maintained her standing in the church, and we humbly hope has now gone to enjoy that rest which remains for the people of God. COMM.

LIST OF LETTERS.

George Stevens, P. M., S. Talcott, P. M., G. T. Maxson, Erastus Berry, P. M., E. K. Crandall, (we have sent you a written answer; we are of the same mind now.) Mrs. Phillip A. Fenner, (thank you.) Henry H. Willcox, (we will do as you request.) S. S. Streeter, P. M. (your suggestion shall be attended to.) C. C. Gray, P. M. (you may send them back now.) J. R. Irish, (we have made the desired alteration.) Samuel Russell, P. M., (it is done.) Lucius Crandall, (we are willing to make a reasonable allowance to local agents in proportion to their services.) S. Greenman, Ephraim Maxson, (thank you.) J. A. Potter, (you have our thanks.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of Lucius Crandall, $9, cr. T. S. Alberti, S. F. Randolph, William Dunn, Isaac V. Titsworth, each $2.25, vol. 1. S. S. Streeter, $1.25, cr. Philander Carpenter, vol. 1 & 2. Ezekiel G. Potter, $8.75, cr. Jesse Clarke, $2.25, vol. 1. Luman Mattison, $2, vol. 1. [illegible] Wells, $2.25, vol. 1, and .25 vol. 2. [illegible] Fisher, $2, vol. 2. Joseph W. Sexton, $2.25, vol. 1. George Burdick, $2.12, vol. 1. Ebenezer Merchant, $1, vol. 1. Jeremiah Gage, $1.31, vol. 1. H. H. Willcox, $2.25, vol. 1. J. R. Irish, $9, cr. J. R. Hartshorn, Luke Green, Lorenzo D. Worden, each $2.25, vol. 1, Isaiah Crandall, $2, vol. 1. Thomas E. Babcock, $4.75, cr. Hiram Sherman, .25, vol. 1. Wells K. Greene, Charles West, each $2.25, vol. 1. H. Talcott, $1-50, cr. J. Kelsey, $1, vol. 1. Z. Sprague, .50 vol. 1, Ephraim Maxson, 3.50, cr. Ezra Whitford $2, vol. 2, Abram Coon, $1.50 vol. 1. Joseph A. Potter $12, cr. Wm. Satterlee, Stephen R. Burdick, T. W. Saunders, each $2.25, Joshua Williams, $1,50, Asa C. Potter, Nelson Greene, each $2, vol. 1, .25 retained.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

VOLUM II.

EDITED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF MINISTERS.

The SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER will be published weekly, at De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on an Imperial sheet, at $2 per annum, *in advance*; $2,25, after six months; or $2,50 at the end of the year. To village subscribers, $2,25, in advance; or $2,50, at the end of the year.

It will continue to be the organ of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, and contend for the truths of the Bible, as held by them. In advocating the sentiments of this people, it will not be censorious or illiberal to those of different denominations. It will embrace in its object the whole range of christian doctrines and duties, and advocate with a becoming zeal the various moral and benevolent enterprizes of the day. In its columns may be found things interesting and profitable to all.

The REGISTER will be what it has been with such alterations only, as will make it more interesting to its readers. While we are grateful for the indulgence and approbation of our readers, during the first year of our labors, we would respectfully invite their cooperation, assuring them it will be our chief effort to make the REGISTER what it should be, and well worthy of their patronage.

We assure those of all denominations, who patronize us, that it will be our object to furnish them with an evangelical paper, which shall "contend earnestly for the faith which was once delivered to the saints." In all of our labors, we shall strive to cultivate the spirit of the Gospel, and labor for the promotion of *practical* religion, as well as to defend its theory.

We wish our agents to renew their efforts to supply each family in our denomination with a copy of the Register.

A portion of our columns will be devoted to Literature, Science, Agriculture, and General Intelligence. *Party Politics will have no place in the* REGISTER.

Those who will aid us in procuring new subscribers, and in remitting money, shall receive both our gratitude and a liberal compensation

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Greene, Bailey, & Burdick, is this dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Bailey, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

JOEL GREENE,
JAMES BAILEY,
ROWLAND S. BURDICK.

De Ruyter, Feb. 25th. 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully solicits those who are indebted to him on Book account of six months standing to call and settle the same, if possible, without delay, as he is very much in want of the avails of his labor. De Ruyter, March 3. 1841.
1w3 HALSEY STILLMAN

Medicines! Medicines!!

TO FAMILIES.

S. D. DELLAY, would call the attention of families to some of the most speedy and effectual remedies which have ever before been offered to the public; for the sale of which he has lately been appointed sole agent of this place—among which may be found

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s
MOTHER'S RELIEF.
JAYNE'S INVALUABLE INDIAN EXPECTORANT—
DR. McMUN'S HIGHLY CELEBRATED AND INFALLIBLE ELIXER OF OPIUM—
MERRITT GRIFFIN'S CELEBRATED LION OF THE DAY—

De Ruyter, Dec. 5, 1840. 1m3

POETRY.

Thy Will be Done.

BY LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

In every place, in every hour,
Whate'er my wayward lot may be,
In joy or grief, in sun or shower,
Father and Lord! I turn to thee.

Thee, when the incense-breathing flowers
Pour forth the worship of the spring,
With the glad tenants of the bowers
My trembling accents strive to sing.

Thee, when upon the frozen strand
Winter, begirt with storms, descends;
Thee, Lord, I hail, whose gracious hand
O'er all a guardian care extend.

Thee, when the golden harvests yield
Their treasures to increase our store;
Thee, when through ether's gloomy field
The lightnings flash, the thunders roar!

Thee, when athwart the azure sky
Thy starry hosts their mazes lead,
And when thou sheddest from on high
Thy dew drops on the flowery mead,

Thee, when my cup of bliss o'erflows;
Thee, when my heart's best joys are fled
Thee, when my breast exulting glows;
Thee, when I bend beside the dead.

Alike in joy and in distress,
Oh, let me trace thy hand divine!
Righteous in chastening, prompt to bless,
Still, Father, may THY will be mine!

The World beyond the Grave.

A gentle voice ye cannot hear,
Falls sweetly on my weary ear,
And whispers me away;
It tells of springs that ever bloom,
In that fair land beyond the tomb,
Where living waters play.

'Mid fields of soft unfading green.
And death and sin come not between
The spirit and its God:
A glorious, happy world on high,
Whose beauties cheer no mortal eye,
Nor foot of man hath trod.

Where all is pleasant, bright, and fair,
For peace hath fixed her dwelling there,
And there, on downy wing,
Unnumbered cherubs sport along,
And angels swell the blissful throng,
Whose songs seraphic ring.

Oh! 'tis a world supremely blest,
A Sabbath of eternal rest,
From every danger free;
Sickness and death no more shall reign,
Nor fear shall come, or sorrow pain—
All 'cares' forever flee.

The voice is hushed, its music still,
Yet hope and joy my bosom fill—
I in that world shall shine;
My harp shall wake the heavenly strains
That breathe—'mid those celestial plains
Immortal pleasures shine.

[*Chambers' Edinburgh Jour.*

Literature and Science.

From Southwick's Family Newspaper.

ADVANTAGES OF THE STUDY OF MATHEMATICS TO FEMALES.

BY MISS MARY E. BLANCHARD OF CORTLAND CO., N. Y.

To know what benefits are to be derived from the knowledge of any science, we must first ascertain its nature and fundamental principles, its object and effect; for it is plain, that we cannot judge correctly of that with which we are imperfectly acquainted, and the more we know of any subject, the better competent are we decided upon its merits.

Few sciences are regarded as more important or are more extensively studied in all institutions for the education of men, than mathematics, and a knowledge of them has ever been made a fundamental part of his education. But it was not until the sun of science had reached its present height that females were taught these branches. Notwithstanding their importance, they were considered unnecessary for woman, and even now, there are some who strenuously oppose their introduction into female seminaries. It is said, woman has heretofore fulfilled the design of her being without this knowledge, and she needs it not now; all the duties of her station can be performed with integrity and affection, without his knowledge—and why, it is asked, engage her time and energies with that which is of no benefit to her; why teach her that, without which she has so long lived in happiness and usefulness.

But let us ascertain what are the benefits of mathematical science to any class of persons and what entitles them to hold so high a rank in the scientific world. There would seem to be a magic power in numbers, in triangles, parallelograms and arbitrary signs, so as to engage and interest the learned and cultivated mind. There must surely be some beauty, some worth in that science, which can so enthral the greatest intellect. And is there not beauty, is there not worth in truth? Can the study of those principles which are simple but conclusive, abstruce but certain, and upon which depend the most important results, those principles that regulate the universe, that control the farthest worlds, and will control them forever, the investigation of those fixed and eternal truths, that have operated upon all matter from the "beginning or ever the world was," be otherwise than attractive? Can we fail to be interested in the study of those laws, which: while exhibited in the attenuated web of the spider, in the perfect cell of the bee, and the beautiful forms of the diamond and chrystal, are operating upon the vast worlds in the wide regions of space, and are the same by which their formation is guided.

Can any thing be more sublime than truths so exalted and so simple? But these are the objects of mathematical investigation, this is indeed the science of mathematics. It is a knowledge of this that has enabled us to explain the varied and mysterious phenomena of the heavenly bodies; to measure the distance and magnitude, ascertain the motions, and calculate the velocities of the far off worlds. It has enabled man, an inhabitant of this small sphere, to stretch forth his feeble arm and weigh the farthest planet of our system. It has disrobed the comet of its terrors, robbed the Aurora Borealis of its threatening aspect, and clothed the whole heavens with a new and attractive garb. It is a knowledge of mathematical principles that has made known to us the beautiful theory of light, and aided us in unfolding the many mysteries of our own world; and it is an application of them that has enabled the mariner to guide his frail barque in safety o'er the pathless ocean. Can there be a science more beautiful and more exalted, or more worthy the pursuit of mind, than the investigation of those laws that are forever operating upon the vast worlds in the blue vault of heaven, ever to be developing before them? Will not every faculty be expanded to its utmost by a knowledge of such truths? Can a contemplation of the works of Deity in their grandest and most imposing forms have any effect other than to enlarge and ennoble, to chasten and purify? And is this of no benefit to the female mind? Is not the soul of woman as capable of those nobler and more exalted feelings of the human heart, as man's? Must she never taste the purer, higher pleasures of intellect? Must she never engage in those pursuits that of all others tend most to elevate and strengthen? Must her every thought and feeling be confined to the *light* and *trivial* occurrences of the world? Must she never enter the field of refined and exalted thought, but always dwell amid the flowry lands of romance and of song? Must her burning thirst for something hither be ever unquenched, and her ardent aspirations be still unsatisfied? Must all the energies of an immortal spirit be dissipated in the trifling objects of a day?

Let us follow the Astronomer with his glass as he gazes at the heavens above him, and first applying it to the beautiful "queen of even," he finds her guided by such impulses, obeying such laws, and controlled by such principles as our earth. He finds her diversified by hills and vales, probably fitted to support beings of intelligence, possessing faculties to worship and adore that Being who guides and governs all things. Now turning to the planets that compose the Solar System, he finds them moving in their orbits in perfect order and harmony, receiving the genial influence of the same sun that enlivens our world, each attended by its satellites, and from their transits he calculates the distance of the sun, the velocity of light, and applying the knowledge thus gained to principles already known, he forms the chart by which the seaman can steer with unerring certainty to the wished for heaven. He sees the beautiful belts and resplendent rings of the more remote planets, so admirably adapted to the situation of their respective inhabitants: And now turning to the countless millions of fixed stars, he beholds systems within systems, constellations within constellations, all in perfect harmony, and through openings, such as Orion's window, he catches a glimpse of those bright regions beyond, that are perhaps but the portals to others still more brilliant. His thoughts are exalted, his heart expanded, he feels that it is vain to attempt the conception of immensity, that he cannot comprehend infinity, but his whole soul glows with a warm and fervent piety, and he feels that the Being who created and who governs this vast universe must be omnipotent and eternal, and with feelings like an inspired writer, he can say: "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained, what is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitest him."

But, let us go with him to his silent chamber, where, applying the knowledge thus gained, he endeavors to elucidate some mystery; with patient toil he studies, compares, reasons, and carefully examines all its darkness: But see, his countenance beams with delight as the truth gleams upon him, still and still more clearly does it shine until the whole is made plain, the long tried problem solved, and with a thrill of pleasure he involuntarily exclaims, Eureka, Eureka! Can investigation requiring such persevering effort, such long continued energy of thought, fail to impart strength and vigor of intellect? Can they fail to enlarge and extend the operations of the mind?

He who can at once take into survey the whole starry heavens, trace the motions of every orb, follow the comet in its far off aphelion, and calculate to a certainty the time of its return, travel the wide galaxy, and feel at home in every constellation, cannot but have his every faculty exerted to its utmost, and his whole soul expanded with wonder, with gratitude and with awe. He cannot but adore the Creator of all this grandeur, and his own character will shrink into its true insignificance, and his heart be humbled at its ignorance; but he is invigorated to new effort, and inspired to more diligent exertion. But we are told that this knowledge of the distant worlds, and the brilliant heavens, is not necessary for woman. She does not need this expansion of intellect, the vigor and energy of thought. She is never called upon to enter into such abstract calculations as man, and has no faculties for it; but while the memory of Caroline Hershel lives upon the page of history, it needs not to be shown that woman has faculties, which enable her to soar into the heavens and expatiate in the fields of exalted inquiry, and though she may never apply a knowledge of mathematics to the practical purposes of life, may not the fervency of her devotion be increased by a contemplation of the nobler and brighter creation of her God? And may not her piety receive a warmer glow, her heart be purified and chastened by such exercise? Will she be rendered more arrogant, will her vanity be increased, by such exalted, but humbling considerations? Will she be less interesting, less faithful in the discharge of the duties of her station, if her mind be thus cultivated, her feelings thus refined, and subdued? Will she assume an undue eminence when she has surveyed the illimitable field of knowledge, and is made conscious of the littleness of her own attainments? Will the woman whose mind has been trained to habits of fixed attention, who can follow out the perfect and lucid demonstrations of mathematics, be a "light and trifling thing?" will her spirit be a "weak and wondering one?" will she shrink with timidity from the sterner duties of life, like the fancy fed being of the chivalric ages? Would she who had acquired the firmness and deliberation that mathematical studies always impart, sink under the weight of the fictitious sorrows of her own imagination? The mind thus cultivated will acquire a decided tone, will set with calmness and deliberation in every emergency, will judge with coolness and candor upon all matters of life and rise above its slighter cares and evils with a firmness that nothing can shake. It has been objected that woman is rarely called upon to use her knowledge of the mathematical sciences, but this is equally applicable to most classes of men. The physician never applies his knowledge of fluxions to administer relief to his suffering patient. The lawyer never issues a writ, never files a declaration by logarithmatic numbers. The clergyman needs not a knowledge of conic sections, to send home the solemn and impressive truths of scripture to the hearts and consciences of his hearers. Why, then, are mathematics *ever* taught? Why is such an amount of time devoted to that which is of no practical benefit? Why are they not banished from our halls of learning, and reserved, as anciently, for the cloister and monastery? It is because there are no sciences so well adapted for disciplining and strengthening the mind, none that will impart such vigor of intellect, such acuteness of perception, and accuracy of judgment, and none that will so invigorate the understanding, elevate the feelings, and fit men to discharge the duties of life.

If the minds of females are to be cultivated at all, if they are to be refined and strengthened, there is no reason why they should be cultivated differently from those of men. The same general principles operate upon all minds, the same laws regulate all, and if the mathematical sciences are best adapted to discipline and cultivate the intellectual powers, best calculated to fit an inidividual for the duties of his station, there are, then, none that can be more important. If they strengthen & ennoble the mind of man, they will strengthen and ennoble the mind of woman; if they invigorate the one they will invigorate the other; if they give to the one firmness, they will have a like effect upon the other. Woman has the same need for decision and firmness in her sphere, as if she were to fill the higher stations, assigned only to man. She as much needs firmness and strength of intellect, as if called upon to preside over the congress of nations. She presides over the feelings and destinies of the family circle, and there rules more effectively than does the emperor over his subjects; her influence is less extensive, but more efficient, less ostentatious, but more enduring.

If woman is weak and vascillating, if vanity and indecision are her prominent faults, if she is an unthinking being, with no resources for the present, and no hopes for the future, if the present system of accomplished education, tends to unfit her for the social and domestic duties of life, and, as was said by a gifted authoress, induce her "to look upon this world as only a stage for the display of those superficial and shining talents, which her education has cultivated;" and if the mathematical sciences are best calculated to remove these defects of character, if they, of all others, tend most to rouse the whole energies of the soul, and teach the mind to think, to reason, and to judge, there is then a double necessity for her to study them. If these sciences are adapted to fit an individual for discharging the many important duties of life; if they enable the mind to look upon the world as it is by studying them and acquiring this discipline, she will learn in the language of the author just quoted—"That human life is not a splendid romance, spangled over with brilliant adventures, enriched with extraordinary occurrences, and diversified with wonderful incidents; but a true history, many pages of which, are dull, obscure, and uninteresting, some, perhaps, tragical, but, that whatever gay incidents may be interspersed in the progress of the piece; yet finally, one event happeneth to all—to all there is one awful and infallible catastrophe," and she will rouse from her summer dreams, and with all the energy, all the dignity of her nature, she will so fulfil her destiny, that when the final summons comes, her "work will be done—and well done."

Children's Department.

THE DESERTED CHILDREN.

"I will record in this place," says Mr. Flint in his Travels in America, "a narrative that impressses me deeply. It was a fair example of the case of extreme misery and desolation that are often witnessed on the Mississippi river.

"In the Sabbath School at New Madrid, we received three children who were introduced to that place under the following circumstances. A man was descending the river with three children in his piroge. He and his children had landed on a desert island on a bitter snowy evening in December. There were but two houses near, and these at a little prairie opposite the island. He wanted more whiskey, although he had been drinking too freely. Against the persuasions of the children he left them, to cross over to the houses and renew his supply. The wind blew high, & the river was rough.

Nothing could dissuade him from his dangerous attempt. He told them he should return that night. He left them in tears and exposed to the pitiless peltings of the storm, and started for his carous. The children saw the boat sink before he had half crossed the passage—the man was drowned.

"These forlorn beings were left without any other covering than their own scanty-ragged dresses, for he had taken his blankets with him. They neither had fire or shelter, and no other food than uncookd pork and corn. It snowed fast and the night closed over them in this situation. The oldest was a girl of six years, but remarkably shrewd and acute for her age. The next was a girl of four; and the youngest a boy of two.

"It was affecting to hear the oldest girl describe her desolation of heart, as she set herself to examine her resources.—She made her brother and sister creep together, and draw their feet under their clothes. She covered them with leaves and branches, and thus they passed the night. In the morning the younger child wept bitterly with cold and hunger. The pork she cut into small pieces She then persuaded them to run about, setting them an example. Then she made them return to chewing corn and pork. It would seem as if Providence had a special eye to these children, for in the course of the day some Indians landed on the Island and found them, and as they were coming up to New Madrid, took them with them."

Friends of humanity, wake up—why sleep ye at your posts! An enemy—one possessing wonderful potency—is now, and has been from time immemorial, among you, "going about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour"—yea, in open day he stalks fearlessly forth corroding every thing he touches, corrupting the heart, paralizing the mind, enervating the body, and casting the immortal part of man, that must live "amid the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds," into endless hopelessness and grief. To arms? To arms! marshal your forces, and let your watchwords be "onward," until you shall have banished Drunkenness from among you. This done, the white flag of temperance shall wave over the "land of the free and the home of the brave," and peace and prosperity will lie down at your doors. The mother will no longer "forget her sucking child"—children will cease their piteous wailing, and earth a "little heaven below" become! *Youth's Cab.*

A KISS FOR A BLOW.—A visiter once went into a school at Boston, where he saw a boy and a girl on one seat, who were brother and sister. In a moment of thoughtless passion, the little boy struck his sister. The little girl was provoked, and raised her hand to return the blow. Her face showed that rage was working within, and her clenched fist was aimed at her brother, when her teacher caught her eye. "Stop, my dear" said she, "you had better kiss your brother than strike him." The look and the word reached her heart. Her hand dropped. She threw her arms round his neck and kissed him. The boy was moved. He could have stood against the blow, but he could not withstand a sister's kiss. He compared the provocation he had given her, with the return she had made, and the tears rolled down his cheeks. This affected the sister, and with her little handkerchief she wiped away his tears. But the sight of her kindness only made him cry the faster; he was completely subdued. Her teacher then told the children always to return a kiss for a blow, and they would never get any more blows. If men and women, families and communities and nations, would act upon this principle, this world would almost cease to be a vale of tears. "Nation would not lift up the sword against nation, neither would they learn war any more."—*Youth's Cabinet.*

Miscellaneous Department.

ART OF BEING HAPPY.—The happiness of families; consequently by a regular gradation the happiness of the whole world, depends much upon women.—Women ought, therefore, to consider this life as a short passage to another, which is both permanent, happy and glorious.

Let a husband be the partner of your joy and be you the sharer of his troubles. Consult him and confide in him. Upon all occasions do him honor. Treat him with kindness and tenderness. By softened dignity, united with a delicacy, endeavor to keep alive in his breast, a pure, a fervent affection, and use the power which this conduct will give you over his heart, to draw him to the sense and practice of that duty, which will not only render indissoluble, but will likewise perpetuate your union through ages of unceasing bliss.

To your children—to your friends—to your servants—to your neighbors—to the world—be affectionate—be faithful—be kind—be useful—be exemplary.—Then shall you please him whose pleasure is life, then shall you be happy, here and forever.

SNOW.

Flakes of snow examined by a microscope appear to be regular crystals. Ninety-six varieties have been noted. The air contained in snow prevents it from being transparent as is the case with other crystalized substance. Snow has been seen near the north pole of a red or a salmon color, and when falling has sometimes a luminous appearance. Accumulating in mountains, snow feeds the streams by gradually melting and running into the valleys. The air from snow-capped mountains cools the excessive heat of southern latitudes, while farther north the snow preserves vegetation from destructive frost.

THE FUTURE.—I would have you look well to your future course. I would have you early mark out such a path to follow in coming years, as will secure for you as much of happiness and prosperity, as it is possible for man to enjoy. Endeavor, then, as you meet with little trials and perplexities, or something to cross the fond, high feelings of the soul, to possess a spirit that will not easily yield to despondency—looking to the bright goal where success is sure to crown persevering merit and industry.

USEFUL EXAMPLE.—Read often the histories of those who have accomplished a large amount of labor in a short time, and been eminently useful to the world, and take a portion from their example. And be assured, when you come to be engaged in the more active business of life, you will bring with you a jewel more rare, than ever graced the diadem of a king. It will be your ornament and your strength, and joy and your glory, and your crown of rejoicing to the latest period of life.

Temperance Department.

From the New-York Evangelist.

WINE FOR COMMUNION.

WATERVILLE, Jan. 29th 1841.

Four or five years since I sent a communicatiion to the Evangelist, the object of which was to recommend the use of wine for the communion table made of the *dried fruit of the vine*, the best *box raisins*, instead of the alcoholic wine in common use. Since that period, unfermented wine has been advertised, and to some extent introduced. But it is difficult for most churches in the country to procure this; and probably nine-tenths of the churches still use the alcoholic wines for sale at the most convenient store. To these, many of those communicants who have adopted the tee-total principle, have conscientious objections, and some refuse to partake. Surely the time has come when alcoholic drinks should be banished from the Lord's table. No one who has read extracts from Bacchus, and Anti-Bacchus, published in the Evangelist, can suppose that alcoholic wine is essential to an acceptable observance of the Lord's Supper. Before the communion at the commencement of the present year, the Presbyterian church in this place held a meeting for the purpose of discussing the question, whether alcoholic wine should not be dispensed with; and wine made from dried grapes substituted.

The subject was fully and freely discussed. In addition to the objection to alcoholic wine, it was stated by one of our physicians, and by some of the most intelligent members of the church, that there was most satisfactory evidence that nineteen-twentieths of what was sold for wines was manufactured in the country: that these wines were made of diluted spirits sweetened, of sour cider and wine, into which was put sugar of lead, logwood, and other drugs some of which were of a poisonous and unhealthy nature. It was remarked, that were the materials of which most of the wine used in our churches were made, [illegible] at the communion table, and prepared in the presence of the communicants, they would be shocked at such a desecration of the ordinance, and would refuse to partake of the base mixture. It was further stated, that by using such liquors under the name of wine, our churches were encouraging their manufacture. After a full discussion, all the members of the church, male and female, who were in favor of substituting wine made from the *dried "fruit of the vine,"* instead of that heretofore used, were requested to rise, when every member present rose.

Four pounds of the best box raisins were procured, and put in a jar with one gallon of water, and kept in a warm place for two or three days. The liquor was then strained, and poured off after settling.

This was found a delicious beverage. It was used at our communion, and so far as I know, every member was gratified with the change. I have been thus particular, hoping that it may have some influence to induce churches which use the [illegible] mixtures above named, to abandon them, and substitute this or some other unfermented wine.

There are now in this vicinity eight or ten churches, which use wine made from the raisin.—The labor of preparing this wine is little, and the expense no more than that of the alcoholic mixtures used.

Some have stigmatized this wine as *raisin water*. But every minister and private member who has to my knowledge spoken lightly of it, is an opposer of the tee-total principle.

There is certainly something suspicious about the man who can speak contemptuously of unfermented wine, made from the dried grape, and who makes no scruple in receiving an alcoholic liquor in which there is probably not a particle of "the fruit of the vine." Nothing can be procured by the church generally, that approximates nearer to the pure juice of the grape, than wine made of the dried grape. The grape loses little or nothing of its nutritive properties. The aqueous part only is lost. The same is true of inspissated wine. In using either, the loss is restored by adding a suitable quantity of water.

The Presbyterian church in this place is now thoroughly divorced from alcohol.—No one of its members either makes, vends, or uses it. No one furnishes materials for making it. It has now banished it from the communion table. May the Lord hasten the time when it shall be banished from every church in the land. Then the church will no longer stand in the way of the temperance reform, which in its glorious and triumphant march under the gracious Providence of God, seems destined to bless our country and world. JOHN FROST.

The following anecdote is from an old German paper, and thinking it too good to be lost, I have translated and send it to you.

THE UNFORTUNHTE ASCENSION.

The Prince of Wales traveled in Spain in 1723. To ridicule the protestant religion for his amusement, a comedy was got up, in which a sick Catholic a Protestant were represented. The former received all the sacraments, but the latter did not, and hence he was carried away by the devil. When the Catholic was to be raised up to heaven, the angels let him fall, and he broke his leg. The prince laughed heartily, and when asked the reason, he said, "I am not laughing at the accident, but at this, that the devils should take care of the Protestant, better than the angel did the Catholic."—*Luth Obs.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cabinet Ware-House.

D. R. BURDICK,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of this town and the surrounding conutry, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet Business, in all its various branches, at his shop directly opposite the De Ruyter Institute. He is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with neatness, promptness, and dispatch, such as Bureaus, Secretaries, Lockers, Sofas, Book-cases, Bedsteds, Tables, Stands, &c. &c. Most kinds of Lumber and produce will be taken in exchange for work, and even CASH will not be refused.

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THE subscriber is much gratified with the generous patronage of his former customers, and with pleasure announces to them and the public that he still continues his business in all its various branches at his old stand in De Ruyter village, where he keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Trunks, Valices, Traveling Bags, and Harness of every description; all of which are well manufactured of the very best materials.—Those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of buying cheap, can do so by calling on

B. G. STILLMAN.

N. B. Any quantity of good beach or maple wood taken in exchange for the above articles. B. G. S.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 25th May, 1840, one RED YEARLING STEER, with white stripes running up across his face to the horns. Also, one RED YEARLING HEIFER, with a slanting crop off the left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. 51w3

Truxton, (lot No. 35,) Feb. 10, 1841.

JACOB HOLMES.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

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ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

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De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

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NEW-YORK.

[illegible]—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
[illegible]—[illegible] Maxson Greene, Samuel [illegible], P. M.
[illegible], P. M.
[illegible]—[illegible] Babcock, Silas Bailey, Alfin [illegible]
[illegible] Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Tru-[illegible]
[illegible] H. H. James H. Cochran.
[illegible] Saunders
[illegible] Joseph Potter.
[illegible], P. M.
[illegible] Maxson.
[illegible] Campbell, Samuel E. [illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M.
[illegible] Greene.
[illegible] P. Livermore, P. M., Still-[illegible]
[illegible]—Dennis Hardin, P. M.
[illegible]—Paul Stillman.
Newport—[illegible] Truman.
[illegible]—[illegible] Lewis.
[illegible] Crandall.
[illegible] Rogers
[illegible] Whitford
[illegible], St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
[illegible] G. Potter.
[illegible]—Abel Ward.
[illegible] Forks—[illegible] Stillman.
[illegible]—Oscar Williams.
[illegible] Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer, jun., P. M.
Westerly—Jonathan Maxson.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers.
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Salem—David Clawson.

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New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydren, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jephtha F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Salem—Elias [illegible], Esq.

OHIO.

Newport—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
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MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 2.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 54.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., SIXTH-DAY, MARCH 12, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

ESSAY ON HUMAN HAPPINESS.

Read before the Qæsitor Scientiæ Society of De Ruyter Institute.

BY DOCT. A. L. SAUNDERS.

NO. I.

From the earliest periods of recorded time, the prime object pursued by the human family has been happiness. All have sought this inestimable boon; and numerous and long have been the directions of philosophers and sages, in their respective periods, for obtaining this object of strong desire. Though the wisest, and with few exceptions, the best of mankind have essayed to instruct in the path to happiness; yet absurdity and visions mark their precepts, and we find them foundered from too daring a spirit of adventure amid rocks and shoals which laugh at the experience of the pilot.

For myself, I freely confess that my own hopes of success are but humble. I have done my best, however, to render the subject intelligible; and, if in the progress of it I should have betrayed dreams and absurdities, I have only to entreat that they may be visited with the candor which I have endeavored to extend to others, fully aware that the best arguments I have been able to submit are not fitted, if I may adopt the words of the eloquent Mr. Burke, "to abide the test of a captious controversy, but of a sober and even forgiving examination; that they are not armed at all points for battle, but dressed to visit those who are willing to give a peaceful entrance to truth."

There is one point, however, and the most important point we have contemplated, in which all the different schools seem to be agreed—I mean that of moral distinctions. Whatever may be the roads the different travelers may take, whether short or circuitous, smooth or entangled, they all, at last, find themselves, in this respect, arrived at the same central spot; and coincide in prescribing the same rules of duty, enjoining the same conduct, and with few exceptions, delivering the same determinations. No philosopher in the world has ever dreamed of confounding virtue with vice, or of writing a treatise on the benefit of committing crimes. Let us search where we will, we shall find there is something in human nature, when once emerged from the barbarism of savage life, that leads the learned & unlearned, to approve the one and condemn the other, even where their own conduct is involved in the condemnation.

And what is this something in human nature that conducts to so general a conclusion? A set or system of innate ideas and first principles, replies one class of philosophers; a moral instinct or impulse of common sense, replies another class; the intrinsic value and loveliness of virtue itself, replies a third; because the attributes of virtue are useful and agreeable, either to ourselves or to others, replies a fourth; because it conducts to human happiness, replies a fifth; and because it is the will of God, replies a sixth.

But while all thus agree in the conclusion, the question that leads to it still returns upon us: What proof have we of the existence of innate ideas or instinctive impulse? of the intrinsic beauty of virtue? that it is useful to us, productive of our happiness, or that it is the will of *God*, it should be cultivated? or, rather, What proof have we that the original position is true, and that there is a something in human nature, in general, which induces us to prefer virtue to vice?

The original position may be true, but the reasons urged in support of it are neither equally true, nor equally adequate, even where they are true. It is not true, that we have either innate ideas or moral instincts that impel us to a love of virtue, for, in such cases, the most savage tribes among mankind would be the most virtuous. Their innate ideas being but little disturbed by foreign ones, acquired by education and commerce with the world, and their moral instincts as little disturbed by foreign habits acquired from the same causes.

There has often arisen in the mind an unaccountable whim of supposing that a savage life, or state of nature, is the best and purest mode of human existence; and novelists, and poets, and sometimes even philosophers, have equally ranted upon the paucity of its wants, the simplicity of its pursuits, the solidity of its enjoyments, and the strength and constancy of its attachments. It is here we have been told that the human soul developes its proper energies, and displays itself in all its native benevolence and dignity; here all things belong equally to every one; the only law, is the will of the individual, the only feeling, a sublime unselfish philanthropy. This whim became epidemic in France about the beginning of the French Revolution, and was, in fact, the monster mania that led to it. And the contagion, not long after, began to show itself among many individuals in our own country, who, in the height of their phrenzy, labored earnestly to promote the same kind of trials among ourselves.—The history is fresh in the minds of every one who has looked into the affairs of modern times, and it is not necessary to pursue it. It is sufficient to observe, that it led in a short time to consequences so mischievous as to work their own cure, and to afford a living proof of the fact that barbarism, vice, and misery, are, by an immutable law of nature, inseparable associates.

Cast your eyes to whatever part of the globe, or to whatever history of mankind you please, and you will find it so without exception. Other animals have instincts that control their appetities, and lead them, insensibly, to the perfection of their respective kinds; that inculcate constancy, where constancy is necessary, and compel them to provide for, and take the charge of their young. Man has no such instincts whatever; he has reason, indeed, a more ennobling and efficient faculty, but it must be called forth, for it is almost a dormant principle in savage life. And hence, destitute of the one, and uninfluenced by the other, he is the perpetual slave of his ungoverned, and ungovernable passions, and is the only animal in the world that has been known to kill, or abandon its own offspring in a state of destitute and helpless infancy, and to murder its own kind for the purpose of feeding upon it: a fact too well established to be doubted; and which, instead of being confined to a single climate, or a single people, has, apparently, been common to all countries when under the influence of barbarism, which still exists among various tribes in Africa, South America, and Australia, and particularly among the islands of the South Sea; and which, according to the concurrent testimony of the best Greek and Roman writers, as we are informed, as Herodotus, Pliny, Strabo, and Pomponius Mela, was formerly to be traced among the Scythians, Tartars, and Massagatæ, of Asia, and the Lestrigons, of Europe. Strabo, indeed, ascribes the same practice even to the Irish, in his day, and Cealeius Rhodriginus, to their neighbors, of Scotland, while Thevenot asserts that while he was India, in 1665, human flesh was publicly sold in the market of Debca, about forty leagues from Baroche.

Agreeable to this view of the subject, are the following remarks of one of the most intelligent circumnavigators of later times, M. Von. Langsdorff, which he gives as the result of a personal and comprehensive survey of different climates and countries:—"There is no creature upon the earth, in any climate or zone, that bears auch an enmity to its own species as man. Let us only," says he, "cast our eyes over the history of the globe, in the most barren wastes, and in the most fertile countries, in the smallest islands, or on the most extensive continents, among the most savage, as well as the most cultivated nations, in short, in every part of the world where man exists, and we shall find him seeking to destroy his own species; he is everywhere, *by nature*, harsh and cruel. The observations we made upon these newly discovered islands, (the Polynesian,) which never, to the best of our knowledge, had any intercourse with civilized nations, and whose inhabitants may be considered as children of nature, and as still in their original condition, afford remarkable examples in confirmation of these assertions. The sweet and tender feelings of affection, and love, of friendship and attachment, even that of parents towards their children, and of children towards their parents, I have, alas! very seldom found among a rude and uncivilized people. The African hordes not only bring their prisoners taken in war, but their own children to market. The same thing is done by the Kergis, the Kalmucks, and many other inhabitants of the north-western coast of America; and here at Nakatiwa, (one of the islands of the South Sea,) a woman would very readily have given a child at her breast, which had been asked by us in jest, in exchange for a piece of iron."[*]

And he might have added that it was the exposure of British, or rather, perhaps, Saxon children, for slaves in the public market at Rome, as late as the close of the 6th century, expressly sold for this purpose by their own parents, at their own homes, that first induced Pope Gregory I. to plan a mission for the conversion of our barbarous forefathers, in Britain, to christianity, from the horror he felt at their conduct, and the pity with which he beheld the little outcasts.

In the view of history, therefore, as well as in the language of Scripture, man, in a state of nature, is prone to evil, and his heart is desperately wicked, or, as it is given most exquisitely in the poetical language of the Psalmist—"Behold the dark places of earth are full of the inhabitants of cruelty."[*]

The sentiment, then, that exists in human nature in favor of virtue, or a virtuous conduct, though general, is not universal, and consequently, cannot proceed from any original instincts, or innate ideas.—What, then, are the other causes to which it has been ascribed by moralists? The intrinsic loveliness of virtue itself: Because it conducts to human happiness. Because it is the will of *God.*

Now, all these answers, however diversified, may be resolved into two general ideas—human happiness, and the will of God; for we can only regard that as lovely, or an object of love which contributes to our happiness; and we can only regard that as useful or agreeable, which conduces to the same end.

The subject, therefore, becomes considerably narrowed, and the only substantial replies that appear capable of being given to the question, What is the source of this general sentiment among mankind in favor of virtue? are, because it is the path to happiness, or because it is the will of God. But, may not the subject be still farther narrowed, and both these replies be resolved into one identical proposition? may not human happiness and the will of God be the same thing? If so, we shall then only have to inquire further, whether virtue be the real path to human happiness? for if it be, then, necessarily, he who pursues that path obeys the will of God.

Both questions are important; the first, however, may be settled in a few words. To discover the will of an intelligent agent, nothing more is necessary than to examine the general drift or tendency of his contrivance, so far as we are able to make it out. Taking it, then, for granted that the whole world is the work of an intelligent agent, does it exhibit proof of having been devised for the general happiness of man?—for his general misery—or for neither? It cannot have been devised for neither, because that would be to relinquish the very foundation of our present position, and to deny that the world exhibits contrivance, or has been formed by an intelligent agent. Is, then, the world with its general furniture, is the frame of man itself caculated to promote man's happiness, or his misery? It is impossible to answer this question more strongly than in the words of Paley.—"Contrivance proves design, and the predominant tendency of the contrivance indicates the disposition of the designer. The world abounds with contrivance, and all the contrivances with which we are acquainted, are directed to beneficial purposes. Evil, no doubt, exists; but it is never that we can perceive the object of contrivance. Teeth are contrived to eat with, not to ache; their aching, now and then, is incidental to the contrivance, perhaps, inseparable from it, or even if you will, let it be called a defect in the contrivance; but it is not the *object* of it. This is a distinction which well deserves to be attended to. In describing implements of husbandry, you would hardly say of the sickle, that it is made to cut the reapers's fingers, though from the construction of the instrument, and manner of using it, this mischief often happens. But if you had occasion to describe instruments of torture, or execution, this engine you would say, is to extend the sinews; this, to dislocate the joints; this, to break the bones; this, to scorch the soles of the feet. Here, pain and misery are the very *objects* of the contrivance. Now, nothing of this sort is to be found in the works of nature. We never discover a train of contrivance to bring about an evil purpose. No anatomist ever discovered a system of organization calculated to produce pain and disease, or in explaining the parts of the human body, ever said, This is to irritate, this to inflame, this duct is to convey the gravel to the kidneys, this gland to secrete the humor that forms the gout. If, by chance, he comes at a part of which he knows not the use, the most he can say is, that it is useless. No one suspects that it is put there to incommode, to annoy, or to torment. Since, then, *God* has called forth his consummate wisdom to contrive and provide for our happiness, and the world appears to have been constituted with this design at first, so long as this constitution is upholden by him, we must, in reason, suppose the same design to continue."[*]

A thousand other examples might be added, but are unnecessary. The conclusion is clear, and it is most important; we obtain from the light of nature, or the exercise of our own reason, irresistible proofs of the divine benevolence, irresistible proofs that *God* has made man to make him happy, or, in other words, that human happiness is the will of God.

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[*] Von Langsdorff's Voyages and Travels, chap. vii. p. 139.

[*] Psalms, lxxiv. 20.

[*] Paleys Moral and Political Philosophy, vol. 1. chap. v.

Religious Department.

From the Gospel Messenger.

CAUTION IN JUDGING.

The example of Christ in this, as in every concern of life, should be continually presented to our minds, and call forth our strongest powers of imitation. And there is no particular in which we can follow him, more to the advantage of our souls and the benefit of society, than in this, of cautiously pronouncing judgment upon others. It is here that the Christian cause is constantly in danger. Those furious passions that swell the proud bosoms of men, prompt them to hurl those arrows of calumny and detraction, which are continually wounding the tranquility of society, and destroying the sweets of domestic peace. What, exclaims the unbeliever, can there be in the religion of Christians, when the very doctrines they so highly extol, the very precepts which they so perpetually inculcate, fail in producing any more mildness and peace than the strange rites of pagan superstition? What, he continues, shall I think of a system, however highly admired, that fails to meliorate the heart, and render men more tender of each other? We must confess with shame, that there is too much ground for these remarks, and we must to a greater or less degree be answerable for them. Till we can show in our lives the superior excellence of our religion, all that we can say will never be admitted as sufficient testimony in its favor. We may defend its truth in such a way as to silence infidelity; we may hold up to view its exalted doctrines; we may explain and enforce its precepts, as comprising the most perfect code of morals that ever made its appearance. After all, we have done nothing, if our conversation in the world be not improved. Till it can in some measure be said, as in the apostolic age, "See how these Christians love one another, your faith is vain, and our preaching is also vain." By far the greater part of the tumults and vexations which convulse the world, which throw states and empires into anarchy and bloodshed, which involve the Church in heresy and schism, and families in broils and contentions, must be ascribed to that unhappy inclination of men to depart from their own sphere of action, from a careful watchfulness of themselves, to an undue investigation of the conduct of others.

Let every Christian pray for the grace of God to assist him in endeavoring to follow the example of his divine, in cautiously pronouncing judgment upon his fellowmen. There are, indeed, iniquities against which our voices should be raised—in the sight of which, silence would be criminal—but the utmost circumspection should be observed in attaching guilt to the character of any individual. Are you disposed to censure and condemn, be certain that the faults of which you disapprove, do really exist. Slander, busy with her thousand tongues, may have been engaged in the fabrication of a tale, designed to destroy the peace of the unsuspecting and the innocent. Some malignant spirit may have been conjuring up and concocting baneful ingredients, to poison reputation, and consign the unoffending to infamy and ruin.—Before you give currency to the base report, would you not be prudent, would it not be the part of a Christian to reflect, that possibly you were going to seal the misery of some helpless victim? By even listening, so far as your influence may extend, you may strengthen falsehood, and render the attainment of truth still more difficult. It is not to be expected that we should approve of all the actions we observe, but the motives which may have produced them, and the circumstances attending them, are perhaps of the best character, and should therefore be very tenderly treated. Till we can discover what these motives and circumstances may have been, till we perceive the springs which may have caused the conduct we condemn, we are totally incompetent to judge. Some extenuating particular of which we have not heard, would perhaps entirely alter our opinions. Does not justice, then, oblige us to suspend our opinion till we shall be able, according to a common and very useful proverb, "to hear both sides and then judge"?

Are you inclined to pronounce the severity of judgment, consider whether you have not the same faults, or even greater defects, than those that you condemn. Under the proper influence of humility, the real christian, while lamenting the errors of his neighbor, will be restrained in his judgment by the thought of those turbulent passions, which, in spite of his exertions, will excite commotion in his own bosom. Convinced of the frailty of his nature, and tender of the reputation of his fellow-man, he will rather say with the wise, "take no heed unto all words that are spoken." And, considering for a moment the errors and imperfections which attend us, how proper is this reflection. Can we, bearing in mind, as we ever should, our proneness to sin and error, be hasty in uttering anathemas not only against the guilty, but frequently the innocent? Are there not stains and blemishes in our characters, which if magnified by the distorted lens of jealousy and hate would carry us down to infamy and ruin? Have we not sometimes committed those offenses of which, when seen in other persons, we have expressed decided disapprobation? Arraigning ourselves at the bar of conscience, have we not felt a full conviction that if we were censured as severely as we censure, great injustice would be done us? Can we not discover many particulars wherein we have violated some of our own nice and just rules? Can we call to mind no instance when we have tossed by the tempest of passion? Has no reader of this, in a moment of inadvertency, lost sight of those great principles which adorn the religion he professes? Erring sometimes in judgment, has he not found that the results of his own actions, entirely contrary from his expectations, have been productive of unhappy consequences? In cases like these, would he be willing that the purity of his motives should be denied? Would he not view it as a cruel and unjust attempt to place him in an unfavorable light? Are there no transactions of his life, which, if in his power, he would not recal? for which he would desire to atone by a life of subsequent sorrow and amendment? And would he not consider it unreasonable and ungenerous in his neighbors, by keeping alive the recollection of an error, and by pronouncing the heavy judgments of God, endeavor to prevent the effect of his repentance? And who will deny to any of the human race that indulgence which we claim as a natural and religious right?

What was the conduct of our Lord towards the woman mentioned in the Gospel? Wicked as she was, he even suspended his decision, under the hope that her after life would make amends for her guilt, and prove to the world the advantage of cautious and kind judgment. He did not call his disciples to scrutinize her conduct, and raise their vanity by comparing her with themselves. He did not proceed to investigate her character, and those of her accusers, but simply told them, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." Should we not then, before sentencing characters to infamy, pause and address our hearts in this very language, if thou art without sin, first cast a stone at the offender? Well would it be for the happiness of mankind, and useful to our souls, were we ever to bear in mind the apostolic assurance, "Happy is he that condemneth not himself in the thing that he alloweth." Reader, consider this address of St. Paul as now delivering from his holy lips to you, and if you have any just sense of your own sinfulness, you will not fail to improve in your judgment of others; if you have any idea that there may be spots and wrinkles in your own reputation, you will be careful how you attach them to your neighbors. "Thou therefore who teachest another, teachest thou not thyself? Thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal? Thou that sayest, a man should not commit adultery, dost thou commit adultery? Thou that abhorrest idols, dost thou commit sacrilege? Thou that makest thy boast of the law, through breaking the law dishonorests thou God?" Thou who beholdest a mote in thy brother's eye, canst thou not perceive the beam in thine own?

G. M.

REFORMED RELIGION NOT A NOVELTY.

If it can be proved a day younger than Christ and his apostles, away with it from the earth as a pernicious delusion. It was no invention of Luther and his fellow-laborers. The Roman Catholics indeed would taunt us with the recent origin of our faith, as though it had sprung up in the sixteenth century, whilst their own is hallowed by all the suffrages of antiquity. There was never a more insolent taunt, and never a more unwarrented boast. Ours, as we have already intimated, is the old religion, theirs is the new. Ours is, at least, as old as the Bible; for it has not a single tenet which we do not prove from the Bible.—But theirs must be younger than the Bible; for where in the Bible is the Bible said to be insufficient, and where is the pope declared supreme and infallible, and where is sin divided into moral and venial, and where are the clergy forbidden to marry, and where are the images directed to be worshiped, and where is the church entrusted with the granting indulgences?—There is not a single article of Protestantism, in support of which we are not ready to appeal to the canonical scriptures, and the writings of the early fathers; there are a hundred of popery, which papists themselves are too wise to rest on such an appeal. They may ask us, where was your religion before Luther? and our reply is, in the word of the living God, in the creeds of apostles and apostolical men, and in the practice of those witnesses, who, in every age, refused to participate in the abominations of Rome. But we ask them, where was your religion before such or such an aspiring pontiff put forth such or such a doctrine or claim? We challenge the documents. We fix the doctrine of the papal supremacy to the sixth century—let them prove it older if they can; of seven sacraments to the twelfth century—let them prove it older if they can; of transubstantiation to the thirteenth century—let them prove it older if they can. And yet Protestantism is the spurious manufacture of a late date, whilst popery is the veneral transmission from the first year of the Christian era. Yes, all that is true in popery has been transmitted from the earliest days of Christianity; but all that is true in popery makes up Protestantism. Popery is Protestantism mutilated, disguised, deformed, and overlaid with corrupt additions; Protestantism is popery restored to its first purity, cleansed from false glosses, and freed from the rubbish accumulated on it by ages of superstition.

We recur then to our former assertion, and declare that the Protestantism for which we contend as irreconcilable with popery, is nothing else but the Protestantism of Christ and his apostles. And the Protestantism of Christ and his apostles can have no peace with popery. We would, if possible, "live peaceably with all men," and, therefore with the Roman church. But it is not possible. We can not surrender justification by faith. We can not multiply mediators. We can not bow down before images. We can not believe bread to be flesh, and wine to be blood. We can not ascribe to a fallible man the unerring wisdom of the one living God. And therefore, it is not possible. No; if popery regain its lost power, let it not be through our giving it the right hand of fellowship. Let it wrest back ecclesiastical endowments; let it rekindle the fires of persecution; let it be legislated into might by time-serving concessions: but never let us be silent, as though we thought popery to be true; never supine, as though we counted its errors unimportant.—*Rev. H. Melville.*

Minister's Department.

THE TWO MINISTERS.

In a certain church, where every visitant can unite with every resident in saying, "the lines are fallen in pleasant places, they have a goodly heritage," the following incidents occurred while the writer was a pastor in the vicinity.

The parish was favored for a short time with the services of a young man of unusual preaching talents. He united more of the dignity and gracefulness of a public speaker, than are often found blended in one man. Truth, argument, tenderness, in very impressive proportions combined in the matter and manner of his pulpit performances. Listening crowds hung upon his lips, and the hour which he spent in his sermon seemed but a few moments.—But he was not suffered to continue by reason of death. It was difficult to find a successor. After many attempts the people finally united in one of the excellent of the earth, and he entered upon his work in that beautiful garden. He preached the precious gospel in its purity, "not with excellency of speech and wisdom," but with a heavenly simplicity. In the devotional exercises of the sanctuary he excelled.—Such intimate fellowship with the Father and the Son did he seem to have, that his prayers were marked by every hearer as coming from a heart accustomed to pray, and to take large and nearer views of God's truth, and affecting views of human wants and wo.

He had an unusual qualification for performing a pastor's duties in the sick room and among the mourners of his flock. There was such intimate acquaintance with all the workings of the human heart, such ready access to Him who took our infirmities, and is afflicted in all the afflictions of His people, and such ability to comfort others with the comfort wherewith he had himself been comforted of God, that his visits on the occasions seemed almost more than human. But there was nothing startling in his preaching. It fell like the dew over the congregation, rather than like a storm of hail. It filled no newspaper paragraph. There was nothing to make the people wonder, and run and cry huzza.—A few persons in his congregation, not perhaps remarkably overstocked with discernment or grace, were often abroad and heard some of the great preachers; and these began to speak of not being edified with the preaching of their pastor. He is a good man, but he does not build us up. He does not draw people after him like Mr. ——. This leaven spread and worked its usual effects. The pastor was translated to another field.

A successor was sought by the people, and there was a determination to have a great man, and a great preacher at any rate. It is not very difficult to find such, in the estimation of their friends, or in their own, and so one was soon introduced. "*He is a great preacher*," was industriously circulated. "Do come and hear our minister, we have got the right one now," was said while he was a candidate. A flourish of trumpets was made at his settlement, and he began on the top of the wave. Not many months had passed before it was ascertained that, after all, there was not more instruction given in this preaching, bordering upon the profound obscure, than in the transparent thoughts of the minister who had left them, and was eminently happy and useful in another field. "We should like to hear our former minister pray," spontaneously escaped from the lips of many a member of the congregation. And especially when affliction came to their families, they sighed for the visits of him who had so greatly endeared himself to mourners.

God gave them their request, but sent leanness to their souls. They show it, they feel it, they acknowledge it.—*Pastor's Journal.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, March 12, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

POSITION IN PUBLIC PRAYER.

We have long regretted that a position in prayer, so irreverent as sitting, should obtain the sanction of evangelical christians. This posture betokens as much indifference and disrespect, as any one could, which would not be indecorous. It indicates no humility, no reverence, no anxiety. 'Tis true that devotional feelings may possess the heart of the one who sits in prayer; but if proper feelings possess the one who prays, he will find that a kneeling posture is more congenial to his feelings. If a congregation may sit while the minister prays, then, with equal propriety, the minister may also sit and pray. Every one of us would, doubtless, have our pious feelings greatly disturbed by such a scene. If it is not proper, then, for one to sit and pray, it is not proper for one to sit who joins in the prayer. Such a spectacle has but once greeted our eyes, and the benefit we might otherwise have derived from the prayer, was lost, by reason of the irreverance manifested by the posture. The posture, abstractly, is nothing; but when we associate with it the idea of coming as petitioners before the Great Jehovah, we at once feel that a posture indicative of our helplessness, and the disparity between us and the living God, is the most proper to be taken. In the different grades of society a deference is required by some, and given by others, which professed worshipers fail to exhibit to God. It is a most unpleasant task to the minister of the gospel to be, professedly, the voice of the congregation in prayer to God, when two-thirds or more of that number are manifesting indifference to nothing else present, but the prayer which is offered for them. Prayers, in order to be heard and answered, must exhibit the evidence of sincerity.—Can a position indicative of the utmost indifference give, even to men, the appearance of sincerity? The eyes of God are more piercing in discernment than the eyes of men. They must also be reverent, both in the terms used, and the manner of their use. Language that brings God upon a level with men, or detracts aught from his perfections, is altogether unsuitable. This, accompanied with irreverence in posture, must render such an act odious in the sight of God.

It can not be denied that a kneeling posture is more scriptural, and is the most suitable in which to address the Divine Being, exhibiting at the same time, reverence, humility, penitence, helplessness, and entire dependence on God. We are aware that a variety of objections are started to this plea. But we reply, our duty to God must have preference to our personal convenience. If convenience is allowed to govern in this matter, it may in others of equal importance. And if a system of convenience is adopted, it is not difficult to have it supersede divine instruction.

The custom of kneeling has been adopted by our churches in Va. and Ohio. From the time that we first bowed ourselves with them in the holy convocation, we have felt that an unusual interest was added to the occasion. The posture, besides being reverent, is such as to exclude all external observation; thus fitting the mind for a more undivided and richer communion with God.

A standing posture, which is preferable to the sitting, by exhibiting more reverence, is tiresome, and also exposes the person to more difficulty in excluding all but God from his observation and thoughts. Houses of worship may, without much inconvenience, be kept clean enough to kneel in. We are, therefore, prepared to advocate the practice of kneeling in public prayer, by both preachers and people.

The same reasons exist for kneeling in social and family circles. How endearing that family must appear, where all its members bow together around the altars of God. We give below an extract of a letter on this subject, from a long tried friend of the Redeemer. We trust it will receive due attention.

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A few years ago, I recollect to have seen in the Protestant Sentinel, a short sketch on the practice of religious communities sitting in the time of public prayer. It was, I think, too short, and touched the subject rather lightly; although good as far as it went, I have been waiting and wish the subject taken up by some one who was able to do it justice, but, so far, have waited in vain; and although conscious of my inability, I would drop a remark or two on the subject.

1. It evidently appears to be a very modern invention of men, calculated to indulge the flesh; encourage laziness and indolence; and to exert an influence on the young and rising generation, which has a very bad tendency on the minds of the youth, in leading them to pay little or no attention to the exercises that are going on, which they are but too naturally prone to do. Now, is not this very wrong?

2. It has an irreverent appearance; and says in substance, at least mentally, I do not join in your prayers. Now, does this look like union in worship? and is not union in the best of cases desirable—necessary—and important? and how can a pious person have a face to reprove young people for inattention in meeting, when they themselves set such apparent examples before their eyes?

3. And, above all, it is unscriptural, and pointedly contrary to what we read in the scriptures respecting the practice of the saints and primitive christians, and the example of Christ himself; and we do not read in the bible of any such custom, and are we not under the most solemn obligations to follow their examples, and to have our conduct, even our outward conduct to correspond, as far as possible, with that of primitive christians; you will say yes.

Finally, I might state many more reasons why the practice ought to be discountenanced, and banished from all religious communities who pretend to take the bible for their guide, or have any regard for the solemn worship of God. But a word to the wise is sufficient. We all know that it is a practice that has been recently invented, and introduced into the churches, for it was not so in primitive times, and there is no more to justify it in the bible than there is to justify the first-day Sabbath.

I know it is plead by some, and palliated by many, on the poor flimsy argument that it is of no consequence what position the body is in if the heart is right. And, again, that it is inconvenient, and rising up makes too much noise, &c. What strange reasoning, evidently to indulge the flesh and encourage laziness! I would ask, in the name of common sense, what evidence has any one for himself or to others that his heart is right when his conduct, which, if sincere, must flow from the heart, is unscriptural, irreverent, and consequently, wrong and sinful? as to convenience, would any enlightened person dare to say that it is inconvenient to them to do their duty? will it not, then, follow, of course, that it will be inconvenient with Christ to save them?

As to noise, this is a very singular excuse; inasmuch as there is no necessity of making much noise by just rising up, and if it should make a little stir, what is the harm? Vocal prayer makes some noise, and with some, a great deal; shall we, therefore, discontinue vocal prayer? I would, for myself, be ashamed to use such arguments.

My Brethren, this is something solemn; consider it seriously, and may the Lord give you a right understanding in all things.

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE REGISTER.
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The Christian Index, of Penfield, Ga., contains an advertisement of the sale of certain perishable property, and the hiring of certain negroes. From this, and several editorials, we have concluded that Br. Stokes is disposed to make a slave-holding religion, the religion of the Index. If the religion of Jesus Christ is of this character, we can not object to it. But we apprehend that that system that makes merchandise of souls, is opposed to the principles inculcated by the Lord Jesus Christ. The essence of the holy religion he taught, is love. First, to love God with all the heart, etc., and his neighbor as himself.—Now, will Br. Stokes show us that slavery is in conformity to this principle? Will he bow his neck and become himself the slave?

An Apostle says, "Pure religion, and undefiled before God and the Father, is this:—to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and keep himself unspotted from the world." Does Br. Stokes visit the worse than widows and fatherless slaves of his state with the visits of the Gospel, and offer to them its blessed consolations? Does his "Index" point them to the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world"? And does he say to his readers who hold property in souls, put away the evil of your doings, and render to all their dues? For this lack, we fear that he fails of announcing as a faithful watchman on the walls of Zion the approach of an enemy. Alas, for those that teach doctrines contrary to the gospel!

Br. Stokes suggested a few weeks since, that some one should write a book on Abolitionism, and some other isms. We wish to inform him, that upon the subject of Slavery, or Abolitionism, we, in connection with many thousands more, make use of that book which is given by inspiration of God, as our text book; and he will find by examining this, (for he has it too,) that the whole subject is here embodied and explained. And if he will allow this to give tone to his feelings, and direction to his "Index," we shall expect to see Slavery exposed as being opposed to the gospel.—During our residence at the South, we learned that with slave-holders, Abolitionism and fanaticism were synonymous. Perhaps our friend has fallen into the same error. If so, we trust the explanation we have made, that the bible is the standard Abolition work, will correct his views, and he will not see the necessity for writing another.

News of the Day.

INAUGRAL ADDRESS
OF
PRESIDENT HARRISON.

From the National Intelligencer Extra.

Called from a retirement which I had supposed was to continue for the residue of my life, to fill the Chief Executive Office of this great and free nation, I appear before you fellow-citizens, to take the oaths which the Constitution prescribes, as a necessary qualification for the performance of its duties. And in obedince to a custom coeval with our Government, and what I believe to be your expectations, I present to you a summary of the principles which will govern me in the discharge of the duties which I shall be called upon to perform.

It was the remark of a Roman Consul, in an early period of that celebrated Republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out, in the latter case, the pledges and promises made in the former. However much the world may have improved, in many respects, in the lapse of upward of two thousand years since the remark was made by the virtuous and indignant Roman, I fear that a strict examination of the annals of some of the modern elective governments would develope similar instances of violated confidence.

Although the fiat of the people has gone forth, proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, nothing upon their part remaining to be done, it may be thought that a motive may exist to keep up the delusion under which they may be supposed to have acted in relation to my principles and opinions; and perhaps there may be some in this assembly who have come here either prepared to condemn those I shall now deliver, or, approving them, to doubt the sincerity with which they are uttered. But the lapse of a few months will confirm or dispel their fears. The outline of principles to govern, and measures to be adopted, by an Administration not yet begun, will soon be exchanged for immutable history, and I shall stand, either exhonorated by my countrymen, or classed with the mass of those who promised that they might deceive and flattered with the intention to betray. However strong may be my present purpose to realize the expectations of a magnanimous and confiding people, I too well understand the infirmities of human nature and the dangerous temptations to which I shall be exposed, from the magnitude of the power which it has been the pleasure of the people to commit to my hands, not to place my chief confidence upon the aid of that Almighty power which has hitherto protected me and enabled me to bring to favorable issues other important but still greatly inferrior trusts, heretofore confided to me by my country.

The broad foundation upon which our Constitution rests being the People—a breath of theirs having made, as a breath can unmake, change or modify it—it can be assigned to none of the great divisions of Government, but to the Democracy. If such is its theory, those who are called upon to administer it must recognize, as its leading principle, the duty of shaping their measures so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number. But with these broad admissions, if we would compare the sovereignty acknowledged to exist in the mass of our People, with the power claimed by other sovereignties even by those which have been considered most purely democratic, we shall find a most essential difference. All others lay claim to power limited by their own will. The majority of our citizens on the contrary, possess a sovereignty with the amount of power precisely equal to that which has been granted to them by the parties to the national compact, and nothing beyond. We admit of no Government by divine right. Believing that so far as power is concerned, the Beneficent Creator has made no distinction amongst men, that all are upon an equality, and that the only legitimate right to govern is an express grant of power from the governor.

The constitution of the United States is the instrument containing this grant of power to the several departments composing the Government. On an examination of that instrument it will be found to contain declarations of power granted and of power withheld. The latter is also susceptible of division, into power which the majority had the right to grant, but which they did not think proper to intrust to their agents, and that which they could not have granted, not being possessed by themselves. In other words there are certain rights possessed by each individual American citizen, which in his compact with the others, he has never surrendered. Some of them, indeed, he is unable to surrender being in the language of our system unalienable. The boasted privilege of a Roman citizen was to him a shield only against a petty provincial ruler, while the broad democrat of Athens could console himself under a sentence of death, for a supposed violation of the national faith, which no one understood, and which at times was the subject of the mocker of all, or the banishment from his home his family and his country, with or without an alleged cause, that it was the act, not of a single tyrant or hated aristocracy, but his assembled countrymen.

Far different is the power of our sovereignty. It can interfere with no one's faith, prescribe forms of worship for no one's observance, inflict no punishment but after well ascertained guilt, the result of investigation under rules prescribed by the constitution itself. These precious privileges, and those scarcely less important, of giving expression to his thoughts and opinions, either by writing or speaking, unrestrained but by the liability of injury to others, and that of a full participation in all the advantages which flow from the Government, the acknowledged property of all, the American citizen derives from no charter granted by his fellowman. He claims them because he is himself a man fashioned by the same Almighty hand as the rest of his species, and entitled to a full share of the blessings with which he has endowed them.

Notwithstanding the limited sovereignty possessed by the People of the United States and the restricted grant of power to the Government which they have adopted, enough has been given to accomplish all the objects for which it was created. It has been found powerful in war, and, hitherto, justice has been administered, an intimate union effected, domestic tranquility preserved, and personal liberty secured to the citizens. As was to be expected, however, from the defective language and the necessarily sententious manner in which the Constitution is written doubts have arisen as to the amount of power which it has actually granted or was intended to grant. This is more particularly the case in relation to that part of the instrument which treats of the Legislative branch. And not only as regards the exercise of powers claimed under a general clause, giving that body the authority to pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the specified powers, but in relation to the latter also. It is, however, consolatory to reflect that most of the instances of alleged departure from the letter or spirit of the Constitution, have ultimately received the sanction of a majority of the people. And the fact, that many of our statesmen, most distinguished for talent and patriotism, have been at one time or other of their political career, on both sides of each of the most warmly disputed questions, forces upon us the inference that the errors, if errors there were, attributable to the intrinsic difficulty, in many instances, of ascertaining the intentions of the framers of the Constitution, rather than the influence of any sinister or unpatriotic motive.

But the great danger to our institutions does not appear to me to be in a usurpation by the government of power not granted by the people, but by the accumulation in one of the departments, of that which was assigned to others. Limited as are the powers which have been granted, still enough have been granted to constitute a despotism, if concentrated in one of the departments. This danger is greatly heightened as it has been always observable, that men are less jealous of encroachments of one Department upon another, than upon their own received rights.

When the Constitution of the United States first came from the hands of the Convention that formed it, many of the sternest republicans of the day were alarmed at the extent of the power which had been granted to the Federal Government, and more particularly of that portion which had been assigned to the Executive branch. There were in it features which appeared not to be in harmony with their ideas of a simple representative Democracy, or Republic. And knowing the tendency of power to increase itself, particularly when exercised by a single individual, predictions were made that, at no very remote period, the Government would terminate in virtual monarchy. It would not become me to say that the fears of these patriots have been already realized. But, as I sincerely believe that the tendency of measures, and of men's opinions, for some years past, has been in that directon. It is, I conceive, strictly proper that I should take this occasion to repeat the assurances I have heretofore given of my determination to arrest the progress of that tendency, if it really exists, and restore the Government to its pristine health and vigor, as far as this can be effected by any legitimate exercise of the power placed in my hands.

I proceed to state, in as summary a manner as I can, my opinion of the sources of the evils which have been so extensively complained of, and the correctives which may be applied, Some of the former are unquestionably to be found in the defects of the Constitution; others, in my judgment, are attributable to a misconstruction of some of its provisions. Of the former is the eligibility of the same individual to a second term of the Presidency. The sagacious mind of Mr. Jefferson early saw and lamented this error, and attempts have been made, hitherto without success to apply the amendatory power of the State to its correction.

As, however, one mode of correction is in the power of every President, and consequently in mine, it would be useless, and perhaps invidious, to enumerate the evils of which, in the opinion of many of our fellow-citizens, this error of the sages who framed the Constitution may have been the source, and the bitter fruits which we are still to gather from it, if it continues to disfigure our system. It may be observed, however, as a general remark, that Republics can commit no greater error than to adopt or continue any feature in their system of government which may be calculated to create or increase the love of power, in the bosoms of those to whom necessity obliges them to commit the management of their affairs. And, surely, nothing is more likely to produce such a state of mind than the long continuance of an office of high trust. Nothing can be more corrupting, nothing more destructive of all those noble feelings which belong to the character of a devoted republican patriot. When the corrupting passion once takes possession of the human mind, like the love of gold, it becomes insatiable. It is the never-dying worm in his bosom, grows with his growth, and strengthens with the declining years of his victim. If this is true, it is the part of wisdom for a republic to limit the service of that officer, at least, to whom she has entrusted the management of her foreign relations, the execution of her laws, and the command of her armies and navies, to a period so short as to prevent his forgetting that he is the accountable agent, not the principal—the servant, not the master. Until an ammendment of the Constitution can be effected, public opinion may secure the desired object. I gave my aid to it, by renewing the pledge heretofore given, that, under no circumstances will I consent to serve a second term.

But if there is danger to public liberty from the acknowledged defects of the Constitution, in the want of limit to the continuance of the Executive power in the same hands, there is, I apprehend, not much less from a misconstruction of that instrument, as it regards the powers actually given. I cannot conceive that by a fair construction, any or either of its provision would be found to constitute the President a part of the legislative power. It cannot be claimed from the power to recommend, since, although enjoined as a duty upon him, it is a privilege which he holds, with every other citizen. And although there may be something more of confidence in the propriety of the measures recommended in the one case than in the other, in the obligations of ultimate decision there can be no difference. In the language of the Constitution, "all the legislative powers" which it grants "are vested in the Congress of the United States." It would be a solecism in language to say that any portion of these is not included in the whole.

It may be said, indeed, that the Constitution has given to the Executive the power to annul the acts of the legislative body by refusing to them his assent. So a similar power has necessarily resulted from that instrument to the Judiciary; and yet the Judiciary forms no part of the Legislature. There is, it is true, this difference between these grants of power; the Executive can put his negative upon the acts of the Legislature for other causes than that of want of conformity to the constitution, whilst the Judiciary can only declare void those which violate that instrument. But the decision of the Judiciary is final in such a case, whereas, in every instance where the veto of the Executive is applied, it may be overcome by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. The negative upon the acts of the Legislative, by the Executive authority, and that in the hands of one individual, would seem to be an incongruity in our system. Like some others of a similar character, however, it appears to be highly expedient, and if used only with the forbearance, and in in the spirit which was intended by its authors, it may be productive of great good, and be found one of the best safe-guards to the Union.

At the period of the formation of the constitution, the principle does not appear to have enjoyed much favor in the state governments. It existed but in two, and in one of these there was a plural Executive. If we would search for the motives which operated upon the purely patriotic and enlightened assembly which framed the constitution, for the adoption of a provision so apparently repugnant to the leading democratic principle, that the majority should govern, we must reject the idea that they anticipated from any benefit to the ordinary course of legislation. They knew to well the high degree of intelligence which existed among the people, and the enlightened character of the state Legislatures, not to have the fullest confidence that the two bodies elected by them would be worthy representatives of such constituents, and, of course, that they would require no aid in conceiving and maturing the measures which the circumstances of the country might require. And it is preposterous to suppose that a thought could for a moment have been entertained that the President, placed at the capitol in the centre of the country, could better understand the wants and wishes of the people than their own immediate representatives, who spend a part of every year among them, living with them, and bound to them by the triple tie of interest, duty and affection.

To assist or control Congress then in its ordinary legislation, could not, I conceive, have been the motive for conferring the veto power on the president. This argument acquires additional force from the fact of its never having been thus used by the first six Presidents,—and two of them were members of the convention, one presiding over its deliberations, and the other having a larger share in consummating the labors of that august body than any other person. But if bills were never returned to Congress by either of the Presidents above referred to, upon the ground of their being inexpedient, or not as well adapted as they might be to the wants of the people, the veto was applied upon that of want of conformity to the constitution, or because errors had been committed from a too hasty enactment.

There is another ground for the adoption of the veto principle, which had probably more influence in recommending it to the convention than any other; I refer to the security which it gives to the just and equitable action of the Legislature upon all parts of the Union. It could not but have occurred to the convention that in a country so extensive, embracing so great a variety of soil and climate and consequently of products, and which, from the same causes, must ever exhibit a great difference in the amount of the population of its various sections, calling for a great diversity in the employments of the people, that the legislation, of the majority might not always justly regard the rights and interests of the minority. And that acts of this character might be passed, under an express grant by the words of the Constitution, and, therefore, not within the competency of the judiciary to declare void.

That however enlightened and patriotic they might suppose, from past experience, the members of Congress might be, and however largely partaking in the general, of the liberal feelings of the people, it was impossible to expect that bodies so constituted should not sometimes be controlled by local interests and sectional feelings. It was proper, therefore, to provide some umpire from whose situation and mode of appointment more independence and freedom from such influences might be expected. Such a one was afforded by the Executive Department, constituted by the constitution. A person elected to that high office, having his constituents in every section, state and sub-division of the Union, must consider himself bound by the most solemn sanctions, to guard, protect, and defend the rights of all, and of every portion, great or small, from the injustice and oppression of the rest.

I consider the veto power, therefore, given by the Constitution to the Executive of the United States, solely as a conservative power. To be used only, 1st, to protect the Constitution from violation; 2dly, the people from the effects of hasty legislation, where their will has been probably disregarded or not well understood; and 3dly, to prevent the effects of combinations violative of the rights of minorities. In reference to the second of these objects, I may observe that I consider it the right and privilege of the people to decide disputed points of the Constitution arising from the general grant of power to Congress to carry into effect the powers expressly given. And I believe, with Mr. Madison, "that repeated recognitions under varied circumstances, in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications in different modes of the concurrence of the general will of the nation as affording to the President sufficient authority for his considering such disputed points as settled.

Upwards of half a century has elapsed since the adoption of our present form of government. It would be an object more highly desirable than the gratification of the curiosity of speculative statesmen, if its precise situation could be ascertained a fair exhibit made of the operations of each of its Departments of powers which they respectively claim and exercise, of the collisions which have occurred between them, or between the whole Government and those of the States, or either of them. We could then compare our actual condition, after fifty years trial of our system, with what it was in the commencement of its operations, and ascertain whether the predictions of the patriots who opposed its adoption, or the confident hopes of its advocates, have been best realized. The great dread of the former seems to have been, that the reserved powers of the States would be absorbed by those of the Federal Government, and a consolidated power established, leaving to the States the shadow, only, of that independent action for which they had so zealously contended, and on the preservation of which they relied as the last hope of liberty.

Without denying that the result to which they looked with so much apprehension is in the way of being realized; it is obvious that they did not clearly see the mode of its accomplishment. The General Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare may have gone, the State authorities have amply maintained their rights. To a casual observer, our system presents no appearance of discord between the different members which compose it. Even the addition of many new ones has produced no jarring. They move in their respective orbits in perfect harmony with the central head, and with each other. But there is still an under current at work, by which, if not seasonably checked, the worst apprehensions of our anti-federal patriots will be realized. And not only will the State authorities be overshadowed by the great increase of power in the Executive Department of the General Government, but the character of that Government, if not its designation be essentially and radically changed. This state of things has been in part effected by causes inherent in the Constitution, and in part by the never failing tendency of political power to increase itself.

By making the President the sole distributor of all the patronage of the government, the framers of the constitution do not appear to have anticipated at how short a period it would become a formidable instrument to control the free operations of the State governments. Of trifling importance at first, it had early, in Mr. Jefferson's administration, become so powerful as to create great alarm in the mind of that patriot, from the potent influence it might exert in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise. If such could have then been the effects of its influence, how much greater must be the danger at this time, quadrupled in amount, as it certainly is, and more completely under the control of the Executive will, than their construction of their powers allowed, or the forbearing characters of all the early Presidents permitted them to make? But it is not by the extent of its patronage alone that the Executive Department has become dangerous, but by the use which it appears may be made of the appointing power, to bring under its control the whole revenues of the country.

The constitution has declared it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed, and it makes him the

Commander-in-Chief of the Armies and Navy of the United States. If the opinion of the most approved writers upon that species of mixed Government, which in modern Europe is termed anarchy, in contradistinction to despotism, is correct, there was wanting no other addition to the powers of our Chief Magistrate to stamp a monarchial character on our Government, but the control of the public finances. And to me it appears strange, indeed, that any one should doubt that the entire control which the President possesses over the officers who have the custody of the public money, by the power of removal with or without cause, does, for all mischievous purposes at least, virtually subject the treasure also to his disposal. The first Roman Emperor in his attempt to seize the sacred treasure, silenced the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed, by a significant allusion to his sword. By a selection of political instruments for the care of the public money, a reference to their commissions by a President would be quite as effectual an argument as that of Cæsar to the Roman knight.

I am not insensible of the great difficulty that exists in devising a plan for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenues, and I know the importance which has been attached by men of great abilities and patriotism to the divorce, as it is called, of the Treasury from the banking institutions. It is not the divorce which is complained of, but the unhallowed union of the Treasury with the Executive Department which has created such unhallowed alarm. To this danger to our republican institutions, and that created by the influence given to the Executive through the instrumentality of the federal officers, I propose to apply all the remedies which may be at my command. It was certainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution, not to have made the officer at the head of the Treasury Department entirely independent of the Executive. He should at least, have been removable only upon the demand of the popular branch of the Legislature. I have determined never to remove a Secretary of the Treasury without communicating all the circumstances attending such removal to both Houses of Congress.

The influence of the Executive in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise through the medium of the public officers, can be effectually checked by renewing the prohibition published by Mr. Jefferson, forbidding their interference in elections, farther than giving their own votes; and their own independence secured by an assurance of perfect immunity, in exercising this sacred privilege of freemen under the dictates of their own unbiassed judgments. Never, with my consent, shall an officer of the people, compensated for his services out of their pockets, become the pliant instrument of Executive will.

There is no part of the means placed in the hands of the Executive, which might be used with greater effect, for unhallowed purposes, than the control of the public press. The maxim which our ancestor derived from the mother country, that "the freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty," is one of the most precious legacies which they have left us. We have learned, too, from our own as well as the experience of other countries, that golden shackles, by whomsoever or by whatever pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the iron bonds of despotism. The presses in the necessary employment of Government, should never be used "to clear the guilty or to varnish crimes." A decent and manly examination of the acts of the Government should be not only tolerated but encouraged.

Upon another occasion, I have given my opinion at some length, upon the impropriety of Executive interference in the legislation of Congress. That the article in the constitution making it the duty of the President to communicate information, and authorizing him to recommend measures, was not intended to make him the source of legislation, and, in particular, that he never should be looked to for schemes of finance. It would be very strange, indeed, that the constitution should have strictly forbidden one branch of the Legislature from interfering in the origination of such bills, and that it should be considered proper that an altogether different department of the government should be permitted to do so. Some of our best political maxims and opinions have been drawn from our parent Isle. There are others, however, which cannot be introduced in our system without singular incongruity, and the production of much mischief. And this I conceive to be one. No matter in which of the Houses of Parliament a bill may originate, nor by whom introduced, a minister, or a member of the opposition, by the fiction of law, or rather of constitutional principle, the Sovereign is supposed to have prepared it agreeably to his will, and then submitted it to Parliament for their advice and consent.

Now, the very reverse is the case here, not only with regard to the principle, but the forms prescribed by the Constitution.—The principle certainly assigns to the only body constituted by the Constitution, (the legislative body,) the power to make laws, and the forms even direct that the enactment should be ascribed to them. The Senate, in relation to Revenue bills, have a right to propose amendments; and so has the Executive, by the power given him to return them to the House of Representatives with his objections. It is in his power, also, to propose amendments in the existing revenue laws, suggested by his observations upon their defective or injurious operation. But the delicate duty of devising schemes of revenue should be left where the Constitution has placed it, with the immediate representatives of the people. For similar reasons, the mode of keeping the public treasure should be prescribed by them; and the farther removed it may be from the control of the Executive, the more wholesome the arrangement, and the more in accordance with Republican principles.

Connected with this subject is the character of the currency. The idea of making it exclusively metallic, however well intended, appears to me to be fraught with more fatal consequences than any other scheme, having no relation to the personal rights of the citizen, than has ever been devised. If any single scheme could produce the effect of arresting, at once, that mutation of condition by which thousands of our most indigent fellow citizens, by their industry and enterprise, are raised to the possession of wealth, that is the one. If there is one measure better calculated than another to produce that state of things so much deprecated by all true republicans, by which the rich are daily adding to their heads, and the poor sinking deeper into penury, it is an exclusive metallic currency. Or if there is a process by which the character of the country for generosity and nobleness of feeling may be destroyed, by the great increase and necessary toleration of usury, it is an exclusive metallic currency.

Amongst the other duties of a delicate character which the President is called upon to perform, is the supervision of the government of the Territories of the United States. Those of them which are destined to become members of our great political family, are compensated by their rapid progress from infancy to manhood, for the partial and temporal deprivation of their political rights.

It is in this District, only, where American citizens are to be found, who, under a settled system of policy, are deprived of many important political privileges, without any inspiring hope as to the future.—Their only consolation, under circumstances of such deprivation, is that of the devoted exterior guards of a camp—that their sufferings secure tranquility and safety within. Are there any of their countrymen who would subject them to greater sacrifices, to any other humiliations than those essentially necessary to the security of the object for which they were thus separated from their fellow-citizens? Are their rights alone not to be guarantied by the application of those great principles, upon which all our constitutions are founded? We are told by the greatest of the British Orators and Statesmen, that, at the commencement of the war of the Revolution, the most stupid men in England spoke of "their American subjects." Are there, indeed, citizens of some of our states who have dreamed *of their subjects* in the District of Columbia? Such dreams can never be realized by any agency of mine.

The people of the District of Columbia are not the people of the States, but free American citizens. Being in the latter condition when the constitution was formed, no words used in that instrument could have been intended to deprive them of that character. Is there any thing in the great principles of unalienable rights, so emphatically insisted upon in our Declaration of Independence, they would neither make, nor the United States accept, a surrender of their liberties, and become the *subjects*, in other words the slaves, of their former fellow-citizens. If this be true, and it will scarcely be denied by any one who has a correct idea of his own rights as an American citizen, the grant to Congress of exclusive jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, can be interpreted, so far as respects the aggregate people of the United States; as meaning nothing more than to allow Congress the controlling power necessary to afford a free and safe exercise of the functions assigned to the General Government by the Constitution. In all other respects the legislation of Congress should be adopted to their peculiar position and wants, and be conformable with their deliberate opinions of their own interests.

I have spoken of the necessity of keeping the respective departments of the Government, as well as all the other authorities of our country, within their appropriate orbits. This is a matter of difficulty in some cases, as the powers which they respectively claim are often not defiled by very distinct lines. Mischievous, however, in their tendencies, as collisions of this kind may be, those which arise between the respective communities, which for certain purposes compose our nation, are much more so; for no such nation can long exist without the careful culture of those feelings of confidence and affection which are the effective bonds of union between free and confederated states. Strong as is the tie of interest, it has been often found ineffectual. Men, blinded by their passions, have been known to adopt measures for their country, in direct opposition to all the suggestions of policy. The alternative then, is to destroy, or keep down a bad passion by creating and fostering a good one; and this seems to be a corner stone upon which our American political architects have reared the fabric of our Government.

The cement which was to bind, and perpetuate its existence, was the affectionate attachment between all its members. To insure the continuance of this feeling, produced at first by a community of dangers, of sufferings and of interests, the advantages of each were made accessible to all. No participation in any good, possessed by any member of an extensive confederacy, except in domestic government, was withheld from the citizen of any other member. By a process attended with no difficulty, no delay, no expense but that of removal, the citizen of one might become the citizen of any other, and successively of the whole. The lines, too, separating powers to be exercised by the citizens of one state from those of another, seem to be so distinctly drawn as to leave no room for misunderstanding. The citizens of each state unite in their persons all the privileges which that character confers, and all that they may claim as citizens of the United States; but, in no case can the same person, at the same time, act as the citizens of two separate states, and he is therefore positively precluded from any interference with the reserved powers of any state but that of which he is, for the time being, a citizen. He may, indeed, offer to the citizens of other states his advice as to their management, and the form in which it is tendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety.

It may be observed, however, that organized associations of citizens, requiring compliance with their wishes, too much resemble the recommendations of Athens to her allies—supported by an armed and powerful fleet. It was, indeed, to the ambition of the leading states of Greece to control the domestic concerns of the other, that the destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members, is mainly to be attributed. And it is owing to the absence of that spirit that the Helvetic confederacy had been for so many years preserved. Never had there been seen in the institutions of the separate members of any confederacy, more elements of discord. In the principles and forms of government and religion, as well as in the circumstances of the several cantons, so marked a discrepancy was observable as to promise any thing but harmony in their intercourse, or permanency in their alliance. And yet, for ages, neither has been interrupted. Content with the positive benefits which our union produced, with the independence and security from foreign aggression which it secured, cause sagacious people to respect the institutions of each other, however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices.

Our confederacy, fellow-citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance. Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the constitution clothes them. The attempt of those of one state to control the domestic institutions of another, can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of disunion, violence, civil war, and the ultimate destruction of our free institutions. Our confederacy is perfectly illustrated by the terms and principles governing a common co-partnership. There a fund of power is to be exercised under the direction of the joint coincide of the allied members, but that which has been reserved by the individual members is intangible by the common government, or the individual composing it. To attempt it, finds no support in the principles of our constitution. It should be our earnest and constant endeavor, mutually to cultivate a spirit of concord and harmony among the various parts of our confederacy. Experience has abundantly taught us that the agitation, by citizens of one part of the Union, of a subject not confided to the General Government, but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequences than bitterness, alienation, discord, and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced. Of all the great interests which appertain to our country, that of union, cordial, confiding, fraternal union, is by far the most important, since it is the only true and sure guaranty of all others.

In consequence of the embarrassed state of business and the currency, some of the States may meet with difficulty in their financial concerns. However deeply we may regret any thing imprudent or excessive in the engagements, into which States have entered for purposes of their own, it does not become us to disparage the State Governments, nor to discourage them from making proper efforts for their own relief; on the contrary, it is our duty to encourage them, to the extent of our constitutional authority, to apply their best means, and cheerfully to make all necessary sacrifices, and submit to all necessary burdens to fulfil their engagements, and maintain their credit; for the character and credit of the several States form part of the character and credit of the whole country. The resources of the country were abundant, the enterprise and activity of our people proverbial; and we may well hope that wise legislation and prudent administration, by the respective Governments, each acting within its own sphere, will restore former prosperity.

Unpleasant and even dangerous as collisions may sometimes be, between the constituted authorities or the citizens of our country, in relations to the lines which separate their respective jurisdictions, the results can be of no vital injury to our institutions, if that ardent patriotism, that devoted attachment to liberty, that spirit of moderation and forbearance for which our countrymen were once distinguished, continue to be cherished. If this continues to be the ruling passion of our souls, the weaker feelings of the mistaken enthusiast will be corrected, the Utopian dreams of the scheming politician dissipated, and the complicated intrigues of the demagogue rendered harmless. The spirit of liberty is the sovereign balm for every injury which our institutions may receive.

On the contrary, no care that can be used in the construction of our Government, no division of powers, no distribution of checks in its several departments, will prove effectual to keep us a free people, if this spirit is suffered to decay; and decay it will without constant nurture. To the neglect of this duty, the best historians agree in attributing the ruin of all the republics with whose existence and fall their writings have made us acquainted. The same causes will ever produce the same effects; and, as long as the love of power is a dominant passion of the human bosom, and as long as the understandings of men can be warped, and their affections changed by operations upon their passions and prejudices, so long will the liberty of a people depend on their own constant attention to its preservation.

The danger to all well-established free governments, arises from the unwillingness of the people to believe in its existence, or from the influence of designing men, diverting their attention from the quarter whence it approaches, to a source from which it can never come. This is the old trick of those who would usurp the government of their country. In the name of Democracy they speak, warning the people against the influence of wealth, and the danger of aristocracy. History, ancient and modern, is full of such examples. Cæsar became the master of the Roman people and the Senate under the pretence of supporting the democratic claims of the former against the aristocracy of the latter; Cromwell, in character of protector of the liberties of the people, became the dictator of England; and Bolivar possessed himself of unlimited power with the title of his country's liberator. There is on the contrary, no single instance on record of an extensive and well-established republic being changed into an aristocracy. The tendency of all such governments in their decline, is to monarchy; and the antagonist principle to liberty, is the spirit of faction; a spirit which assumes the character, and at times of great excitement, imposes itself upon the people as the genuine spirit of freedom, and like the false Christs whose coming was foretold by the Savior, seeks to, and were it possible, would impose upon the true and most faithful disciples of liberty.

It is in periods like this, that it behooves the people to be most watchful of those to whom they have entrusted power. And, although there is at times much difficulty in distinguishing the false from the true spirit, a calm and dispassionate investigation will detect the counterfeit as well by the character of its operators, as the results that are produced. The true spirit of liberty, although devoted, persevering, bold, and uncompromising in principle, that secured, is mild and tolerant, and scrupulous as to the means it employs; whilst the spirit of party, assuming to be that of liberty, is harsh, vindictive, and intolerant, and totally reckless as to the character of the allies which it brings to the aid of its cause.—When the genuine spirit of liberty animates the body of a people to a thorough examination of their affairs, it leads to the exercise of every excrescence which may have fastened itself upon any of the Departments of Government, and restores the system to its primitive health and beauty. But the reign of an intolerant spirit of party amongst a free people, seldom fails to result in a dangerous accession to the Executive power, introduced and established amidst unusual professions of devotion to democracy.

The foregoing remarks relate almost exclusively to matters connected with our domestic concerns. It may be proper, however, that I should give some indications to my fellow-citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them, therefore, that it is my intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists with every foreign nation; and that, although, of course, not well informed as to the state of any pending negotiation with any of them, I see in the personal characters of the Sovereigns, as well as in the mutual interests of our own, and of the Governments with which our relations are most intimate, a pleasing guaranty that the harmony so important to the interests of their subjects, as well as our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim, or pretension upon their part to which our honor would not permit us to yield. Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow-citizens will not see in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign powers any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished, by any admission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their former glory.

In our intercouse with our aborignal neighbors, the same liberality and justice which marked the course prescribed to me by two of my illustrious predecessors, when acting under their direction in the discharge of the duties of superintendent and commissioner, shall be strictly observed. I can conceive of no more sublime spectacle—none more likely to propitiate an impartial and common Creator—than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice on the part of a powerful nation, in its transactions with a weaker and uncivilized people, whom circumstances have placed at its disposal.

Before concluding fellow citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear that the interests of that country requires that the violence of the spirit by which those parties are at this time governed, must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of.

If parties in a republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends. Beyond that, they become destructive of public virtue, the parents of a spirit antagonist to that of liberty, and eventually, its inevitable conqueror. We have examples of republics, where the love of country and of liberty, at one time were the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens. And yet, with the continuance of the name and forms of free government, not a vestige of these qualities remaining in the bosom of any one of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer, that "in the Roman Senate, Octavius had a party, and Anthony a party, but the Commonwealth had none." Yet the Senate continued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, and to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, and gaze at the statutes of the elder Brutus, and of the Curtii and Decii.

And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual magistrates, or pass upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders of the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one or the other, as those collected in Gaul, or Egypt, and the Lesser Asia, would furnish the larger dividend. The spirit of liberty had fled, and, avoiding the abodes of civilized man, had sought protection in the wilds of Scythia, or Scandinavia; and so, under the operation of the same causes and influences, it will fly from our Capitol and our forums. A calamity so awful, not only to our country, but to the world, must be deprecated by every patriot; and every tendency to a state of things likely to produce it, immediately checked. Such a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it becomes my duty to say to them from this high place, to which their partiality has exalted me, that there exists in the land, a spirit hostile to their best interests—hostile to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views, selfish in its object. It looks to the aggrandisement of a few, even to the destruction of the interests of the whole. The entire remedy is with the people. Something, however, may be effected by the means which they have placed in my hands.

It is union that we want, not of party for the sake of that party, but a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country—for the defence of its interest and its honor against foreign aggression, for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess shall be exerted to prevent the formation at least of an Executive party in the halls of the Legislative body. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment; nor any confidence in advance from the people, but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson, "to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs."

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow-citizens, a profound reverence of the Christian Religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions, far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time.

Fellow-citizens—Being fully invested with that high office to which the partiality of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your homes the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given, to discharge all the duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my ability; and I shall enter upon the performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous people.

Death of several persons by breathing Hydrogen Gas.—The Strasburg (French) Courier gives the following melancholy statement, which should serve as a warning to the consumers of gas:—

About ten o'clock on Saturday morning, M. Horst, a teacher of the Piano, uneasy at finding that the house in which he lived was infected with a strong smell of gas, sent for the chief agent of the company to ascertain the cause.

They began by examining the ground floor, and on coming to the kitchen of an apartment occupied by the family of M. Beringer, a dealer in glass and other articles from the Black Forest, stifled groans and other sounds of a dying person were heard from the adjoining room. It then occurred to M. Horst, that although the day was so far advanced, not one of this family had been stirring. He therefore called for assistance, and had the room whence the ominous sounds issued, forced open. It was in darkness, the shutters being still closed. When light was admitted, the following horrible spectacle presented itself. Six persons were lying in different positions, either dead or in the last agonies.

M. Beringer was lying in the middle of the chamber, with his face to the ground, entirely dressed except his coat and waistcoat. Near him, and in front of a stove, lay the servant a young woman completely clothed. The wife, who also dressed, was lying on her bed, with the youngest child, a little girl seven years old. On a mattrass, near the window, was one of the two sons, 15 years of age, with his drawers and waistcoat on, and near him on the floor, his brother in his shirt. All were foaming at the mouth, had their features contracted and of a violet color, and their limbs distorted and stiff as if they had been suffering from violent convulsions.—Not one of them showed any signs of life except the father, the rattling in whose throat had given the alarm. Medical assistance was given, but all were dead except the father and mother. It was afterwards found that a considerable issue of gas had taken place from the pipes into the house, and had no doubt caused the accident. In the evening M. Beringer was still alive, but was not expected to survive. His wife remained in a state of delirium.

Steam Boat Accident.—The steamboat Swan, which left here this morning for South Amboy, with the passengers for Philadelphia, went ashore in the fog on the Mill-reef, Bergen Point, opposite the New Brighton dock, knocking a hole in her bows, and lying at the latest accounts with her cabin half full of water There were about 50 passengers on board at the time, who were taken off by the steamboat Staten Islander, Capt. Bristid, and conveyed to Jersey City, where they arrived, however, too late to take the cars by the rail road line for Philadelphia. One of the passengers, we are informed, was taken from the cabin through the sky light.

Since the above was in type we have received the following additional particulars. When the boat struck the passengers were at breakfast.—She went bow on, the stern settling so low in the water as almost immediately to fill the cabin. The breakfast table was raised so high that some of the articles on it were taken off by those that were on the deck.

As might be expected, there was a rush for the companion way, and some who could not get out soon enough in that direction made their way through sky-light. They remained on the rock for about one hour—the passengers calm particularly the ladies. When the fog cleared off a little, it was found that the boat was about her length out of the channel.—*Com. Adv.*

Cheap Travelling.—The fare between New-York and Albany is likely to be cheap enough. A new line of steamboats is formed, consisting of the North America, Rochester, and South America, a new boat, nearly 30 feet longer than the North America, and of whose speed the highest expectations are entertained.

The old line will consist of the Dewitt Clinton, Swallow, Troy and Albany, besides which, there are to be other independent boats, all running at the low price of one dollar.—*N. Y. American.*

Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart.—Somebody has estimated the dog population of the United States at about two millions, and the expense of keeping them upwards of $10,000,000 per annum.

MARRIED.

In Bridgewater, on the 4th inst., by Eld. F. Page, Mr. SAMUEL B. RHODES, of Paris, son of Eld. Rhodes, and Miss ELIZABETH A., daughter of John Davis of the former place.

LIST OF LETTERS.

N. Y. Hall, (we will write you.) Otis R Hopkins P M. S S Streeter, P M. William Saunders, (we will arrange the matter.) R R Lewis, (we will do it.) B F Palmer, P M. S Russel, P M. Calvin Green, (thank you.) A Fitch, (we have done it.) H Francis, P M (we admit your explanation.) Lewis A Davis, (you have our gratitude.) A R Hathaway, P M. Royal Taft, (those that receive and read papers are responsible for them.) Jabish Brown, Jr.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

N. Y. Hall. $13.00, cr. Clark Burdick, S. Crandall, Lyman Pratt, A. Greenman, $2,25, each. J. Redner, $2.00, T. Carrick, $1,69, Vol. 1. 31 retained. Greene Rathbun, $1,00. B. F. Palmer, $12,00, cr. George Greenman, Welcome B. Lewis, Peleg Saunders, Ethen Lanphere, Thos. S. Greenman, Simeon Fish, $2 each, Vol. 2. Polly Lashure $2. Vol. 2 Elias Rogers, $1,37, Vol. 1. S. Bailey, $2.25, cr. James Hill. Calvin Green, $6,50, cr. Job Spencer, Edward Green, $2.25 each, Vol 1. Elisha Crosby, $2. Vol. 2. R. S. Burdick, $4, cr. Jesse Maxson Vol. 1 & 2. Lewis A. Davis, $17, cr. Davis Babcock, Jacob D. Maxson, Calvin Davis, $2, each, Vol. 1. John Forsyth, John Babcock, Caleb Ayres, Simeon Babcock, L. A. Davis, $2 each, for Vol. 2. John Loofbourrow, $1. G. P. Maxson, $4, cr. John A. Crandall, $2, Vol. 2. J. Thompson, Wm. H. Stillman, $1, each. Corydon B. Burdick, $3, Vol. 1 & 2.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

VOLUME II.

The SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER will be published weekly, at De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on an Imperial sheet, at $2 per annum, *in advance*; $2,25, after six months; or $2,50 at the end of the year. To village subscribers, $2,25, in advance; or $2.50, at the end of the year.

It will continue to be the organ of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, and contend for the truths of the Bible, as held by them. In advocating the sentiments of this people, it will not be censorious or illiberal to those of different denominations. It will embrace in its object the whole range of christian doctrines and duties, and advocate with a becoming zeal, the various moral and benevolent enterpizes of the day. In its columns may be found things interesting and profitable to all.

The REGISTER will be what it has been, with such alterations only, as will make it more interesting to its readers. While we are grateful for the indulgence and approbation of our readers, during the first year of our labors, we would respectfully invite their co-operation, assuring them it will be our chief effort to make the REGISTER what it should be, and well worthy of their patronage.

We assure those of all denominations, who patronize us, that it will be our object to furnish them with an evangelical paper, which shall "contend earnestly for the faith which was once delivered to the saints." In all of our labors, we shall strive to cultivate the spirit of the Gospel, and labor for the promotion of *practical* religion, as well as to defend its theory.

We wish our agents to renew their efforts to supply each family in our denomination with a copy of the Register.

A portion of our columns will be devoted to Literature, Science, Agriculture, and General Intelligence. *Party Politics will have no place in the* REGISTER.

Those who will aid us in procuring new subscribers, and in remitting money, shall receive both our gratitude and a liberal compensation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Greene, Bailey, & Burdick, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Bailey, who is duly authorized to settle the same,

JOEL GREENE,
JAMES BAILEY,
ROWLAND S. BURDICK.

De Ruyter, Feb. 25th. 1841.

POETRY.

Fight the Good Fight of Faith.

1 TIMOTHY, VI. 12.

Rouse ye! warriors of the Lord!
Pilgrims here and strangers---
Rouse ye, at your captain's word,
Take the helmet---grasp the sword---
On through pain and danger!

Jesus is your sun and shield,
Light and strength ye borrow;
Stand, then, on th' embattled field,
Glorious things shall be revealed;
Short is earthly sorrow.

From your ranks! unite, unite!
Is your courage sinking!
Strong in God, and in his might,
Press ye onward to the fight,
Fearless and unshrinking.

Love's the banner o'er you spread---
Can your spirits languish!
Think of Him who for you bled,
Look to Him who bowed the head,
Meek in lonely anguish.

Charge! the battle hath been won,
Still the palm is glorious;
Fight! ye soon will share the throne
Of Him who grappled all alone,
Suffering, but victorious

M. A. S.

Miscellaneous Department.

BATTLE OF TRENTON.

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

I had scarcely put my foot in the stirrup before an aid-de-camp from commander-in-chief galloped up to me with a summons to the side of Washington. I bowed in reply, and dashed up the road. The general-in-chief was already on horse back, surrounded by his staff, and on the point of setting out. He was calm and collected, as if in his cabinet. No sooner did he see me than he waved his hand as a signal to halt. I checked my steed on the instant, and lifting my hat, waited for his commands.

"You are a native of this country?"

"Yes!—your excellency."

"You know the roads from M'Conkeys ferry to Trenton—by the river and Pennington—The bye-roads and all?"

"As well as I know my Alphabet," and I patted the neck of my impatient charge.

"Then I may have occasion for you—you will remain with the staff—ah! that is a spirited animal you rode, Lieutenant Archer," he added smiling, as the fiery beast made a demivolt, that set half the group in commotion.

"Your excellency—"

"Never mind," said Washington, smiling again, as another impatient spring of my charger, cut short the sentence, I see the heads of the columns are in motion—you will remember," and waving his hand he gave the rein to his steed, while I fell back bewildered into the staff.

The ferry was close at hand, but the intense cold made the march any thing but pleasant. We all, however, hoped on the morrow to redeem our country by striking a signal blow, and every heart beat high with the anticipation of victory. Column after column of our little army defiled at the ferry, and the night had scarcely set in before the embarkation began.

At last we crossed the Delaware. The whole night had been consumed in transportation of the men and artillery, and the morning was within an hour or two of dawning before the last detachment had been embarked. As I wheeled my horse, on the little bank above the landing place, I paused an instant to look back through the obscurity on the scene. The night was dark, wild, and threatening, the clouds betokened an approaching tempest—and I could with difficulty penetrate with my eye, the fast increasing gloom. As I put my hands across my brow to penetrate into the darkness, a gust of wind, sweeping down the river, whirled the snow in my face, and momentarily blinded my sight. At last I discerned the opposite shore amid the obscurity,—The landscape was wild and gloomy. A few desolate looking houses only were in sight, and they scarcely perceptible in the shadowy twilight.—The bare trees lifted their hoary arms on high, groaning and creaking in the gale. The river was covered with drifting ice, that now jammed with a crash together, and then floated slowly apart, leaving scarcely space for the boats to pass. The dangers of the navigation can better be imagined than described,—for the utmost exertions could often just prevent the frail structures from being crushed. Occasionally a stray fire would be heard shooting shrilly over the waters, mingling feebly with the fiercer firings of the winds,—and anon the deep roll of the drum would boom across the night, the neigh of the horse would float from the opposite shore, or the crash of the jamming ice would be heard like far off thunder. The cannoneers beneath me were dragging a piece of artillery up the ascent, and the men were rapidly forming on the shore below as they landed. It was a stirring scene. At this instant the band of the —— regiment struck up an enlivening air, and plunging my rowels into my steed, I whirled him around into the road, and went off on a gallop to overtake the general's staff.

It was now four o'clock, and so much time had been consumed that it became impossible to reach our destination before day break and consequently all certainty of a surprise was over. A hasty council was therefore called on horseback to determine whether to retreat or not. A few minutes decided it. All were unanimous to proceed at every peril.

"Gentlemen," said Washington, after they had severally spoken, "then we all agree—the attack shall take place—general," he continued, turning to Sullivan, "your brigade shall march the river road, while I take that to Pennington—let us arrive as near eight o'clock as possible.—But do not pause when you reach their outposts—drive them in before their ranks can form, and pursue them to the very centre of the town. I shall be there to take them in the flank—the rest we must leave to the God of battles. And now, gentlemen, to your posts." In five minutes we were in motion.

The eagerness of our troops to come up with the enemy was never more conspicuous than on the morning of the eventful day. We had scarcely lost sight of Sullivan's detachment across the intervening fields, before the long threatened storm burst over us. the night was intensely cold; the sleet and the rain rattled incessantly on the man's knapsacks and the wind shrieked, howled and roared among the old pine trees with terrific violence.—At times the snow fell perpendicularly downwards—then it beat harizontally into our faces with furious impetuosity—and again it was hurled wildly on high, eddying around and around and sweeping away on the whistling tempest far down into the gloom. The tramp of the men—the low orders of the officers—the occasional rattle of a musket were almost lost in the shrill voice of the gale, or the deep sullen roar of the tortured forest.—Even these sounds at length ceased; and we continue to march in profound silence, increasing as we drew nearer to the outposts of the enemy. The redoubled violence of the gale, though it added to the suffering of our brave continentals was even hailed with joy, as it decreased the chances of our discovery, and made us once more hope high for a surprise. Nor were those sufferings light. Through that dreadful night nothing but the lofty patriotism of a freeman could have sustained them. Half clothed; many without shoes, whole companies destitute of blankets, they yet pressed bravely on against the storm; though drenched to the skin, shivering at every blast, and too often marking their footsteps with blood. Old as I am now, the recollection is still vivid in my mind. God forbid that such suffering should ever have to be endured again!

The dawn at last came; but the storm still raged. The trees were borne down with sleet, and the slush was ankle deep in the roads. The few fields we passed were covered with wet spongy snow,—and the half buried houses looked bleak and desolate in the uncertain morning light. It has been my lot to witness few such forbidden scenes. At this instant a shot was heard in front and a messenger dashed furiously up to announce that the outposts of the British were being driven in.

"Forward—forward," cried Washington himself galloping up to the head of the column, "push on, my brave fellows—ON."

The men started like hunters at the cry of the pack, as their general's voice was seconded by a hasty fire from the riflemen in the van, and forgetting every thing but the foe marched rapidly, with silent eagerness, toward the sound of the conflict As they emerged from the wood the scene burst upon them.

The town lay but a short distance ahead just discernable through the twilight, and seemingly buried in repose. The streets were wholly deserted; and as yet the alarm had not reached the main body of the enemy. A single horseman was seen however fleeting a moment through the mist—he was lost behind a clump of trees—and then reappeared, discharging wildly down the main street of the village. I had no doubt he was a messenger from the outposts of a reinforcement; but if suffered to rally one we knew all hope was gone. To the forces he had left we now therefore turned our attention.

The first charge of our gallant continentals had driven the outposts in like the shock of an avalanche. Just aroused from sleep, and taken completely by surprise they did not at first pretend to make a stand, but retreated rapidly and in disorder, before our vanguard. A few moments, however, had sufficed to recall their reeling faculties, and perceiving the insignificant force opposed to them, they halted, hesitated, rallied, poured in a heavy fire, and even advanced cheering to the onset. But at this moment our main body emerged from the wood, and when my eyes first fell upon the Hessian grenadiers, they were beginning again to stagger.

"On—on—push on, continentals of the ——," shouted the officer in command.

The men with admirable discipline still forbore their shouts, and steadily pressed on against the now flying outposts. In another instant the Hessians were in full retreat upon the town.

"By heaven!" ejaculated an aid-de-camp at my side, as a rolling fire of musketry was all at once heard at the distance of half a mile across the village, "there goes Sullivan's brigade—the days our own."

"Charge that artillery with a detachment from the eastern regiment," shouted the general as the battery of the enemy was seen a little to our right.

The men levelled their bayonets, marched steadily up to the very mouths of the cancon, and before the artillerists could bring pieces to bear, carried them with a cheer. Just then the surprised enemy was seen endeavoring to form in the main street, ahead, and the rapidly increasing fire on the side of Sullivan, told that the day in that quarter, was fiercely maintained. A few moments of indecision would ruin all.

"Press on—press on there," shouted the commander-in-chief, galloping to the front, and waving his sword aloft, "charge them before they can form—follow me."

The effect was electrical. Gallant as had been their conduct before our brave troops now seemed to be carried away with perfect enthusiasm. The men burst into a cheer at the sight of the commander's daring, and dashing rapidly into the town, carried every thing before them like a hurricane. The half-formed Hessians opened a desultory fire, fell in before our impetuous attack, waved, broke, and in two minutes were flying pell-mell through the town; while our troops, with admirable discipline still maintaining their ranks, passed steadily up the street, driving the foe before them. They had scarcely gone a hundred yards, before the banners of Sullivan's brigade were seen floating through the mist ahead—a cheer burst from our men—it was answered back from our approaching comrades, and perceiving themselves hemmed in on all sides, and that further retreat was impossible, the whole regiment he had routed laid down their arms. The instant victory was ours, and the foe had surrendered, every unmanly exultation disappeared from the countenances of our brave troops. The fortune of war had turned against their foes, it was not the part of brave men to add insult to misfortune.

We were on the point of dismounting when an aid-de-camp wheeled around the corner of the street ahead and checking his foaming charger, at the side of Washington, exclaimed breathlessly—

"A detachment has escaped—they are in full retreat on the Princeton road."

Quick as thought the commander-in-chief flung himself into the saddle again, and looking hastily around the group of officers, singled me out.

"Lieutenant Archer—you know the roads, Colonel ———, will march his regiment around and prevent the enemy's retreat.—You will take them by the shortest route."

I bowed in acknowledgment to the saddle bow and perceiving the colonel was some distance ahead, went like an arrow down the street to join him. It was but the work of an instant to wheel the men into a neighboring avenue, and before five minutes the muskets of the retiring foe could be seen through the intervening trees. I had chosen a cross-path, which making, as it were, the longest side of a triangle, entered the Princeton road a short distance above the town, and would enable us to cut off completely the enemy's retreat. The struggle to attain the desired point where the two routes intersected was short, but fierce.—We had already advanced half way before we were discovered, and the enemy passed on with the eagerness of despair, our gallant fellows were fired on their part with the enthusiasm of conscious victory. As we drew rapidly nearer to the intersection, we were cheered by finding ourselves ahead—a bold, quick push enabled us to reach it some seconds before the foe—and rapidly facing about as we wheeled into the other road, we summoned the discomfited enemy to surrender. In half an hour I reported myself at head quarters as the aid-de-camp of Colonel ——, to announce our success.

The exultation of our countrymen on learning the victory of Trenton, no pen can picture. One universal shout of victory rolled from Massachusetts to Georgia; and we were hailed every where as the saviors of our country. The drooping spirits of the colonists were re-animated by the news; the hopes for a successful termination of the contest once more were aroused; and the enemy, paralyzed by the blow, retreatad in disorder toward Princeton and New Brunswick. Years have passed since then; but I shall never forget the battle of Trenton.

Fom the Young Men's Evening Book.

ANIMALS AT PEACE, OR EFFECTS OF DISCIPLINE.

"All association between animals of opposite natures are exceedingly interesting; and those who train animals for public exhibition, know how attractive are such displays of the power of discipline over the strength of instinct. These extraordinary arrangements are sometimes the effect of accident, and sometimes of the greater force of one instinct over the lesser force of another. A ratcatcher having caught a brood of young rats alive gave them to his cat, who had just had her kittens taken from her to be drowned. A few days afterwards, he was surprised to find the rats in the place of the drowned kittens, being suckled by their natural enemy. The cat had a hatred to rats, but she spared these young rats to afford her the relief which she required as a mother. The rat-catcher exhibited the cat and her nurslings to considerable advantage. A somewhat similar exhibition exists at present.

"There is a little Menagerie in London where such odd associations may be witnessed upon a more extensive scale, and more systematically conducted, than in any other collection of animals with which we are acquainted. Upon the Surry side of Waterloo Bridge, or sometimes, though not so often, on the same side of Southwark Bridge, may be daily seen a cage about five feet square containg quadrupeds and birds. The keeper of this collection, John Austin, states that he has employed seventeen years in this business of training creatures of opposite natures to live together in content and affection.—And those years have not been unprofitably employed! It is not too much to believe that many a person who has given his half-penny to look upon his show, may have had his mind awakened to the extraordinary effects of habits and of gentle discipline, when he has thus seen the cat, the rat, the mouse, the hawk, the rabbit, the guinea-pig, the owl, the pigeon, the starling, and the sparrow, each enjoying, as far as can be enjoyed in confinement, its respective mode of life, in the company of the others,—the weak without fear, and the strong without the desire to injure.—It is impossible to imagine any prettier exhibition of kindness than is here shown,—the rabbit and the pigeon playfully contending for a lock of hay to make up the nests; the sparrow sometimes perched on the head of the cat, and sometimes on that of the owl,—each its natural enemy; and the mice playing about with perfect indifference to the presence either of the cat, or hawk, or owl.

"The modes by which this man has effected this, are, first, by keeping all the creatures well fed; and secondly, by accustoming one species to the society of the other at a very early period of their lives. The ferocious instincts of those who prey on the weaker are never called into action; their nature is subdued by a systematic gentleness; the circumstances by which they are surrounded are favorable to the cultivation of their kindlier dispositions; all their desires and pleasures are bounded by their little cargo; and though the old cat sometimes takes a stately walk on the parapet of the bridge, he duly returns to his companions, with whom he has so long been happy, without at all thinking that he was born to destroy any of them. This is an example, and a powerful one, of what may be accomplished by a proper education which rightly estimates the force of habit and confirms, by judicious management, that a habit which is most desirable to be made a rule of Conduct. The principle is the same, whether it be applied to children or to brutes."

A SCRAP FROM MY DIARY.

True greatness is not an exclusive property of highly cultivated minds. Genuine benevolence does not consist so much in the magnitude, as in the motive of our deeds, and the circumstances under which they are performed. The poor widow who threw a farthing into the treasury, cast in more than all they who contributed of their abundance.

"I will tell you," said an obscure and illiterate, but generous poor man, "what taught me to neglect no reasonable opportunity of doing an act of kindness to any person in need. Some years ago, I was traveling on horseback through a newly settled part of the country, and overtook, in the woods, a wretched looking man with a large bag of potatoes upon his shoulder. He appeared to be very much fatigued, and the sweat was flowing freely from his emaciated brow. A kind spirit within me, whispered to lend the man my horse to relieve him of his load. I was on the point of dismounting for this purpose, when another spirit admonished me to mind my own business, and let every one bear his own burthens—that my horse had traveled a long distance without food or rest, and had yet far to go. I did not stop to consider, but spurred on and soon left the poor man out of sight. Directly I came to a small opening, where a log cabin and a little stack of hay stood by the way side, which I had no doubt, belonged to the man with the potatoes. Here was a good chance to give my horse a baiting which I had not found before for many miles; but I had no money in my pocket to pay for it. Now the selfish spirit whispered to let my horse fill himself from this stack of hay. But the kind spirit reminded me that I would not help the poor man carry his potatoes, and that it would be rascally to rob him of his hay. The argument was undeniable, and the result was, that I rode to the end of my journey without finding another chance to refresh my jaded and hungry beast. From that time to this," concluded the humble narrator, with a tear in his eye, "I have neglected no convenient opportunity to assist a fellow creature in need."

L.

MORAL SUASION.—A gentleman in this village, not long since, was passing a drunkard's house, and heard a noise within that induced him to enter suddenly. The husband had his little child by the heels, and was just swinging it back, as if to dash its brains out against the chimney. His wife was struggling with him in agony, and imploring him not to murder the child! What rumseller can have the heart to continue his traffic, when such are its horrible results?—*Springfield Gaz.*

Children's Department.

From the Olive Leaf.

The Little Sparrow.

Who formed the little sparrow,
And gave him wings to fly?
Who shields him from the arrow,
When flying in the sky?
Our Father, God, who reigns in heaven,
By whom are all our blessings given.

And who so gently leads him,
Far from the fowler's snare?
And who so kindly feeds him,
And shows such tender care?
Our Father, God, who stoops to show
His grace to creatures here below.

And who a dress provides him,
So beautiful and warm!
Who in the shelter hides him,
Amid the raging storm?
Our Father, God, extends his care
Through heaven and earth and seas and air.

Does God full many a favor
To little sparrows give?
And shall we not endeavor
By faith on him to live!
Our Father, God, who reigns above,
Is worthy of our hightest love.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR CHILDREN.

I once saw a preacher trying to teach the children that *the soul would live after they were all dead.* They listened but evidently did not understand it. He was too abstract. Snatching his watch from his pocket he said, "James, what is this I hold in my hand?"

"A watch, sir;" "a little clock," says another.

"Do you all see it?"

"Yes, sir."

"How do you know it is a watch?"

"It ticks, sir."

"Very well, can any of you hear it tick? All listen now." After a pause—"Yes, sir, we hear it." He then took off the case, and held the case in one hand, and the watch in the other.

"Now, children, which is the watch?—you see there are two which look like watches?"

"The little one—in your right hand, sir."

"Very well, again; now I will lay the case aside, put it away down there in my hat. Now let us see if you can hear the watch tick?"

"Yes, sir, we hear it," exclaimed several voices

"Well, the watch can tick, and go, and keep time, you see, when the case is taken off and put in my hat. The watch goes just as well. So it is with you, children. Your body is nothing but the case—the soul is inside. The case—the body may be taken off and buried up in the ground, and the soul will live and think, just as well as this watch will go, as you see, when the case is off."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully solicits those who are indebted to him on Book account of six months standing to call and settle the same, if possible, without delay, as he is very much in want of the avails of his labor. De Ruyter, March 3, 1841.

1w3 HALSEY STILLMAN.

Medicines! Medicines!!

TO FAMILIES.

S. D. DELLAY, would call the attention of families to some of the most speedy and effectual remedies which have ever before been offered to the public; for the sale of which he has lately been appointed sole agent of this place—among which may be found

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s
MOTHER'S RELIEF.
JAYNE'S INVALUABLE INDIAN EXPECTORANT—
DR. McMUN'S HIGHLY CELEBRATED AND INFALLIBLE ELIXER OF OPIUM—
MERRITT GRIFFIN'S CELEBRATED LION OF THE DAY—

De Ruyter, Dec. 5, 1840. 1m3

REPRINT OF THE OLD DIVINES.

THIS work will be devoted to the publication of Arguments or Summaries of the Sermons and Discourses of the most eminent British Divines,—a complete collection of whose invaluable writings in some instances scarce, in others voluminous and expensive, is rarely to be found in the libraries of the Clergy, while our great public repositories themselves are not unfrequently deficient in this branch of literature.

These Skeletons which are intended as models of Scripture argumentation and composition, selected from the writings of the most distinguished ornaments of the Church, will be found highly acceptable to Clergymen, and more particularly useful to the young Divine, whose studies they are well calculated to facilitate by perusal and consultation.

The work will commence with Summaries of the Discourses of *Bishop Sherlock*, which will be followed by those of *Jeremy Taylor, Dr. Barrow, Tillotson' Beveridge, S. Clark, Jewell, Jortin, Ogden, Porell, Fawcett, Cabrnock, Hooper, Bull, Leighton, Hopkins, Howe, Maclaurin, South, Secker, &c. &c.*

"A Summary of each discourse is admirably calculated to assist the Divine in the arduous task of *Composition* for the pulpit."—*Observer*, London

"No archetype can be better than Sherlock and Barrow adapted to modern taste."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

"To the Christian Minister, at the outset of life and the Theological Student, such a work must prove invaluable."---*Exeter Flying Post.*

"The mode pursued is to present the skeleton of the discourse only, retaining the order, the arguments and, as it were, the key notes of the original. By this means a great saving of space and money is effected. Judging from the specimen before us, the work will be carefully and skillfully done. The abridgment reads continuously, and preserves the effect of a whole."---*Spectator.*

The above very valuable work, which has been highly commended by Ministers and Religious Press in Great Britain, the subscriber proposes to republish in this country, if sufficient encouragement is given

The work was originally published by A. J. Valpy, A. M., editor of the Family Classical Library, Greek Septuagint, &c. &c.---and edited by Rev. T. R. Hughes, B. D., Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough---late Christian Advocate at Cambridge, Editor of the Continuation of Hume and Smollet's History of England from the reign of George the 2d, to 1835, Author of Travels in Greece, &c. &c. The well established literary reputation of the original editor and publisher will no doubt be a sufficient guaranty that the abridgement has been executed with skill and fidelity.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be commenced as soon as 300 subscribers are obtained.

2. It will be printed on paper of very superior quality with type and page similar to the North American Review.

3. It will be Issued quarterly, each number to contain at least, 132 pages, making a volume of 528 octavo pages, anually, with a Title Page, and an Index containing a list of texts, subjects, &c.

4. Price $2 a year, payable on the reception of the 1st number.

5. The work will commence with the republication of the valuable Sermons and Discourses of Sherlock, which will be followed with those of Jeremy Taylor, or Dr. Barrow. *The first year will contain the whole of Sherlock and Taylor, or Sherlock and Barrow.*

N. B. As the proposals for republishing the above work originates in a want frequently expressed by ministers, no agents will be appointed, as those wishing for the work, by writing a line something similar to the following and getting the Postmaster to sign and frank it, can forward their orders free of expense;---

By request of (here inser your own name,) forward you his name as a subscriber to the "Reprint of the Old Divines." You will direct his copy to (here give your Post Office address.) signed,

——— ———, P. M.

It will be understod that no money is expected with the orders for the work, as it will not be published unless 300 subscribers are obtained. It s hoped, however, that so many as design to subsdribe for it, will forward their names immediately. As the number of copies issued will depend upon the number of copies ordered, ministers will perceive the necesity of ordering the work at the commencement.

LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Officers of Literary and Theological Institutions, who may receive this Prospectus, are respectfully requested to hand it to some active young man, who will exert himself to obtain a list of subscribers in the Institution; and Students, and Beneficiaries of the Episcopal, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, and christian, Education Societies, will be furnished with the work on the following very low terms, viz: two copies for $3, or seven copies for $10, and a copy gratis to the individual acting as agent.

$5 will pay for two copies of "The Young People's Library," and one copy of the Reprint of the Old Divines." or $10, for five copies of "The young People,s Library," and one do. of the "Reprint of the Old Divines." Any Minister or Student shall receive the above works on these terms.

TO CHURCH MEMBERS.

Dear Brethren---If the circumstances of your pastor will not allow him to suboribe for the proposed work, will you not supply him? At small expense you can make him a very acceptable present. Just call upon him, and if he does not take the work, supply him with it, and thus benefit both him and yourselves.

All Communications must be directed to B. Brierly, *North* Springfield, Vt.

Editors and publishers of newspapers, who will give the above, without any abridgement a few insertions, and forward a single copy of their paper to the publisher, shall receive the work for one year should it be published. Quarterly publications, by giving the same a single insertion, and Monthly do. by two insertions, shall be entitled to the same compensation.

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D. R. BURDICK,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of this town and the surrounding conutry, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet Business, in all its various branches, at his shop directly opposite the De Ruyter Institute. He is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with neatness, promptness, and dispatch, such as Bureaus, Secretaries, Lockers, Sofas, Book-cases, Bedsteds, Tables, Stands, &c. &c. Most kinds of Lumber and produce will be taken in exchange for work, and even CASH will not be refused.

All kinds of House, Carriage, and Sign Painting, Glazing, Bronzing, &c. &c. will be executed on short notice.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK-MAKING.

THE subscriber is much gratified with the generous patronage of his former customers, and with pleasure announces to them and the public that he still continues his business in all its various branches at his old stand in De Ruyter village, where he keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Trunks, Valices, Traveling Bags, and Harness of every description; all of which are well manufactured of the very best materials.—Those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of buying cheap, can do so by calling on

B. G. STILLMAN.

N. B. Any quantity of good beach or maple wood taken in exchange for the above articles. B. G. S.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 25th May, 1840, one RED YEARLING STEER, with white stripes running up across his face to the horns. Also, one RED YEARLING HEIFER, with a slanting crop off the left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. 51w3

Traxton, (lot No. 55,) Feb. 10, 1841.

JACOB HOLMES.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GOOD assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, just received, and for sale at this office. Register Office, Feb. 19, 1841.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

GEO. W. SUTTON.

De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 3.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 55.
TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., SIXTH-DAY, MARCH 19, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

ESSAY ON HUMAN HAPPINESS,

BY DOCT. A. L. SAUNDERS.

NO. II.

We are now prepared to enter upon our last question:—Is a course of virtue the path to happiness? for if it be, it must necessarily be the will of God to walk in it. Or, having proved the terms to be co-ordinate, we may propose the question conversely:—Is a course of virtue the will of God? for if it be, it must necessarily conduct to human happiness. Under either view of the question, the general proposition will be as follows:—God has willed human happiness, and he has willed it to be obtained by a course of virtue. God, then, is the author, happiness the end, and virtue the means.

Let us take the question before us in its first view, Is human virtue the means of human happiness?

Had we time, it might, perhaps, be expedient to enter into a definition of the terms; but we have not time, and I must refer, therefore, to the general understanding of mankind upon this subject, which I may do the more safely, because, though the terms virtue and happiness are strikingly comprehensive, there is no great difference of opinion either among the learned or the unlearned concerning their general outlines or more prominent characteristics.

The question, then, ought to be argued in relation to the happiness both of the individual, and of the community; or, in other words, to the happiness of man in his private and his social capacity.

Is the practice of virtue most contributory to a man's individual happiness? the libertine says no; and he seeks for it in his mistress whom he changes as often as he changes his dress. The glutton says no, unless a good city feast be virtue; for the soul of happiness, with him, consists in a haunch of venison and a brisk circulation of the bottle. The spendthrift says no, you may as well seek for happiness in a hay-stack; happiness, my dear sir, consists alone in gay attire and splendid equipage. The gamester, in like manner, says no; and he directs us to a pack of cards and a pair of dice. Even the miser joins in the general negative, and would fain persuade us that it resides in the meagre and miserable ghost that constitutes his own person, or the meagre and miserable pursuits to which his person is daily prostituted.

Now, all these have, no doubt, their respective enjoyments; but do they constitute happiness in any fair sense of the term? are they permanent? I do not say through life, but for four and twenty hours together. Many of them, on the contrary, are of that violent kind that they wear themselves out in an hour or two; and what is the state of the system before it recovers sufficient energy for a renewal? To say that it is as empty as the exhausted receiver of an air pump, would be to give a better character of it than it deserves. It is not empty; it is still full, full of bitterness or insupportable languor; sickness at heart, or sickness at the stomach. Even the miser, who, properly speaking, provides for a longer range of enjoyment than any of the rest of this group, is a victim while he is a worshiper—a sacrifice to anxiety while an idolator of mammon.

We are, at present, however, merely following them through a single day, but life is a series of days in its ordinary estimate of three score years and ten. And he who is a candidate for happiness must prepare himself not for a single day, but for the entire term: he must save his strength and proceed cautiously, for there is no race in which he may so soon run himself out of breath. His motto may perhaps be, "A short life and a merry one," and this, in truth, is the motto, and not the motto only, but the brief history of most of those whom we have thus far considered. For consumption, dropsy, gout, or chagrin, and suicide, make, not unfrequently, a woful havoc in their ranks before they have cleared two-thirds of the pleasurable career they have marked out for themselves.

Let them, then, have their motto if they will, but let them not boast that they have found out the specific for making life happy; for all that they have found out, is a specific for throwing both life and happiness away at the same time. They have had a few fitful bursts of enjoyment, but the price has been enormous—a costly birthright for a mess of pottage. He only can fairly boast of happiness, place it in whatever way you please, who, on casting up the account, can honestly say it has accompanied him through the long run.

There is another and a very different set of people, both in the higher and lower ranks of life, who, also, occasionally strive to persuade themselves that they are happy, and who are sometimes actually thought so by those around them, and these are the listless and idle, who loll and saunter life away as though it were a dream; and who, in truth, are more alive in their dreams than in their waking hours. Now, happiness consists in activity; such is the constitution of our nature, it is a running stream and not a stagnant pool. It shows itself under this form from the first moment it shows itself at all. Behold the happiness of the infant, or of the school-boy; he is full of frolic, he cannot contain the current of self-delight, for, in the bold significancy of vulgar language, it runs out at his fingers' ends.

Upon the whole, the listless and the idle have less pretensions to happiness than the characters we have just surveyed—the libertine, the gamester, and the spendthrift; for, should you distil the aggregate of insignificant incidents that compose the whole tenor of the feeble life of the former, not a drop, perhaps, of the essence of happiness would ascend in the alembic.—They may be at perfect quiet, if you please, and look fat and in good liking, but this is not happiness; for if so, capons and Cappadocian slaves would have a better title to it than themselves.

Let us now apply these observations to the questions before us. No man can be happy without exercising the virtue of a cheerful industry or activity. No man can lay in his claim to happiness, I mean that happiness that shall last through the fair run of life, without chastity, without temperance, without sobriety, without economy, without self-command, and consequently without fortitude, and let me add, without a liberal and forgiving spirit. The whole of this follows as the necessary result of our argument. The exercise of these virtues may, perhaps, cost a man something at the time, but the full scope and aggregate of his happiness depends upon the exercise. It is a tax upon the sum total that must be regularly paid to secure the rest.—And it ought never to be forgotten that we are so much the creatures of habit, that the more we are accustomed to the exercise, like an old garment the easier it will sit upon us.

But these are private virtues, and only a few of them. Man, has also, if he would be happy, to practice a still longer list of public virtues, and he cannot be happy without practising them. Or, in other words, (for I am now to consider him in a social capacity,) the happiness of the community to which he belongs, and of which his own forms a constituted part, could not continue without his practising them.

He may steal, indeed, from his neighbor, and hereby increase his means of gratifying some predominant passion; but then his neighbor may also steal from him in return, and to a greater extent; and his happiness, therefore, (ever regarding it in the aggregate,) is connected with his exercising the virtues of justice and honesty.—He may break his promise, or lie to his neighbor upon a point in which his own interest seems to be concerned; but then his neighbor may also return him the compliment, and in a way in which his interest is still more deeply concerned; and his interest, therefore, or which is the same thing, his happiness obliges him to practice the virtue of veracity.

It is not necessary to pursue the catalogue. Man is by nature a social being, every one is purposely made dependant upon every other; and consequently, the happiness or well-being of the whole, and of every one who constitutes an integral part of the whole, must be the same happiness. Yet, as the happiness or well-being of the individual demands in his private capacity, as we have already seen it does, a system of private abstinences or restraints, the happiness or well-being of society demands a more extensive system of public duties of the same kind. We must consent to relinquish a part of our liberty, a part of our property, a part of all our personal propensities and appetites, or the well-being of the society to which we belong, and consequently, our own social well-being could not continue. We may, indeed, take ourselves away from society and live in the solitude of the forest, but our happiness is bound up in social life, and whatever is the cost, it is consistent with the same happiness that we pay it.

Free-thinkers are accustomed to sneer at the precepts of the *Bible* which inculcate upon us the virtues of self-denial and mortification in the present life, in order to our making sure of a life of uninterrupted happiness hereafter.

But if there be any degree of truth in the remarks now offered, they find themselves called upon to practice a similar restraint and denial, even in the purchase of present enjoyment. And the analogy is so striking between the natural and moral government of the Deity in this respect, that Bishop Butler has forcibly laid hold of the same argument, not only in vindication of the Gospel precepts upon this point, but in illustration of the paramount importance of our attending to them if we would be wise to our future and everlasting interest. He says, "Thought and consideration—the voluntary denying ourselves many things which we desire—a course of behavior far from being always agreeable to us, are absolutely necessary to our acting even a common-decent, and a common-prudent part, so as to pass with any degree of satisfaction through the present world, and be received upon any tolerably good terms in it. Since this is the case, all presumption against self-denial & attention to secure our HIGHER INTEREST is removed. The constitution of our nature is as it is. Our happiness and misery are trusted to our conduct, and made to depend upon it. Somewhat, and in many circumstances, a great deal too, is put upon us either to do or to suffer as we choose. And all the various miseries of life which people bring upon themselves by negligence and folly, and might have avoided by proper care, are instances of this; which miseries are beforehand just as contingent and undetermined as their conduct, and are left to be determined by it."*

It is from this common consent to put a restraint upon our personal feelings in the pursuit of relative pleasures, from this social impulse of our constitution with which we are so wisely and benevolently endowed, that every man belonging to the same state or community, becomes a part of every man, and cannot, even if he would, be an indifferent spectator of the woe or the weal of his neighbor. And hence arises the sacred bond of sympathy or fellow-feeling: "And true self-love and social are the same." While, as the line is drawn still closer, and we associate together more frequently and more intimately, we become, from the great and powerful principle of habit, still more kindred parts of each other. And hence, the origin of the higher public virtues of patriotism, generosity, gratitude, friendship, conjugal fidelity, parental love, and filial reverence; the exercise of all which, in our relative situations of life, whether we contemplate it at the time, or whether we do not, is, by our own constitution, or which is the same thing, by the will of the great Creator, rendered essential to our individual happiness.

Mr. Pope finely compares this origin and spread of the different circles of private and public virtues from the salient point of self-love, or the desire of individual happiness in the breast, to the series of circles within circles excited on the bosom of a still and peaceful lake by the throwing of a pebble, while all nature smiles around, and from this very agitation the face of the heavens is reflected with an additional degree of lustre.

> "Self-love but serves the virtuous breast to wake,
> As the smooth pebble stirs the peaceful lake;
> The center moved, a circle straight succeeds,
> Another still, and still another spreads
> Friends, parents, neighbors, first it will embrace,
> Our country next, and next all human race;
> Wide and more wide the overflowing of the mind
> Takes every creature in, of every kind;
> Earth smiles around in boundless beauty dressed,
> And heaven reflects its image in his breast."

We stand in need, then, of no præcognitia, or innate ideas of no fanciful instinct whatever, arguing as intelligent beings, and fairly exercising the discursive faculty of reason—we come to the clear conclusion that virtue is the path to human happiness. The case, indeed, is so manifest, that while many of the instincts we actually possess, are often tempting us against such a conduct and such a conclusion whenever reason is applied to, we never fail to return to the same established dictum.

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*Analysis (Butler's,) of Religion, Natural and Revealed, part I. chap iv.

Whatever may be *my* religious notions; whatever *my* creed of propriety—deliver me from the contaminating influences of the person who will disturb a religious meeting.

ZENO.

MONTHLY SERMONS,

BY

A VILLAGE PASTOR.

(MARCH, 1841.)

NO. III.—ONE PERFECTION ARGUMENT TESTED.

Romans Vii: 15, 22. Verse 15; But what I hate, that do I. Verse 22; I delight in the law of God after the inward man.

In this chapter, Paul demolishes the pleasing superstructure of the Jew who rested in the law, and he thus prepared the way for those exclamations of holy triumph, (contained in the 8th chapter,) in view of complete and certain salvation for all who believe in Jesus.

It has long been the prevailing opinion among evangelical christians, that from the 14th verse to the end of the chapter, the exercises of the regenerated man are described. But some are found, eminent for piety and learning, who suppose that no reference is here made to *christian* experience.

It is not proposed to enter upon the wide field of discussion which here opens before us. I have before me a single object to which I solicit attention; I design to test one of those arguments which are urged to defend the position that christian experience is not here described. The argument to which I allude, is this, viz:—

"Language equally strong is applied to the *sinner* in other parts of the Bible."*

By "the sinner," we are to understand the impenitent sinner—the unrenewed man; and by the phrase, "language equally strong," is intended, that which as strongly indicates christian character, or, a right state of heart towards God.

From the closing part of the 7th of Romans I have selected two expressions, which I propose to compare with four passages from other parts of the Bible, which PRESIDENT MAHAN, of the OBERLIN INSTITUTION, OHIO, has adduced in support of the argument—that, "Language equally strong is applied to the sinner in other parts of the Bible."

I. Rom. vii: 15. BUT WHAT I HATE, THAT DO I.

Those things done by Paul, which he hated, were wrong.

It is clear, therefore, that he hated evil. The impenitent sinner may disapprove of his sins, he may be ashamed of them, he may wish a thousand times that he had not committed them; but does he *hate* them? He may hate their bitter consequences, but does he hate *them?*

To love and to hate, are not the mere decisions of conscience, approving or disapproving of actions; they are exercises of the heart.

It is the characteristic of those who love the Lord, to hate evil: they hate every false way. It is the christian, and the christian only, who says,

> "*I hate the sins* that made thee mourn,
> And drove thee from my breast."

Hatred to sin, when felt in the lowest degree in which it can exist, is unspeakably superior to the highest disapproval of the conscience, abstractly considered. The one, often awes and sways the intellect of the enemy of God; the other, is never known except to the heart of the friend of God. The expression of Paul, "But what I hate, that do I," has every appearance of teaching that Paul hated his evil actions.—It contains, therefore, a strong indication, that during the period to which, in the 15th verse, he alludes—*he did love God.* I have never been able to find language equally strong, applied to the sinner in other parts of the Bible.

We will now test the strength of the other expression of the apostle;—(verse 22.)

II. I DELIGHT IN THE LAW OF GOD AFTER THE INWARD MAN.

It is admitted that the term, "the inward man," as viewed by itself, may possibly designate merely the conscience. But Dr. Scott observes; "By the inward man the apostle must mean the soul as *renewed* by divine grace. He alone uses the term, and he uses it concerning believers only." (See Rom. ii: 25—29. 2 Cor. iv: 13—18.—Eph. iii: 14—19.)

The entire sentence, "I delight in the law of God after the inward man," compares most beautifully with the following scripture;—The first psalm, in pronouncing benedictions on the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful—declares of him, "But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night." In the 97th verse of the 119th Psalm, David, after having recorded, "I have seen an end of all perfection," fixes his eye on the exceeding broad commandment of God, and exclaims, "*O how love I thy law!*" After describing the heart of the wicked as insensible, the psalmist adds—'But I delight in thy law."

The apostle's words, I delight in the law of God after the inward man, and these expressions of the psalmist, appear to perfectly harmonize, not only with each other, but also with that pithy description of the righteous which is given in the 37th psalm—"The law of God is in his heart."

If the apostle's hatred of his wrong actions was an exercise of his heart, it is natural to infer that his delight in God's law was also an exercise of his heart. In hating his evil deeds, and in delighting in God's law, he exhibited feelings precisely like those of David as expressed in the 113th verse of the 119th psalm, "I hate vain thoughts, but thy law do I love."

Before commencing our examination of the four passages which have been adduced as furnishing language equally strong, applied to the impenitent sinner, it should be mentioned that two of those quotations, the one from Ezek., and the other from Isa., were not applied originally to impenitent sinners *as such*, but to God's covenant people collectively. But it is conceded that however pious the hearts of individuals among them might have been, as a people they were in an impenitent state; and thus it is proper to say that the language which is there used, was applied to impenitent sinners. We will now examine the four passages:—

PASSAGE I. EZEKIEL, XXXIII. 32.

"And, lo, thou art unto them as a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice, and can play well on an instrument: for they hear thy words, but do them not."

This passage on its very front presents the idea, that in their professed attachment to Ezekiel's instructions, there was no heart work: all was mere hypocritical formality. Now read this verse in connection with the one immediately preceding; "And they come unto thee as the people cometh, and they sit before thee as my people, and they hear thy words, but they will not do them: for with their mouth they shew much love, but their heart goeth after their covetousness. And, lo, thou art," &c.

PASSAGE II. ISAIAH, LVIII. 2.

"Yet they seek me daily, and delight to know my ways, as a nation that did righteousness, and forsook not the ordinances of their God: they ask of me the ordinances of justice: they take delight in approaching unto God."

The first impression on the minds of some may be, that *this* language as strongly indicates a right state of heart, as the words which have been cited from the pen of Paul, and which constitute the basis of this discourse. But look again: the verse commences with the disjunctive "yet":—"*Yet* they seek me," &c. This is a plain intimation that something of importance immediately precedes, which must be carefully regarded, if we would correctly interpret the strength of the language of the second verse. The preceding words are, "Cry aloud, spare not: lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and shew my people their transgressions, and the house of Israel their sins. *Yet* they seek," &c.

Here is a determined and protracted course of wicked conduct specified as standing forth in palpable contradiction to their professed attachment to the commands of God: whereas the case of Paul appears to be thus,—viz: that he hated his own occasional wicked actions, regarding them as diametrically opposed to his prevailing feelings of heart, which were those of benevolent delight in the law of God. How vast the difference!

In the succeeding context, the house of Israel are represented as boastingly and fretfully recapitulating their good works, and they make fasting prominent.

The reply of God is, "Behold ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the fists of wickedness, to make your voice to be heard on high." All, all selfish. Nothing here like hating evil, and loving God's law. At the close of the chapter, after God had directed them how to keep a fast, and how to observe the Sabbath, he says, "Then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord." Yes, then thou shalt do it in sincerity of heart, and not in mere pretence: *then*, thy *delight* shall be *love*. Clearly are we here taught, that the delight twice mentioned in the second verse of the chapter, though joined with seeking and asking, and a sort of approaching to God, was utterly spurious, the detestable cloak of a heart supremely selfish.

PASSAGE III. ST. JOHN, V. 35.

"He was a burning and a shining light, and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light."

Here the expression, "for a season," cautions us against supposing that their rejoicing was of the right kind. This phrase teaches us to class them with the stony ground hearers, who with joy received the word, but had not root in themselves. Here again also the context effectually guards us against all misapprehension. Christ says, (38th verse.) "And ye have not his word abiding in you, for whom he hath sent, him ye believe not." Again, (verse 42.) "I know you, that ye have *not* the love of God in you."

It remains to notice

PASSAGE IV. ROM. II. 17, 18.

"Behold, thou art called a Jew, and restest in the law, and makest thy boast of God, and *knowest his will*, and *approvest the things that are more excellent*, being instructed out of the law."

From the clause, "and *approvest* the things that are more excellent," do we for a moment receive the impression, that the person whom Paul here supposes himself addressing, is a renewed man—a proper notice of the phrase, "*restest in the law*," must at once remove that impression; for this clearly defines the man to be a *rejecter of Christ*. The closing part of the chapter, especially the last two verses, will save every discerning reader from cherishing the idea, that the Jew who *rested* in the law, was a new man in Christ Jesus:—"For he is not a Jew which is one outwardly; neither is that circumcision which is outward in the flesh: But he is a Jew which is one inwardly," (delights in the law of God after the *inward* man,) "and circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter: whose praise is not of men but of God." Having now examined the four passages from Ezek., Isa., St. John, and Romans, it is now left for you to decide, whether the language when properly compared with the context, as strongly indicates the exercises of a christian, as the language of Paul—"*What I hate, that do I. I delight in the law of God after the inward man.*"

Perhaps some one will inquire, Does not the *context* in the 7th of Romans, as clearly designate that these expressions of Paul were designed to apply to the impenitent sinner, as the context thus qualifies the four passages which we have examined? If it were so, such a candid and learned expositor as the REV. ALBERT BARNES of Philadelphia, could not fail to have observed it. MR. BARNES says;—"The view which is here expressed of this chapter," (Rom. 7th.) as supposing that the previous part (verse 7—13,) refers to a man in his unregenerate state, *and that the remainder describes the effect of the law on the mind of the* RENEWED *man*, was adopted by studying the chapter itself, without aid from any writer."

REFLECTIONS.

1. We must not embrace a religious sentiment merely because those who advocate it, refer to a great many passages of scripture for its support. We must not be misled by the mere sound of words; the context must be examined, and scripture must be compared with scripture.

2. If we find any theory of religion which requires for its support, that the closing part of the seventh chapter of Romans be applied to the impenitent sinner, we cannot have confidence in the soundness of that theory.

3. Let each inquire:—What is *my* experience? Do I hate my wrong actions because they are opposed to God's holy law? Do I delight in the law of God after the inward man? If it be thus, may the Lord comfort your hearts, and sustain you in your contest against sin, until the hour of complete and final conquest.

Look to the Moral Law as the rule of action, but not as the source of peace, pardon, justification, or sanctification. Through Jesus may you obtain daily victory over sin, and thus be continually preparing for the achievement of that ultimate victory, which the purpose of God hath made sure to all who confide in Him who shed his own most precious blood for the remission of sins.

> "What though thine inward lusts rebel,
> "'Tis but a struggling gasp for life;
> "The weapons of victorious grace
> "*Shall slay thy sins, and end the strife.*"
> "Thus will the flesh and spirit strive,
> "And vex and break my peace;
> "But I shall quit this mortal life,
> "*And sin forever cease.*"

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*President Mahan.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, March 19, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

On account of having more than our usual quantity of original articles in this week's paper, we shall omit several articles which we intended to prepare for the Register.—Our foreign news was crowded out last week to make room for the President's Inaugural Address. It is, however, of so important a character, that we present it this week. Our relations with England are to some extent critical. If we give credit to rumor, we should apprehend serious consequences. But we shall not be concerned for our peace till more decisive acts are taken by one nation or the other. We shall immediately lay before our readers any official act that shall be made affecting our internal or foreign relations.

UNITARIANISM.

We are quite willing that this subject should be canvassed in our columns, if there are those who wish to do it. From our knowledge of those who will probably exhibit their sentiments on this subject, we feel confident that nothing unkind will have place in any remarks made. The question will be discussed, and not the individuals. The exercise of a Christian temper in Theological discussion can never be dispensed with, without prejudicing the truths controverted.

CAPTIVES OF THE AMISTAD.

The friends of freedom, of christianity, will rejoice to learn that these captives, by decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S., have been set at liberty. This decision we regard as having an important bearing upon the subject of freedom. There are thousands more who are as much entitled to freedom as these, who, by the laws of Christian Legislatures, are chattelized, and bought, and sold as brute beasts. The friends of humanity may take courage to plead the cause of the dumb.

MANUFACTURE OF SALT.—We have transferred to our columns an able article on extending the manufacture of Salt, from the pen of our friend, WILLIS GAYLORD, Esq. It is a subject which is to claim the deliberate attention of the Legislature of this State at the present session. The article in reference, appears to have emanated from a mind well stored with a scientific knowledge of the subject, and we bespeak for it a candid perusal.

A CREDIT MARK FOR LOWELL, MASS.—"Over 9000 persons applied for admission to hear Prof. Silliman's lecture on Chemistry, at Lowell, recently." So says the "summary" of the papers. See how free labor and a thirst for knowledge are combined.

For the Register.

INDEPENDENCE OF OPINION.

MR. EDITOR:—It is not intended in this article to advocate the principle that no respect whatever should be had to the opinions of others; but that we should not make up our minds on religious, as on any other subjects, merely because other men have thought thus and thus; but should form our judgments upon the evidence belonging to the case, to which it is equally our right and privilege to have access.—The conclusions which other men have adopted concerning matters in which we are personally interested, and which it is our province and duty to investigate for ourselves, ought not to satisfy us. This rule will hold especially in things of a religious and moral nature. It is here that independence of thinking is of high importance to intelligent and responsible agents. And, yet, there is here a strong propensity in the multitude to follow in the train of thinking adopted by others—especially, if they are regarded as venerable on account of talents, virtue and experience. This reliance on the opinions of others, without personal investigation, is, doubtless, one main cause of the continued prevalence of error, and of those divisions which so sadly mar the beauty of Zion, and hinder the prosperity of the Christian cause. Various opinions and usages pass currently with many because they are sanctioned by great names, or because they can boast of antiquity.

If individual christians properly realized their obligation to search for themselves, and to form their own judgment "as those that must give an account," these opinions and usages, if not conformable to the scriptures, would often be detected and abandoned, as having no other than human authority for their support. What I wish, particularly to urge upon public attention, is the obligation which every man is under, as a reasonable and accountable being, to examine the principles and practices of religion *for himself*, and to form *his own conclusions* from the testimony which is furnished. It will be readily admitted by all enlightened persons, that a body of jurors being called and sworn to render judgment in a given case, from the evidence presented, are bound to found their opinion, each one for himself, upon the character of said evidence, and not upon the opinion adopted by their fellow jurors. The obligation to do so is equally obvious and sacred as the case in question. We may respect the judgment of others as far as the nature of the case will admit, and may often profit by the light which they may impart. At the same time, we are not to rest in their conclusions, simply because they have adopted them; but must look at the data upon which they have based their judgment, and adapt, or reject their opinions, as we shall find them, correct, or not, from our own investigations. "No prophecy of scripture is of any private interpretation:" but the evidence from God's word, like the light of the natural sun, is open and free for all. And God will bring us all into judgment for the belief we entertain, and will hold us responsible in proportion to the means of information which are possessed. It is not mantained that correctness of opinion in all things is essential to Christian character, or that all errors are equally aggravated. Particular circumstances may, doubtless, lessen or increase the blame of incorrect opinions of religion. At the same time, it is obvious that we are bound to think and act for ourselves, and not to leave matters of faith and practice to be decided for us by others; in as much as "every one of us must give an account of himself to God." It is high time that Christians were cured of the impropriety of committing their consciences to the safekeeping of others, and convinced of the necessity of determining for themselves what the Master has taught and required. If this obligation to independency of thinking were suitably felt, we should find the example of the "noble Bereans" more faithfully imitated, and as the natural result, we should see the cause of truth more thoroughly and extensively advanced.

C.

For the Register.

"THE PROPER UNITY OF GOD."

BROTHER BAILEY:—In the Register of March 5, the Rev. Jabez Chadwick says,—"I supposed that in this section, the Churches of the Seventh-day Baptists generally consider a belief in the Trinity indispensable to church fellowship. Therefore, as I am a conscientious believer in the proper unity of God, I can have no prospect of a particular connection with them." If Mr. Chadwick will mention some reasons why he regards it inconsistent for himself, as "a conscientious believer in the *proper unity of God*," to embrace *also* the doctrine of the *Trinity*—I will reply to him, if the Lord permit.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH R. JOHNSON.
De Ruyter, March 8th, 1841.

For the Register.

MY WIFE'S DREAM

She dreamed that she saw a distillery gliding over the country with a rail-car velocity. The plan was to have this flying paraphernalia of death stop for a little time at our village, then roll on, dashing and foaming, to scourge other villages. In front, was stationed a man, who from a trumpet of terrifying sound, announced the woes which the distillery would bring upon the people. In the rear, the black smoke went up, and all the gloomy horror of a genuine Giles establishment, was exhibited. The relation of the dream elicited from our family circle an expression of gratitude that neither our village, nor its vicinity, is cursed with a distillery.

But why do we sustain the license system which is the occasion of locating these antagonists of human happiness and life, in so many villages and neighborhoods?

A TEMPERANCE HUSBAND.
De Ruyter, 1841.

For the Register.

RIGHT INSTRUCTION TO THE AWAKENED SINNER.—Nothing can be more important. He begins to inquire, "What shall I do to be saved?" This question must be met tenderly, solemnly, faithfully. The Bible furnishes the answer—"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ." *Faith in Christ* must be proclaimed, plainly as words can state it, as the only hope of the sinner. Of course, we must tell who Christ is—must speak of his Deity, and of his humanity, and of his being "the *Lamb* of God which taketh away the sin of the world."

We must not direct the sinner to do any thing to fit himself to come to Christ.

We must not encourage him to suppose that he is doing any thing right in the sight of God, while he rejects Christ. We must guard him against supposing that his tears, his distresses, his resolves, can constitute any part of the ground of his acceptance with God.

We must instruct him that his language must be,

"In my hands no price I bring,
Simply to thy CROSS *I cling*."

"Who is sufficient for these things?"—May the *Lord* help us to instruct awakened sinners as we ought.

J. R. J.

For the Register.

BANKS BROKEN.

The following Banks under the General Banking Law, (Red Back,) have been thrown out by the Comptroller, and therefore the bills are good for nothing.

Miller's Bank, Clyde.
Farmer's Bank of Seneca County.
Tonawanda Bank.
New York City Trust and Banking Company, (fraud.)
Tenth Ward Bank, N. York City, (fraud.)
Staten Island " "
Washington " "
Erie County Bank, Buffalo.
Union " "
Bank of Commerce, "
Bank of America, "
Merchant's Exchange Bank, Buffalo.
Mechanic's " "
United States " "
Phenix " "
Bank of Western New York, Rochester.
Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank, Batavia.
Binghampton Bank.
Bank of Brockport.
Cattaraugus County Bank.
Bank of Lodi.
St. Lawrence Bank.
Manhattan Exchange Bank, N. Y. City.
Exchange Bank of Genesee County, Alexandria.
Allegany County Bank.
Middletown Bank, Orange County.
Delaware Bank, Delhi.
Farmer's Bank of Orleans County.
Genesee County Bank.
James Bank, Jamesville, Saratoga Co.

C. B. C.

REVIVAL RECORD.

Br. C. M. Lewis, of Verona, informs us that an interesting state of feeling exists in the bounds of the society where he labors. Some have already obtained a hope in Christ, and others are inquiring what they must do to be saved? Br. L. T. Rogers also informs us that a similar state of feeling is enjoyed at Jordan Plains.

Extract of a letter from Br. A. J. ELLIS to a friend in this village, dated

DANBY, TOMP. CO., N. Y., March 9, 1841.

REVIVAL IN DANBY.

A blessed work of God is in progress in Ithaca, under the charge of Br. Blain of Syracuse. Whilst I have been presenting truth or preaching Jesus to the people in Danby, I have been ready to adopt the language of the Prophet:—"Behold the Lord's arm is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear." Christians have been quickened and made to rejoice whilst weeping for poor sinners, and sinners have been made to cry out, "Christians, pray for me! Jesus, thou son of David, save or I perish!" The results of the meeting in Danby, so far, are as follows: some 20 to 30 have been converted to God, and backsliders are daily returning from their wanderings, acknowledging that the way of the transgressor is hard. Whilst at the water's side one week ago yesterday, nine willing converts were buried in baptism by Eld. Gross.—Deep solemnity rested upon the minds of God's children and anxious friends. Salvation came to the water's side, and the weeping sinner was made to rejoice in the glory of God. Fourteen of the number have trod the verge of Jordan, and more are expected soon to obey the Savior in his ordinances. The work of God is going on. There were a great number out for prayers last evening. Children that have been converted to God during this meeting, would go to the father and weep for him and pray for him whilst he was on the anxious seat—brothers over sisters—and sisters over brothers—and a melting time it was. The proud Universalist was heard to cry out in the agony of his spirit, "I have sinned away the day of grace and there is no mercy for me." I rejoice that I have the privilege of pointing sinners to the Savior.—I rejoice that I have some friends left in De Ruyter who have not been led away by the alluring schemes of Infidelity. And let me say to you, believe on the Lord Jesus Christ with all your hearts, then your peace shall be like a river, wider and deeper, and your righteousness like the waves of the sea, successive one after another, until you arrive safe in the broad bay of Heaven.

REVIVAL IN INDEPENDENCE.

The revival mentioned in my last has been a glorious work. The spirit of the Lord has been poured out here in a bountiful manner, and we trust that the spirit has not yet left the place. Many are still enquiring what they must do to be saved.—Amongst those who keep the Sabbath, there are but few over ten years of age but have embraced the Savior. A goodly number of our first-day friends are converted. One or two have embraced the Sabbath—others are inquiring. Union and harmony prevails. Twenty-two have united with the church—some more will probably join with us soon. Pray for us. Yours, &c.

JOHN P. LIVERMORE.
Independence, March 11th, 1841.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Six days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP PRESIDENT.

The arrival of the Steam-ship President, Capt. Roberts, after a very stormy and unpleasant passage, has put us in possession of London dates to the 9th, and Liverpool to the 10th of February.

The President brings about fifty passengers, and a cargo valued at £50,000.

China.—An overland mail had arrived, bringing dates from Macao to the 3rd of Nov., and from Chusan to the 24th of Sept. Affairs remained in the same posture that the last previous advices left them. The British still retained Chusan, which proved very sickly—nearly two thousand of the troops landed there being on the sick list.

Commissioner Linn has been deprived of all authority, but petitions the Emperor for mercy, and advises him not to give way to the English, but tire them out by delay.

The intelligence from India brings further accounts of the success of the British arms. A brilliant victory had been obtained on the Scinde, over 4000 natives, by Lieut. Col. Marshal, with a force of only a thousand, mostly Sepoys. Five hundred of the enemy were killed.

The Duke of Wellington has been sick again—but has recovered.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, February 9th, Lord Stanley proceeded to state the facts relating to the destruction of the Caroline, to sketch the negotiations which had been had upon the subject, and to set forth the proceedings which had attended the arrest of McLeod, and the correspondence which had passed between Messrs. Fox and Forsyth upon the subject.

"The question, then, "said Lord Stanley, "which he wished to put was: that, inasmuch as negotiations had commenced upon the subject of the burning of the Caroline since January, 1838, between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, he wished to ask, in the first place, whether her Majesty's Government would have any objection to lay on the table the entire correspondence which had taken place upon the subject of the Caroline?—and, also, whether the despatches had all been received which had been referred to by Mr. Fox in the recent accounts, and particularly that which had been transmitted on the 29th of December last, announcing the apprehension of Mc Leod? He begged to ask, farther, whether her Majesty's Government had taken any steps toward procuring the release of Mr. McLeod from his present confinement, and, if so, whether they would lay upon the table the nature of those steps, and the correspondence which had passed upon this subject between the Government of the United States and Her Majesty's Ministers?"

Lord Palmerston in reply, said that "he thought it would not be expedient, in the present state of the question, to lay upon the table the correspondence relating to the capture and destruction of the Caroline, until that correspondence was brought to a final close"—[hear, hear.]

In corroboration of a remark made by Lord Stanley, the Viscount said he believed that McLeod was not a member of the party that was concerned in the destruction of the Caroline.

He went on to say that the American Government had chosen to treat this matter as one to be decided between the two Governments, instead of by the local authorities; and that this was the ground on which they were entitled to demand redress from the British Government for the acts of its subjects, as had been done by their Minister in the case of the Caroline.

Lord Stanley repeated a question which he considered to be of the deepest interest. That question was, "whether the noble Lord, Palmerston, had taken any steps, and if so, what those steps were, for the protection and liberation of Mr. McLeod"—[hear, hear.]

The Secretary said, in reply, that "he trusted the House would suppose that her Majesty's Government had already sent certain instructions, but until the correspondence upon this subject had concluded, it was impossible to send any instructions that could be final. He hoped the House would believe that the Government would send Mr. Fox such farther instructions as they might think it their duty to do; at the same time he was not prepared to state what the nature of those instructions was"—[hear.]

Mr. Hume then made some remarks, stating in the first place, the fact that in Janury, 1838, a letter from Mr. Stevenson had been laid upon the table in the House of Representatives "in which the burning of the Caroline was characterized in very strong language" and in which "Mr. Stevenson denied he had ever been informed that the expedition against the Caroline was authorized or sanctioned by the British Government." "Now," said Mr. Hume, "from May, 1838, the time when that letter had been written, up to this hour, no answer had been given to that letter, nor had any satisfaction been given by the British Government upon this subject." He then alluded to a letter from Mr. Stevenson, July 2d, 1838, stating that "he did not wish to press the subject farther; but if the Government of the United States wished him to do so, he prayed to be informed of it." "It appeared," he said, "that the Government of the United States had been ignorant of any information that could lead them to suppose that the enterprise against the Caroline had been undertaken by the orders of the British Government or by British authority."

Mr. Hume therefore hoped that no discussion would take place until all the papers connected with the matter were laid before the House.—He wished to know what the nature of those communications was with Mr. Stevenson and her Majesty's Government, which had induced him to act as he had done.

Viscount Palmerston said that he rather thought that his honorable friend would find in that correspondence that instructions had been given by the American Government to Mr. Stevenson to abstain from the subject farther—[hear.]

With regard to the letter of Mr. Forsyth, he (Viscount Palmerston) begged leave to say that the case stood thus:—In the case of the American citizens engaged in invading Canada, the American Government disavows the acts of those citizens, and stated that the British authorities might deal with them as they pleased—[hear, hear,] and that there were persons concerned in this undertaking who were not in any degree entitled to the protection of the United States—[hear.]

But in the other case they treated the affair of the Caroline as one to be considered as that of the Government, and in fact assumed it to be altogether a Government transaction, and not to be left upon the responsibilities of individuals. *Until, therefore, the British Government disowned those persons concerned in the destruction of the Caroline, in the same manner as the American Government had disavowed their citizens in the other case, he conceived that the American Government had adopted an international responsibility in the late detension of Mr. McLeod, and could not, therefore, change their ground upon this question*—[hear, hear.]

Sir R. Peel wished to ask the noble Lord a question, relating to a matter of fact. He believed that, in the expedition which had been formed for the destruction of the Caroline, certain officers who held commissions in her Majesty's army and navy were concerned in that affair, and that some of these officers had, in the execution of the orders which were issued, received wounds.

The question he wished to ask was, whether or not her Majesty's Government had thought proper to award pensions to those officers corresponding in amount with those which were usually granted for wounds received in the regular service of her Majesty?

Lord J. Russell said that he was not aware of any pensions having been granted to those officers who were wounded in the expedition against the Caroline.

Mr. O'Connell was sorry that his honored friend (Mr. Hume,) had taken such a course, because he, (Mr. O'Connel, thought upon this subject, at all events, there ought to be a unanimity of feeling—[hear, hear.] He thought that every exertion should be made to have Mr. McLeod saved, as he had acted under the command of the officers of her Majesty's Government, and it was in the strict performance of his duty that he had incurred the danger with which he was threatened—[hear, hear.] Whether those orders had been right or wrong, this Government was bound to give him every protection possible—[cheers from all parts of the house.]

News of the Day.

From the New Yorker.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumors of War are rife at Washington. Nothing official has yet transpired; but the current report is that the British Embassador, Mr. Fox, received instructions by the steamship to make a peremptory demand of the prompt liberation of McLeod, and in default thereof, to threaten unpleasant consequences. Some accounts add that he is instructed to demand his passports. Nothing will probably be known officially for some time; but the new Administration is intently engaged with the subject of our relations with Great Britain, to the exclusion of almost every thing else.

We understand that the first cursory examination of the several Departments has convinced the new Cabinet that an early assemblage of Congress is absolutely necessary, and the proclamation of the Government summoning it to meet in May or June, may be looked for within the next week.

A lamentable personal difference arose in the Senate on Tuesday, on the discussion of the resolution dismissing Blair & Rives from the office of Printers to the Senate.—Mr. Clay, of Ky., had remarked in the debate that the unceasing, envenomed scurrility and slander of the Globe, and the personal character of its Editor, (Blair,) rendered its continuance as an organ of the present majority of the Senate impossible. To this remark, Mr. King, of Ala., replied in a bitter personal attack on Mr. Clay, asserting that in morals, integrity, reputation and standing that Editor was nowise inferior to his assailant.—Mr. Clay retorted that he could view this in no other light than a studied personal insult, and as such he pronounced it "false, unjust and cowardly." Mr. King rose in great agitation, and barely said—"Mr. President, I have no reply to make—none whatever." He immediately sat down and wrote a challenge to Mr. Clay, which was delivered by Mr. Linn of Mo. All this passed rapidly in the Senate Chamber, while that body was in session! It is understood that Mr. Archer the new Senator from Virginia, was to second Mr. Clay. A citizen of New York, named Origen Bacheler, promptly lodged information at the Police of Washington, by whom Mr. Clay was arrested and bound in the sum of $5,000 to keep the peace. It is understood that warrants are out for the other parties interested. But these cannot prevent a duel out of the District after the Senate shall have adjourned.

No nominations, other than for the Cabinet, have yet been acted on by the Senate, the protracted resistance of the minority to the dismissal of Blair & Rives having prevented and still preventing Executive Sessions this week. It is understood that few nominations will at this time be made, save to fill actual vacancies. The following are reported.

Gen. Waddy Thompson, of S. C., Minister to Mexico.

Hon. C. B. Penrose, of Pa., Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. Ogden Hoffman, of N. Y., Southern District Attorney.

Hon. James Todd, Collector at Philadelphia.

Hon. Levi Lincoln, Collector at Boston.

Solomon Lincoln, Esq., Marshal for Massachusetts.

James Donaghe, Esq., Collector at New-Haven.

The latest report affirms that Hon. Edward Curtis will probably be Collector for this Port, and Dr. John S. Bowron, Surveyor.

Decision of the Amistad Case.—Mr. Justice Story, at Washington, on Tuesday pronounced the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Amistad prisoners, (negroes,) claimed by Spain as criminals and fugitives from Havana. The decision is adverse to the claim and *in favor* of the prisoners, who must forthwith be set at liberty. It affirms the judgment of the District Court below, in every respect, save that clause which orders the restoration of the prisoners to Africa by the Federal Government. The conduct of Lieut. Gedney of the revenue Cutter in taking possession of the Amistad is approved, and his claim of salvage sustained. Such is the substance of the decision of the highest judicial tribunal. It was unanimously rendered; no dissenting opinion being indicated. So this long vexed question is set at rest.

P. S. Mr. Justice Baldwin, of Pa., is said to have dissented.—*New Yorker.*

Sudden Death.—At the large ball given in Portland, in the Exchange Hall, on the 4th inst., before the dancing had begun, Mr. William Parker having led his partner to the floor for the purpose of taking part in the first dance, fell suddenly to the floor, and was carried out of the room. A surgeon was immediately called, and he found lifeless.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Myron Holley is dead! This eminent citizen, accomplished scholar, and noble man, expired on Friday morning, at his residence on John street, in this city, at the age of sixty two, carrying with him to the grave the love and regret of all who knew him. The public services of Mr. Holley are engraved upon the state in lines as enduring as Lake Erie and the Hudson, while his private virtues and benevolence will live in the hearts of his friends and acquaintances, until they cease to beat.—*Rochester Democrat.*

A Strike for Wages.—On one memorable day, near the close of February, the wheels of government in the great and flourishing republic of Texas were brought suddenly to a stand-still; the motion of public affairs was as effectually stopped as that of a clock would be by the dropping of the weights, or of a locomotive by running into the side of a steep hill. It was not that the President and Vice President was dead, or the heads of departments all stricken down with paralysis; neither was the Congress dispersed by a Mexican invasion; but the clerks in the departments, one and all, sent in their resignations. There was no body to audit an account, copy a despatch, or make an entry in the books of the Government. And the reason why they did this thing was that their salaries were too small to afford them a living. It was literally a strike for increased wages.

Fortunately, Congress had not yet adjourned, although a resolution for adjournment had been agreed to, and the very next day was to see it complied with. The resolution was rescinded in great haste, the salaries of the clerks were raised, the wheels set once more in motion, and the Senators and Representatives went home rejoicing.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

From the West Indies.—Kingston papers and intelligence from all parts of Jamaica have been received to the 20th February. The affairs of the island are generally prosperous, and the Royal Gazette says that increased immigration is all that is necessary to secure its opulence and well being. The emigrants from the United States have done much, by their vigor and enterprise, to arouse a similar spirit throughout that country. Three hundred Scotch emigrants had recently arrived, under a contract that each family should be provided with a cottage, lands and all the necessaries of life, and their children be instructed in all the branches of elementary education.

A mine has been discovered in Jamaica, the ore of which yields upwards of 40 per cent of copper.

An attempt was made on the night of the 3d ult., to burn the town of Lucea.

In Trinidad, the weather has been rather unfavorable to the commencement of the sugar crop, but laborers are increasing, and the population are as contented and peaceable as can be expected. Within the last years 5,398 persons have come in as immigrants.

In Barbadoes, the prospects for the next crop are very unfavorable, and provisions of all sorts have been extremely scarce, so much so, that the "Barbadian says that without the importations from America, a famine must have ensued." The Legislature of the Colony has been reviewing their judicial system, and passed an act providing for the appointment of a chief justice. It is expected that the office will be filled from the bar of the Colony.

From the Western State Journal.

SALT.

MR. SMITH:—I perceive by your 'Journal,' as well as by the procedings in the State Legislature, that an effort is to be made to extend the manufacture of Salt; and that, for the accommodation of the several districts of Salina engaged in the production of this indispensable article, new wells have been or are to be opened, at such points as shall be deemed most proper or practicable. I perceive, also, that some little feeling is excited by a proposition to open a new series of salt lots, on the plain west of the creek; and one of the objections urged is the distance from the sources of Salt water. Into the propriety or impropriety of this measure, I shall not now enter. That the extension of the manufacture of Salt is a thing to be desired by the State, and by the citizens of this county, will scarcely be disputed. Nature has placed in the town of Salina a source of inexhaustible wealth—its developement is in our hands. There can be no question, that there can be Salt water enough furnished from the Salina Springs to manufacture as much as can possibly be disposed of, even were the quantity a supply for the Union. By a proper course of measures at home, and by negotiations with other States, when necessary to make way for the extension of the manufacture, is the duty and the business of others and for which they will be held responsible by the People. My present object is to give some reasons for my belief, that Salt water may be found in any desirable quantity much farther south than has yet been attempted in the Onondaga valley.

To be understood, it may be necessary to glance at the geological structure of the district; and such is the regularity of the strata, as we ascend in the series, that there can scarcely be a mistake in their position or order from Niagara to Utica, by any one who has paid attention to the subject. Beginning with the red sandstone, that forms the southern shore of lake Ontario, we find lying above this *Protean group* of calcarious shales and lime-stones, which forms the Falls of Niagara and Rochester, and is prolonged eastward across the counties of Wayne, Cayuga, Onondaga, &c. Above, and lying on this, is what is called the *Saliferous group*, divided by Prof. Vanuxem as follows: 1st, the red shale; 2d, the lower gypseous shales; 3d, the gypseous deposite, which embraces the plaster quarries, the copper shaped cavities, and the vermicular dime rock; and 4th the magnesian deposite. Above the saliferus group comes the *Water Limes*, followed by the singular strata of white coarse sandstone, called the *Oriskany Sandstone*. This is succeeded by the *Encrinal Limestone*, in which are the split rock quarries, as well as those of Auburn and Jamesville. This series of limestone is followed by the *Marcellus shales*, a mass of some seven or eight hundred feet in thickness, in which is excavated the beds of the beautiful chain of lakes that add so much to the scenery of Western New-York; and above this is the *Tully Limestone*, the last strata of lime below the coal series, and above which it is not necessary now to go.

The *dip* of all these various strata, is to the south, at the average rate of about 50 feet to the mile; of course our acquaintance with their nature is in most instances confined to their northern termination or *outcrop*, save where they have excavated into the deep vallies which intersect the district from north to south, of which those of the Onondaga and Cayuga are most conspicuous, and I may add important, as it is at the northern termination of these two vallies the salt springs of Salina and Montezuma are found.

From the nature of the country around and from the character of the various strata of diluvial matters passed through in the numerous borings made for salt water in Salina and Montazuma, there is no doubt that the salt water occupies a deep basin, excavated in the red shale nearly or quite to the limestones of the Protean group, and so far as our present evidence extends, we are warranted in believing that the basin or rather excavation, is prolonged to the south and with an increasing depth, until cut off by the natural dip of the sporry or encridal limestones.

The reasons for this opinion are found in the geological character of the country, and the fact that all the excavations made in the shales of the district have their deepest part at some distance from their northern extremity. This is seen at once by an examination of the beds of the lake in which the increase of depth is much more gradual from the northern than the southern ends, showing that in the former case the original strata determine the increase, while in the latter case the masses of diluvial matter that have partially refilled these excavations determine and of course render the increase of depth more abrupt and irregular. In several instances this excavation has been stopped by the intervention of a border strata, of which it is enough to adduce the southern extremity of the Onondaga valley, the southern prolongation of which was evidently arrested by the Tully Limestone, which at the present moment forms the bed of the northernmost Tully lakes, and the barrier which prevents their being drained to the north instead of the south.

The valley of the Onondaga is divided by the action of natural causes into two sections; the first of those consisting of the excavation originally made in the red shale and gypseous formations, all which extended south until arrested by the natural dip of the upper or mountain limestone, that in which the Onondaga quarries are situated; and the second part would be the one excavated in the Marcellus shales above the encrinal limestone, and continuing south, as mentioned above, until arrested by the Tully limestone. Where would this division of the valley take place? This question is of some consequence, if my views of the excavation are correct. The farthest point south to which the limestone can be traced in the valley, is near the farm formerly occupied by Mr. Webster, the Indian agent, and on both sides of the valley it there passes under the diluvial formation thrown upon it. That this is the encrinal or sporry limestone of Split Rock is evident not only from the well known character of the rock itself, but also from the presence of the Oriskany Sandstone, which is here found in thick masses and in its proper position. This point may then be considered as the southern termination of the first or Northern basin, separated from the Southern by the Onondaga limestones, as the Southern is from the Tioughnioga valley by the Tully limestone.

If the same laws have governed the excavation of the northern section which have prevailed in other cases, then the deepest part must be in the vicinity of Onondaga Hollow; although in this case the whole of the excavation, with the exception of the part now occupied by the slight depression of the Onondaga Lake, has been filled by diluvial & alluvial deposition. I think the whole this excavation may be considered as one vast reservoir of brine, filled to the level at which it is found in the marsh at Salina, or the various borings that have been made for it. In considering this question, it makes no difference as to what we may consider the origin of the brine; whether from streams passing over rock salt, or from the dissolving out of the muriate of soda from the hopper-formed rocks; as in both cases the excavation in the red shale is the reservoir nature has formed for its reception, and in which it must accumulate.

If this excavation which I have supposed, exists, (and if it does not, it forms an exception to the laws which have regulated the action of the excavating currents elsewhere,) it can scarcely fail to be filled in the manner supposed, and to its southern extremity. The brine as now found, is below the several strata of clay or marl that overlies the gravel which evidently forms the great mass of matter filling the excavation; and through this mass of gravel the brine will extend until it meets with some interposing impenetrable strata, such as now clearly marks its boundaries to the east, west and north. It is therefore clear, that boarings may be successfully made, at least as far as the Onondaga Hollow—the only additional obstacle to be encountered consisting in the greater elevation of the surface at Onondaga, over that of the Onondaga Lake; which, from the numerous springing up of Salt streams on the surface of the marsh, may be considered as nearly the level of the salt reservoir below. Various causes may contribute to make the brine in some parts of this reservoir stronger than in others; such as proximity to its source, &c.; but all the experiments made at the borings, both at Salina and Montezuma, prove that the greater the depth from the brine is drawn, the more rich in saline materials it will be.

Circumstances have induced me to give considerable attention to the structure of the Salt region of this county, as forming one of the most unfailing sources of wealth conferred on any part of the Empire State or the United States, and of the value of which we have as yet but very slight materials for forming a correct estimate. If my conjectures are correct, the time may come, when a large part of the plain stretching from Syracuse to Onondaga will be occupied as salt lots, or reservoirs for the manufacture of coarse Salt. Without any wish, however, to indulge in anticipations of this nature, I may still be permitted to add, that it might be well for the State to cause a boring to be made near the creek, and as far south as the Cinder road, and to such a depth as shall test the existence of Salt water in the valley thus far. The management or extension of the Salt works of this county is an affair of too grave moment to be mixed up with personal jealousies or political rivalries, and should be conducted solely with reference to the great and permanent interests involved. If the above remarks shall induce those who are better acquainted with the subject than I can pretend to be, to take new and more comprehensive views of the Salt manufacture, my object in penning these suggestions will be answered.

WILLIS GAYLORD.

Otisco, February, 1841.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CLOSE OF SECOND SESSION.

Business moved rapidly, as the session drew near its close.

Passage of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.—In Senate, March 2nd.—This bill was reported, and passed with amendments. The marshals are allowed pay for their deputies, and marshals and district attornies in States where the State officers' fees are small, are allowed to retain $1500 of their fees, as compenstion, the rest to be paid to the treasury. The collectors are to be allowed $1000 salary, and $2000 fees, and a share of seizure and forfeitures.

Agreement with the Senate—In the House.—The House agreed to all the amendments offered in the Senate to the appropriation bill; so it passed and became a law.

Miscellaneous Business—Close of the House.—In Senate and the House, March 3rd The navy bill passed the House of Representatives, with important amendments, but was lost in the Senate. The heavy appropriations for the erection and repair of steamships has, also, passed. The army bill, Indian bills, and West Point bill passed the Senate.

The Senate then went into Executive session, the nomination before it being that of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Vice-President, Col. Johnson, took leave of the Senate in a very feeling and appropriate address.

Mr. Mangum immediately drew up a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, declaring that the thanks of the Senate were due, and were now tendered unanimously for the dignified and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. In offering his resolution, Mr. Mangum paid the Vice-President the highest compliments. So also did Mr. Clay, both politicl opponents.

In the House, in committee of the whole, Mr. Wise in the chair, the closing business of the session rapidly progressed. The Senate amendments to the House bills were generally concurred in, and both Houses adjourned at 12 o'clock at night.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, March 4.

The Senate convened in pursuance of notice from the President of the United States.

Mr. King, of Alabama, having been sworn in upon his appearing upon re-election, to a new term, was then elected President *pro-tem*, of the Senate.

Several other of the old members of the Senate were sworn in upon re-election, as were also two new ones a list of whom we have heretofore published.

The Vice-President having taken the oath of office, and assumed his place as President of the Senate delivered a very appropriate address.

Consul to Paris.—The Washington correspondent of the United States Gazette says: "I understand that Mr. Van Buren has appointed Dr. Martin, recently chief clerk in the State Departmet, to fill the situation of Consul to Paris, which has become vacant in consequence of the death of Mr. Brent."

Steamboats.—America and England have each 800 steam vessels, but in the year 1838, the accidents to English steamers were 165, and 80 lives were lost; while during the same year in America, the accidents were 272, and the loss of lives 1921!

Greenough's Statue of Washington.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from Naples, Jan. 13 says:

"Greenough has finished his statue of Washington, which is of the colossal size, and a beautiful work. He is represented in Grecian costume, seated, holding a sheathed sword extended, with the handle forward in the left hand, expressive of resigning to the people his military command, whilst the right hand is elevated with the finger pointed upwards, to signify that to Heaven they are indebted for success in the use of it. The statue will be sent to America next summer, as soon as the ship of war shall arrive to receive it."

Hiram Wood, of Chili, Monroe co. for the crime of rape, has been sentenced to the State prison for life.

Mr. E. Dye, a few days since, near Hightstown, N. J. captured a large bald eagle, near seven feet across, wings included.

There are, according to the late census in the State of New-York, 15,621 persons engaged in the navigation of the ocean, lakes, canals, and rivers; 4029 revolutionary pensioners; 1057 persons who are deaf and dumb; 972 who are blind; 2327 who are insane; 563,060 pupils in the various literary institutions; and 43,715 over 20 years of age who can neither read nor write!

It is estimated that there are materials at the present time, in the various Navy Yards of the United States, sufficient to build 26 ships of the line, 40 frigates, and a number of steamers.

The inmates of a house in Small street, Philadelphia have been arrested on suspicion of having murdered a sailor, who was found dead in a bed in said house.

A man named James Reddy was burnt to death at Boston, by falling in the fire when intoxicated.

A man named Dauphin was killed in a duel at New-Oarlens, on the 21st ult. by his antagonist, named Nora.

It is ascertained, by actual measurement, that the depth of Seneca Lake is 553 feet.

The value of the manufactured goods brought by the President steamship, is said to be £500,000; besides which, she was obliged to refuse 200 tons of freight.

The total population of the State of New-York is 2,429,476.

The total amount of capital invested in manufactures in the State of New-York, is $52,069,856.

The revenue of Texas for the year 1840, is estimated at $3,000,000.

Capt. Charles W. Morgan has been appointed to the Command of the Navy Yard at Charleston, Mass.

A contribution of $550 for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, was made at New-Orleans on the 31st Jan. after a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge.

It is stated that McLeod will be removed to Albany for trial, as an impartial jury cannot be found in the West.

The Utica Observer says that a new article for stuffing cushions, sofas, mattrasses, &c. has been lately manufactured in that city.

The editors of the Journal of Commerce have received from the American Colony in Liberia, a present of sweet potatoes, Oranges and limes, grown in that colony.

Lord John Russell is reported to have said in debate, that he would be willing to confide the settlement of the Boundary Question to Gen. Scott alone in the conviction that he would render strict justice to both nations.

The slaves in Missippi outnumber the white population, by over 17,000.

At Rochester, on the 26th ult. a boy named Battles fell over a precipice 70 feet in height, and sustained no other injury than the dislocation of his ankle.

In Boston, on Saturday last several boys sold the old Inaugural Address of Thos. Jefferson, with Gen. Harrison's name attached to it.

The negro man who murdered Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Stewart co. Ga. was hung, agreeably to his sentence, on the 12th ult.

A number of suits have been commenced against the Baltimore banks, by the note holders.

We are glad to learn that the "panic" in relation to Red-back money is subsiding. The excitement has to a great extent been artificial. There are a few rotten Associations whose chin have been kept out of water by Brokers who sold one package of notes to redeem another. Such Banks will wind up, leaving the sound ones to discharge their functions and fulfil their engagements.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Death of Benjamin Hazard.—It is with no ordinary regret, that we announce the death of Benjamin Hazard, of Newport, who expired yesterday morning. He was one of the last of the school of Rhode Island men, who appear to have been identified with our institutions, the Potters and Searls and Burrills and Bridghams of the State.—*Providence Jouonal.*

War Movements in Maine.—On the 3d instant, resolutions on the subject of repelling British aggression, were offered in the House of Representatives, and referred. We learn from the Portland Argus of the 15th inst., that these resolutions were taken up by the Senate on the 13th, and after being amended by inserting $1,000,000, instead of $100,000, for the defense of the State, were referred to the Boundary committee.

Sylvester's Reporter publishes a list of 152 banks which have failed, and swindled the community out of at least $38,000,000.

The debts owed by the several States is said to amount to the sum of $200,000,000! The annual interest at the rate of 6 per cent. amounts to $12,000,000!

Mr. Burritt, the learned blacksmith, recently delivered a lecture before the Lyceum, at Northampton, (Mass.) "which," says the Courier, "for literary beauty and performance, astonished all who heard him." Mr. Burritt is about 30 years of age, and still continues his manual labor, and pursues his studies. He is already master of more than fifteen different languages.

James G. Brooks, Esq., extensively known in early life as a Poet, and for the last fifteen years as Editor of different newspapers, after a long illness, died at Albany a few days since.

A race.—Last Saturday, in the violent gale, when the train on Long Island rail road arrived at Hicksville, on the rear of the train were a couple of baggage cars, which were detatched just before going into the depot. The fury of the wind immediately seized the two cars and sent them back upon the road. As soon as possible, a locomotive was started in pursuit, but it was only after a race of seventeen miles, in a thicket of trees upon a course in the road, that the fugitives were overtaken.—*J. of Com.*

Daily Prayer Meeting.—One year has elapsed since a United Morning Prayer Meeting of members of the Orthodox Congregational Churches was commenced in Park St. Vestry. On Wednesday morning last, a statement was made of the additions to *eight* of the 12 Churches, during the year, which were 284 by profession and 145 by letter—total 429—show an average gain of fifty members to each church. These facts afford great encouragement to continue that Morning Prayer Meeting, as one of the means of grace which God has evidently blessed.—*Boston Recorder.*

Mammoth Bones on the Kentucky River. It is stated in the late report of Mr. Stealey, the resident engineer on the Kentucky river, that bones of the Mammoth have been found in building every lock and dam on that stream. These bones were dug out of the bank of the river, never less than one hundred feet below the surface of the earth. Some of the tusks and teeth of these huge monsters of the antediluvian world, buried under the banks of the Kentucky, may be seen in the office of the Board of Internal improvement, at Frankfort.

HON. NATHANIEL GARROW of Auburn, long Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, died at his residence in Auburn, on the 3d inst., from a third attack of apoplexy, though in apparent health on the morning of that day.—Mr. Garrow had just been reappointed for a further term of four years.

Common Schools.—A Bill reported from the Committee on Colleges, Common Schools, &c., to the Assembly of this State, and which has been read twice and committed to a committee of the whole, and made the special order for last Friday, contains a section to this purport: That a school for colored children may be established in any city or town in the State, with the approbation of the Commissioners, and such school is put upon the same footing with the other common schools, as to public money, *teachers*, &c.

The Savannah Georgian of the 25th ult., stated that a Jewish Synagogue was consecrated in that city on the day before, by the Rev. Isaac Losser, of Philadelphia. The building was crowded with all classes of the community, who manifested a deep interest in the ceremonies of this ancient people. The service was performed in Hebrew.

The Rev. George Cookman, chaplain to the Senate of the United States, has been appointed a delegate from the American Bible Society, to represent that body at the next anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in May next.

From the Journal of Commerce.

STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

In compliance with a resolution of the New York Assembly, the Clerk of that body on the 8th ultimo submitted to the House a detailed statement of the returns of the Census of the State of New York, as obtained from the Marshals of the Northern and Southern Districts. The same has been printed, by order of the House, and makes a pamphlet of 80 pages, large 8vo. Some of the footings are annexed. "It is proper to say," remarks the Clerk in an accompanying note, "that these aggregates are taken from the footings of the deputy and assistant marshals who were employed to take the census, and may not, in all cases be entirely correct. These footings are now undergoing a careful revision in the Department of State at Washington, which possibly might vary the result in some instances; but it is believed that the errors will be few and of but trifling importance."

NUMBER OF FREE WHITE PERSONS.

Under 5 years of age,	Males,	187,553
" "	Females,	180,689
Five and under 10,	Males,	158,059
" "	Females,	154,495
Ten and under 15,	Males,	139,653
" "	Females,	135,144
Fifteen and under 20,	Males,	130,461
" "	Females,	137,446
Twenty and under 30,	Males,	230,836
" "	Females,	226,650
Thirty and under 40,	Males,	158,251
" "	Females,	113,809
Forty and under 50,	Males,	97,496
" "	Females,	89,958
Fifty and under 60,	Males,	55,102
" "	Females,	53,526
Sixty and under 70,	Males,	30,887
" "	Females,	30,173
Seventy and under 80,	Males,	14,639
" "	Females,	14,292
Eighty and under 90,	Males,	3,961
" "	Females,	4,165
Ninety and under 100,	Males,	378
" "	Females,	517
One hundred & upwards,	Males,	47
" "	Females,	25

NUMBER OF FREE COLORED PERSONS.

Under 10 years of age,	Males,	5,990
" "	Females,	6,150
Ten and under 24,	Males,	6,363
" "	Females,	5,908
Twenty four & under 36,	Males,	5,689
" "	Females,	6,803
Thirty six and under 55,	Males,	4,218
" "	Females,	4,427
Fifty five and under 100,	Males,	1,463
" "	Females,	1,892
One hundred & upwards,	Males,	16
" "	Females,	43

Total population of the State, 2,429,476

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN

Mining,	1,830
Agriculture,	456,475
Commerce,	28,595
Manufactures and Trades,	102,576
Navigation of the Ocean,	5,560
Navigation of Canals, Lakes & Riv's,	10,061
Learned Professions and Engineers,	14,231
Revolutionary Pensioners,	4,029

Death of the Secretary of State of New Jersey.—Judge James D. Wescott died at his residence at Trenton, on Tuesday last. Judge W. represented Cumberland county in the Legislature of that State for many years, and for many years has been Secretary of State of New Jersey.

Daring Robbery.—A most daring robbery was committed at Waterloo, U. C. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, a gang of five armed men entered the house of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, and after threatening him with assassination, robbed the premises of every article of value which fell in their way, including money, watches, fowling pieces, &c. After loading themselves heavily with plunder, the whole decamped toward the Niagara river, where a boat had been kept ready for a retreat, Lett must be on the border again.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

The Inauguration.—The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following account of the Inauguration. We had a fine day for the Inauguration, and every thing went off very well. The number of strangers was great,—perhaps not so great as at the first inauguration of General Jackson. The number of persons in and about the Capitol are estimated at from fifteen to twenty five thousand. The procession moved to the Capitol about 11 o'clock; at 12 o'clock the long procession, enlivened by many bands of music, and decorated with flags and banners, indicating the several sections of the procession, as well as the principles which they professed. The Log Cabin Clubs from different parts of the country were represented, and wore the decorations of their order.

The members of the new Senate attended in the Senate Chamber. Col. R. M. Johnson introduced the Vice President elect, John W. Tyler, and accompanied him to the Chair. The Judges of the Supreme Court then entered the Chamber, and afterwards, the foreign ministers and their suits and full dress, and many members of the House of Representatives. After the Vice President elect had taken the oath, he addressed the assembly in a few pertinent remarks, in relation to the duties he had assumed.

The President elect, escorted by the Committee of the House and Senate, then entered the Senate Chamber, after which he was accompanied by the whole body present to the eastern portico: from the platform in which General Harrison addressed the vast assemblage about an hour and a quarter, interrupted by frequent and hearty cheers. The oath was administered to him by Chief Justice Taney, when the big guns, the cheers of the multitude, waving their hats in the air, and the sound of martial music proclaimed that the work was finished. The portico was thronged with ladies—from every window on the Avenue, the white handkerchiefs waved, as the Procession passed. The procession returned from the Capitol to the President's House, where the President received the whole body of the People who chose to come. He did not *shake hands* with them—that tiresome ceremony being dispensed with. They passed before him, bowing without halting.

This ceremony occupied some hours.—An incident occurred during the speech, which elicited some applause. The people below cried out "*off hats*," but Gen. Harrison exclaimed,—"keep on your hats," "don't expose yourselves." Hats went on again, with few exceptions. The General spoke in a loud, clear and strong voice. He had the printed speech before him, pasted on leaves in a book.

The steam boat Great Britain, so favorably known on Lake Ontario, will no longer run as a passage boat. Her engines have been purachased by Mr. Tate, who runs a line of boats between Montreal and Quebec: the hull has been bought by the government and will be converted into a store ship.

You may trust a strange dog that professes friendship; not a strange man.

A man by the name of Crumb was killed on Tuesday last, near New-Orleans, by an elephant attached to a menagerie. It appears there were two of these animals in company, the deceased being the keeper of one to which he addressed some words; the other elephant immediately struck him with his trunk, knocking him and the horse on which he rode down, and taking him up in his mouth, crushed him to death. The elephant then became unmanageable and broke away; he had not been secured as late as 10 o'clock on Tuesday night.—Mobile Reg.

DIED,

In Homer, on the 15th inst. JASON HULL, aged 22 years.

LIST OF LETTERS.

J. P. Livermore, P. M. R. T. Green, P. M. (thank you.) J. B. Hibbard, P. M. Lester T. Rogers. H. Willson. P. M. C. M. Lewis, W. B. Brand. (thank you) Willet Stillman, P. M. Brayton Babcock. L. Vose, P. M. J. Kingerman, P. M. H. Harding, Edwin Stillman, (notices next week. We shall send you the paper.) S. S. Streeter, P. M. (your explanation is probably correct,) Levi H. Bond. (we will write you soon.) J. A. Potter. (we will do it.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of R. T. Greene $2. vol. 2, H. Willson $2; cr. G. W. Maryott, vol. 2, Daniel Sexton $1, vol. 2, Caleb Church $1, vol. 2, Wm. Lieber $1,45, vol. 1, Leonard Ashcraft $2 vol 1, Ezekiel G. Potter $4,25, cr. John C. Frisbie $2,25, vol. 1. Amelia Green $2 vol. 2. William Clark $2 vol. 2, Doct. A. D. Bly $1,84 vol. 1. A. H Burdick, $4, cr. Leonard Babcock in full for vol. 1 & 2, Andrew Babcock $2 vol. 2, John T. G. Bailey $2, vol. 2, Levi H. Bond $6,50, cr. Thos. Van Horn, $2,25, Abram Batten $2. Samuel Cookman $2,25, vol. 1, ($1,50 retained.) A. Parker $1, J. P. Livermore $11; cr. N. R. Crandall, Joseph Clark each $2,25 vol. 1, W. S. Livermore $1,50. I. W. Green, J. C. Basset $2 each, Wm. Reynolds $1 vol. 2, Nathan R. Truman $2 vol. 2, Davis Rogers, 2d. $2 vol. 2, B. West $1 vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. A certain cure in all cases. Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

FOUND.

ONE Keg of dried PLUMS, on the Turn-Pike near my house, one and a half miles west of this Village. The owner can have them by calling and paying the expenses of this advertisement which is $1.

3w3. ELIAS BENJAMIN.

De Ruyter March 15, 1841.

Medicines! Medicines!!

TO FAMILIES.

S. D. DELLAY, would call the attention of families to some of the most speedy and effectual remedies which have ever before been offered to the public; for the sale of which he has lately been appointed sole agent of this place—among which may be found

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s
MOTHER'S RELIEF.
JAYNE'S INVALUABLE INDIAN EXPECTORANT—
DR. McMUN'S HIGHLY CELEBRATED AND INFALLIBLE ELIXER OF OPIUM—
MERRITT GRIFFIN'S CELEBRATED LION OF THE DAY—
DOCT. BISHOP'S ANTI BILLIOUS PILLS. A HIGHLY VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

D. R. BURDICK,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of this town and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet Business, in all its various branches, at his shop directly opposite the De Ruyter Institute. He is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with neatness, promptness, and dispatch, such as Bureaus, Secretaries, Lockers, Sofas, Book-cases, Bedsteds, Tables, Stands, &c. &c. Most kinds of Lumber and produce will be taken in exchange for work, and even CASH will not be refused.

All kinds of House, Carriage, and Sign Painting, Glazing, Bronzing, &c. &c. will be executed on short notice.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Greene, Bailey, & Burdick, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Bailey, who is duly authorized to settle the same,

JOEL GREENE,
JAMES BAILEY,
ROWLAND S. BURDICK.

De Ruyter, Feb. 25th, 1841.

POETRY.

From the Philanthropist.

A Parody

ON LINES SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN BY ALEXANDER SELKIRK.

I am monarch of nought I survey,
My wrongs there are none to dispute;
My master conveys me away
His whims or caprices to suit.
O slavery, where are the charms
That "patriarchs" have seen in thy face;
I dwell in the midst of alarms,
And serve in a horrible place.

I am out of humanity's reach,
And must finish my life with a groan;
Never hear the sweet music of speech
That tells me my body's my own.
Society, friendship, and love,
Divinely bestowed upon some,
Are blessings I never can prove,
If slavery's my portion to come.

Religion! what treasures untold,
Reside in that heavenly word!
More precious than silver or gold,
Or all that this earth can afford.
But I am excluded the light
That leads to this heavenly grace;
The bible is clos'd to my sight,
Its beauties I never can trace.

Ye winds, that have made me your sport,
Convey to this sorrowful land,
Some cordial endearing report,
Of freedom from tyranny's hand.
My friends, do they not often send,
A wish or a thought after me?
O, tell me I yet have a friend,
A friend I am anxious to see.

How fleet is a glance of the mind!
Compared with the speed of its flight!
The tempest itself lags behind,
And the swift winged arrows of light,
When I think of Victoria's domain,
In a moment I seem to be there,
But the fear of being taken again,
Soon hurries me back to despair.

The wood-fowl has gone to her nest,
The beast has lain down in his lair,
To me there's no season of rest,
Though I to my quarter repair.
If mercy, O Lord, is in store,
For those who in slavery pine;
Grant me when life's troubles are o'er
A place in thy kingdom divine. U.

Miscellaneous Department.

LIFE OF A NEWSPAPER—BY ITSELF.

My life is shortly told. My first *impression* was the sensation of a tremendous *squeeze* which instantly awoke me into life and thought. I was spread out to the light and a glow of intelligence completely pervaded me. My ideas were at first new, multifarious, and confused. Nations, politics, courts, wars, speeches, fightings, feasts, merchandize, marriages, deaths, dittie, &c. &c., made up my thoughts, which were various and mixed, and I lay in a silent state of wonder and amazement. I soon found found that I was but one of a large family that was ushered into the world by the same prolific mother. Our whole litter was laid in regular order in a pile; my situation being one of the first born, was particularly oppressed damp and uncomfortable. I had a silent intuitive, longing wish to get into the world, which was at length gratified. Morning and night came, and I was carefully folded, and laid, Moses like, in a basket, by an urchin who was called the carrier. The said carrier I soon found to be an object of interest and desire. He was soon accosted by an elderly looking man with threadbare rusty breeches: "Have you got a paper to spare this morning my boy?" asked Tightstring. "No, sir," was the short reply, and he trudged on muttering, "not for such as you, Old Gripe, you are the same chap that promised me some coppers for a paper the other morning, and han't paid me yet, you are too stingy to take the paper, but won't get another from me I guess." My brethren were now just leaving me, being deposited at their proper destinations, at length my turn came, and I was tucked into the crevice of a shop door. The first sample of the kind was not at all prepossessing. I had not been long in my new situation, when a reluctant apprentice swinging a key in his hand wistfully eyed me; and cast a look about him, feloniously seized and thrust me into his pocket. My rightful owner, by virtue of advance pay, being in sight, hailed and arrested the pilferer, and with threats compelled him to relinquish his prize. He entered his shop, and I soon found I was an object of some interest. After hastily drying me by the fire, in which process I narrowly escaped conflagration, he ran over me and fixed his eyes upon the sales at auction, advertisements, &c. I was then more particularly examined and dismissed with condemnation. Nothing but foreign news and cabinet, love stories and accidents by flood and field; "a newspaper should be a commercial report—one side at least should be devoted to prices current." I was then perishly thrown upon the counter, but as soon in requisition. A bare headed boy made his appearance, with a "please to lend me your paper a few minutes, just to look at the ship news?" The request was reluctantly granted, with something about the plague of paper borrowing, and a determination to stop it. I was soon borne to a neighboring house. The good old woman whose husband was at sea, eagerly sought the ship news, but was disappointed in her search. "How negligent these printers are," said she, "not a word of the wind Bird; they print of Poland and poetry, and fill their papers with advertisements, and that is all they care about." Miss now took her turn—She sought the stories, poetry, and marriages which in half an hour were all devoured with the wonder they put any thing else in their paper." An elderly lady now took me, who adjusting the spectacles, surveyed me a little while, declared me a "terrible uninteresting paper hardly a column of deaths, and not more than fifteen or twenty murders or accidents, &c." In this way I passed through all the hands of the family, and after being somewhat torn by the little ones was sent home. For three whole days I had no rest, but was continually borrowed and abused. At the end of this period I was supplanted by a new face, and was then discarded and thrown aside like all servants when they become useless. I was however, again resuscitated and employed as a wrapper to some merchandize sent into the country. There again I became an object of interest, went the rounds of the neighborhood and was a nine day's wonder. I am now quietly hanging up in a farmer's kitchen, from which I have written this brief memoir. I have seen much of the world, and I have learned that mankind are unreasonable and ungrateful; and that, in a world of great variety of tastes and wishes, it is impossible to please all.—*Salem Obs.*

SIEGE OF TROY.—The nine first years of war were consumed in various engagements of no great importance; the Greeks having, in that time, chiefly employed themselves in ravaging the territories of Priem and his allies. It is therefore true that the war of Troy continued ten years, but it is not true, as is commonly believed, that the city of Troy was besieged all that space; for it was not until the spring of the tenth year that the Greeks formed the siege.

They at first experienced the most vigorous resistance on the part of the besieged, who were commanded by Hector, his brother Deiphobs, and by several princes that had come to their assistance; such as Sarpedon, Rhœsus, and Memnon. The Trojans had even the advantage in several engagements, and made a great slaughter of the Greeks, but none of these were decisive.

At last, however, Hector, at the head of the Trojan, beat the enemy fairly from the field pursued them to their camp, forced the entrenchments, and set fire to their ships; and the victory seemed at last on the point of declaring for the Trojans. But Patroclus, the friend of Achilles, perceiving the extreme distress of the Greeks, advanced in this critical moment to their relief, with the troops of Achilles, reckoned the bravest of the Grecian army, rallied the Greeks, and repulsed the Trojans. Several of the best officers, on both sides, fell on the occasion; among the rest Sarpedon, slain by Patroclus & himself slain by the hand of Hector

Affairs now assume a different appearance. Achilles, furious for the loss of his friend, forgetting the former cause of his resentment, joins his forces to the rest of the Grecian army, beats the Trojans, and sacrifices on the tomb of Patroclus, twelve of the noblest prisoners taken by him in the engagement. He is now solely intent on fighting personally with Hector, whom he engages, and kills at last. But not satisfied with the death of his gallant enemy, he sullies the glory of his victory, by insulting, in the most ungenerous and savage manner, over his dead body which he drags at his chariot wheels around the city. Achilles himself is slain soon after by Paris; who in in like manner, falls in a short time by the hand of Philotetes.

REPUBLICAN VIRTUE OF WASHINGTON.

It may not generally be known that at the close of the Revolutionary War, certain officers of the American army tended the *royal crown* to Washington. The popularity of Washington at the time might have enabled him to accept the tender with comparative safety. The quarrel with Great Britain had in the first instance been against oppression, rather than against the principle of monarchy, and multitudes at the period referred to, before the advantages of republican institutions had been tested, might have been induced to believe that a limited monarchy, at the head of which Washington should be placed, would fully secure all the rights for which he had been contending. The noble and virtuous chieftain, whom no crown could have dignified, indignantly rejected the offer. His reply, as we learn from the *National Gazette*, has lately been brought to light by Mr. Sparks, a portion of which is subjoined.—*Presbyterian,*

"Sir,—With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitteed to my perusal. Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensation than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army, as you have expressed, which I must view with abhorrence, and reprehend with severity. For the present, the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.

"I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me, seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable.

* * * * *

"Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind and never communicate as from yourself, or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature. I am, &c.

SIMPLICITY OF TRUE POLITENESS.

Were I to search for an unadulterated politeness, I would pass by all the coined affections of the modern schools—the parlors of the great, and glance at a few sketches of the ancient Bible days. I would witness the strife between the herdsmen of Abraham and Lot, and the dispute amicably adjusted by this simple sentence—"If thou wilt take the left hand then will I go to the right," etc. I would sit down in the assembly of Abraham and the children of Heth; when Abraham rose up and bowed before Sarah, and asked for a sepulchre to bury his beloved Sarah out of his sight. I would listen to their answers—"none of us shall withhold from thee this sepulchre." I would hear him offering money, and Ephron saying—"Nay, my lord hear me; the field I give thee," and then receiving the money upon the earnest solicitation to spare the feelings of obligation. I would stand by the well of the wondering Laban, while Rebecca hastened and let down her pitcher, and drew water for his camels to drink. I would go in the time of barley harvest into the field of Boaz, and hear him charge the reapers to let the damsel, Ruth, glean among the sheaves, and drop a handful of design and rebuke her not.

Who can read these unadorned narratives without wishing the spirit of those days to return, when the stuffed fowl and the Christmas cake shall be offered as unostentatiously as the fatted calf and unleavened bread of Abraham and Sarah—when *proffers* of kindness—when a promise shall mean something put off, and a kiss of salutation something but a betraying into the hands of enemies—when our daughters shall be taught that taking the lowest seat when "bidden to a feast," and a "rising up before the hoary-headed," savor more of true politeness than a graceful curtesy or gilt-edged card to a modern dinner party. The time is coming when truth shall stand before us, disrobed of all her tinsel, "unadorned and plain," in all her native majesty, then we shall see things as they are, and custom have no demand for affected sincerity."

HYPOCRISY.—The murderer who sheaths his knife in the heart of the unconscious sleeper—the incendiary who kindles the flame upon the unguarded dwelling—the thief who prowls at midnight—or the avowed robber, who robs and plunders even in the face of open day—we detest and hunt down as a foul depredator in society. But these are not the only persons who inflict deep and lasting wounds upon their fellow-citizens. He who has about him the shining face of hypocrisy and the smooth tongue of deceit—who plunders under the specious pretence of fair dealing, who disregards the bonds of honorable surety, who tramples upon the vows of plighted faith, who in a thousand ways, by an ambiguous word, a well turned suggestion, a meaning look, deludes and injures, and perhaps ruins another—*he* is a prowling depredator under the garb of peace and honor, a masked robber, who takes advantage of a sacred principle to injure and destroy—who to a greater or less extent, breathes blighting and death upon faith, hope and joy, that had sprung up confidingly under the light and warmth of the social compact. We go armed and prepared for the assassin, the eye of our police is upon the incendiary and the robber; but these are unexpected aggressors.—They have secured our faith by the disguise of respectability and friendship Or, perhaps, they were re-adopted and cherished by our charity, and now, like the thawed viper they have turned and stung us! We have discovered, too late, that they are possessed of no integrity.

ENTRANCE TO THE CONVENT OF MT. SINAI.—The sun had set before we reached the middle of the valley—and I have seldom seen any thing grander than the appearance of these bare granite mountains, with their ragged peaks glittering in the moonlight. As we entered the narrow valley in which the convent stands, lights were seen moving about the building; and, when we rode up to the walls, a grey-bearded figure appeared with a torch at a small window high above our heads, and, after reconnoitering us for a few moments, withdrew without speaking a word. Presently another window opened, several monks appeared with lights, and a rope was let down for our letters. After a minute or two, during which our friends above appeared to be in deep consultation, the rope was again let down for ourselves. The ascent is somewhat nervous, I assure you; for the whole apparatus consists of a rope with a loop at the end of it; rather ominous—very like being "kilted up in a tow," as Balie Jarvie has it; your whole safety depends on your holding the rope firmly with your hands, and you find constant employment for your feet in keeping yourself from coming in collision with the rough projection of the wall. Then the old monks walk so slowly round their windlass above, that you think you are to be left all night dangling in the air; and when you are fairly wound up, you find yourself hanging two or three feet from the window, without the possibility of getting in, till the monks get hold of the rope, and land you like a bale of goods.—*Kinmear's Cairo, Petra, and Damascus.*

EARLY RISING.—The air in the morning is more bracing and balmy than during any other part of the day. Every boy or girl who can be spared from household affairs, should be abroad with the lark and the robin, inhaling it. What will your sons or daughters be good for, if allowed to be dozing, and breathing carbon in a close room and dreading to get up, when they ought to be out brushing off the dew drops from the flowers, and listening to the ministrelsy of the orchard and the grove, or with burning cheeks and frosty breath, dallying with the hoary locks of winter. It is easier for a child to rise at five o'clock than at seven.

DECEPTION.—Never deceive for the sake of foolish jest, or to excite the laughter of a few companions at the expense of a friend. Be anxious when you relate any thing, to tell it just as it occurred.—Never variate in the least degree. The reason why our ears are so often saluted by false reports, is, because people in telling real things, add a little to them, and as they pass through a dozen mouths, the original stories are turned into something entirely different. So when you attempt to tell any thing that you have seen with your own eyes, relate it correctly in every particular; and as you grow older you will reap the advantage of this course.

Children's Department.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

AMUSEMENTS OF CHILDREN.

BY AN APPENTICE BOY.

Two little boys often met one another in their room adjoining that in which I work. They are about eight or nine years old. The name of the oldest is Charles; that of the other Eden.

Charles is the son of an industrious and moral tradesman. The instruction which he receives is imparted to him by his father and Sabbath School teacher. The father of Eden, formerly an estimable merchant and good citizen, is now a pest, avoided by all. Alas! intemperance has ruined his good name, and destroyed his noble faculties.

An intimacy has grown up between the two boys, and they often meet through the week, and always in the Sabbath School.

I have observed that their amusements are mostly profitable.

One day, after growing tired of noisy play, they sat down on a bench, and Charles took up a picture book and began turning the leaves. As he turned them, he called on Eden to say which of the objects represented by the pictures he preferred. The properties and advantages of the house and the cow, the lamb and the pig, the vessel and the wagon were discussed, as each of the boys contended for the greater usefulness of the object of his choice. At length Charles turned a leaf which displayed a fine house and the Bible, Charles quickly, and with earnestness, remarked that he preferred the Bible.

"Why so?" demanded Eden. "Why would you prefer a book to this fine house?"

"I do not prize it simply as a book," replied Charles, "but I think the Bible of more value than all the houses in this town. My Sabbath School teacher gave me a beautiful present for reading it through the past year; and I learn from it that mansions are prepared in heaven for all that love God:—That our Lord Jesus Christ descended from heaven to die for Sinners:—That wicked men crucified him:—That in his death he finished an atonement for sin, and all that believe on his name can be saved:—That he rose from the dead and ascended to his Father, in the New Jerusalem, the Holy City of our God. Now the house you see here would not accommodate but a few persons, while the Bible offers the privileges of heaven and the mansions above to all people, for 'God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth.' For a short time only, will this house be of use to us; for I read in my Bible that we must all die; but the mansions in heaven will continue forever. And the Bible informs us how we may prepare for death. When we go down to the silent grave, if we possess ever so many fine houses they can be of no advantage to us whatever. But if we love the Bible, and fulfil its requirements when our bodies die, our souls shall ascend to God and be forever happy. And throughout eternity the truth of this blessed Book will increase in interest, as we learn more of the character and ways of its Divine Author."

Eden came to the conclusion that the Bible is of great value; and that although young, he had no time to lose in becoming experimentally acquainted with the blessed truth of God's holy word. E. W.

Agricultural Department.

FENCES.

THERE is scarcely any department of farming of more immediate consequence than that of fencing; and there is none that, as a whole, is more neglected or badly managed. If the proportion of crops that are annually lost in this country, from the use of such apologies for fences are frequently seen, could be correctly ascertained, and added to the sum which must be deducted from the value of the horses and cattle thus taught vicious and unruly habits, and the whole presented at once to the eye of the farmer, or landholder, it can scarcely be doubted he would be surprised at the result, or that he would at once awaken to the importance of having good fences.

In a paper in the New England Farmer a few years since, Mr. Shurtleff estimated the cost of several kinds of fences (and they were taken from his own experience) as follows:—

White cedar fences made of posts and rails, five rails in height, three length to two rods nearly cost ninety-one cents a rod.

White pine rails sawed two inches by eight, and chestnut posts, four rails high, three to two rods nearly, cost sixty-four cents a rod. In both these instances the cost was exclusive of the setting.

Good four and a half feet stone wall varied from one dollar to two dollars fifty cents the rod, according to the case with which the stone could be procured, and the manner in which it was laid, whether by trenching or otherw .

Hedge fence, made of Virginia thorn plants (*Cratægus cordata,*) set twenty-one to a rod, cost at the end of the fourth year, including planting, trimming, &c., forty cents a rod; and this agrees very well with the estimate made by Mr. Kirk, of Brandywine, Del. who has had more experience in the making hedge fence than almost any man in the United States.

We have found by experience that in making fence of posts and rails or posts for bars or gates, there is nothing gained by making the posts too small. Perhaps there is no timber in which the difference of durability between large and small posts is more striking than in that of the common white cedar or cypress of our swamps. Mr. Shurtleff found his cedar fence to last about fifteen years, the posts rotting off in that time; and perhaps fifteen years may be set down as about the ordinary duration of a wood fence, let the method of construction be what it may. This single fact should cause farmers and land owners to pause and ask, where their fences are to come from, when their present, and perhaps already half decayed, worn fences are rotten and gone? We are convinced, that ere many years, want of fence will be one of the most serious evils the farmer will be called to encounter.—*Gen. Farmer.*

ENGLISH FARMING.—That the English obtain larger crops from the acres they cultivate, than we get on this side of the Atlantic, & the average, is too generally admitted to require proof. That they use more manure, and bestow more labor than we do, is also generally understood. The New England farmer would think his neighbor almost insane, who should apply annually 10 to 15 loads of manure to the acre. Still in England, fine fortunes have been made by such an outlay on rented farms, and the enormous taxes of that country met. One hay farm of 160 acres, near London, was rented for $1.920 per annum; yet the tenant accumulated riches from it, by liberal outlays in manure, implements, and the employment of laborers. So it appears that even a grass crop, which our farmers are too apt to imagine needs no aid from the barn yard, will pay a great per centage on money invested in manure.

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THIS work willbe devoted to the publication of Argumentsr Soummaries of the Sermons and Discourses of the most eminent British Divines,—a complete collection of whose invaluable writings in some instances scarce, in others voluminous and expensive, is rarely to be found in the libraries of the Clergy, while our great public repositories themselves are not unfrequently deficient in this branch of literature.

These Skeletons which are intended as models of Scripture argumentation and composition, selected from the writings of the most distinguished ornaments of the Church, will be found highly acceptable to Clergymen, and more particularly useful to the young Divine, whose studies they are well calculated to facilitate by perusal and consultation.

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The above very valuable work, which has been highly commended by Ministers and Religious Press in Great Britain, the subscriber proposes to republish in this country, if sufficient encouragement is given

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2. It will be printed on paper of very superior quality with type and page similar to the North American Review.

3. It will be Issued quarterly, each number to contain at least, 132 pages making a volume of 528 octavo pages, annually, with a Title Page, and an Index containing a list of texts, subjects, &c.

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5. The work will commence with the republication of the valuable Sermons and Discourses of Sherlock, which will be followed with those of Jeremy Taylor, or Dr. Barrow. *The first year will contain the whole of Sherlock and Taylor, or Sherlock and Barrow.*

N. B. As the proposals for republishing the above work originates in a want frequently expressed by ministers, no agents will be appointed, as those wishing for the work, by writing a line something similar to the following and getting the Postmaster to sign and frank it, can forward their orders free of expense;—

By request of (here inser your own name.) forward you his name as a subscriber to the "Reprint of the Old Divines." You will direct his copy to (here give your Post Office address) signed,
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Original Papers.

ESSAY ON HUMAN HAPPINESS,

BY DOCT. A. L. SAUNDERS.

NO. III.

The Stoics, with a sort of romantic refinement, pretended to have fallen into a love of virtue for her own sake, and to *sustain* and to *abstain*, to *bear* and *forbear*, to be patient and continent, comprised the summary of their moral system. But while they were enraptured with the means, like every other society of mankind, they had the full advantage of the end. They may, indeed, have practiced virtue for the love of virtue, but they also practiced virtue and reaped the benefit of their own happiness.

The Epicurians, on the contrary, regarded all these sublime pretensions as mere cant and affectation. They also enjoined and practiced, and notwithstanding the false reproach that has attached to their name, enjoined and practiced with more rigidity than even the Stoics the laws and restraints of moral virtue; boldly and unequivocally avowed that it was chiefly as a mean toward an end: that it was not so much from a love of virtue as from a love of pleasure or happiness; and hence, pleasure and happiness were in this school used as synonymous terms, as were also vice, and folly, and wisdom, and virtue; or, rather wisdom was regarded as the first of all virtues, as being that which teaches us that a life of real pleasure or happiness is to be obtained, alone, by the exercise of the general cluster of virtues. In one of his letters to Menæceus that has yet survived the ravage of time, Epicurus has a passage upon this subject peculiarly striking, and that can not be too strongly impressed on our memories. "Wisdom," says he, "is the chief blessing of philosophy; since she gives birth to all other virtues which unite in teaching us that no man can live happily who does not live wisely, conscientiously, and justly; nor, on the other hand, can he live wisely, conscientiously, and justly, without living happily, for virtue is inseparable from a life of happiness, and a life of happiness is equally inseparable from virtue. Be these, then, and maxims like these, the subjects of thy meditation, by night and by day, both when alone and with the friend of thy bosom, and never, whether asleep or awake, shalt thou be oppressed with anxiety, but live as a God among mankind."[*]

To the same effect, Cassius, in an expostulatory letter to his friend Cicero, who had shown some inclination to join in the general calumny against the Epicureans:—"These whom we call lovers of pleasure are real lovers of goodness and justice; they are men who practice and cultivate every virtue, for no true pleasure can exist without a good and virtuous life."

So Lucretius, when describing the different tribes of the sons of vice, or offenders against the public law, characterizes them by the common name of fools. "They are," says he, "perpetually smarting even in secret beneath a sense of their atrocious crimes, and that reward of their guilt which they well know will sooner or later overtake them:—

The scourge, the wheel, the block, the dungeon deep,
The base born hang-man, the Tarpean cliff,
Which though the villain scape, his conscience soul
Still fears perpetual; torturing all his day,
And still foreboding heavier pangs at death,
Hence, earth itself to FOOLS becomes a hell."

It was from the elegant and ornate moralists of the East, that the philosophers of this school derived this figurative synonyme; from Arabia, Egypt, and India, in all which quarters we find it still more frequent and familiar. Solomon, whose early studies were derived from an Arabic source, is peculiarly addicted to this use of the terms. The very commencement of the book of Proverbs, or the system of ethics as the schools would denominate it, affords us a striking instance:—

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge, *but* fools despise wisdom and instruction."[†]

So Vishnusarman in his Hitopadesa to the same precise effect. "Many who read the Scriptures are *grossly ignorant*, but he who *acts well* is truly a LEARNED man."[‡]

Whatever view, therefore, we take of this subject, in whatever way we exercise our reason upon it, we cannot fail to regard virtue as the only sure road to happiness, and consequently, as the path of wisdom, or as the will of God. The case, indeed, is so clear, that it is seldom mankind in any part of the world are now-a-days at the trouble of debating the subject. There is no controversy—the result is taken for granted. And hence, wherever education exists, or in other words, wherever civilized life extends, we are chiefly taught it not as a science, but as a rule of action; we imbibe it as a habit, and our first and finest feelings co-operate with our best reason in its favor.

We form an abstract picture of it in our minds, and delineate it under the correct and pleasing image of the fair, the needful, the sovereign good. We have already seen that in proportion as society is ignorant, men are wicked; in proportion as it becomes wise, they grow virtuous. They acquire clearer ideas of right and wrong, which are obviously nothing more than virtue and vice under an additional set of names, or in a state of activity. And were the rules and laws of right, virtue or wisdom to be constantly adhered to, or in other words the will of the Deity to be fully complied with, there can be no question that mankind, even in the present state, would enjoy all the happiness their nature would allow of; and that a kind of paradise would once more visit the earth.

And why, then, is not the will of the Deity fully complied with? Why, since the consequence is so undoubted and so beneficial, are not the rules of virtue constantly and universally adhered to? This is a most important question, as well in itself as in its results.

The will of the Deity, or the entire rules of virtue are not always adhered to; first, because as collected from reason and the light of nature alone they are not, through the whole range of this complicated subject, in all instances, equally clear and perspicuous; and, secondly, because in a thousand instances in which there is no want of clearness or perspicuity, there is a want of sanction—of a compulsory and adequate force. The rules of virtue are general and must necessarily be general, but the cases to which they apply are particular. The case is present and often impulsive, but the operation of the rule is remote, and it may not operate at all; and, hence, the pleasure of immediate gratification is perpetually unhinging this harmonious system, and plunging mankind into vice with their eyes open.

But civil laws, moreover, or the authority of the social compact in favor of virtue, are not only often inadequate in their force, but they must necessarily, in a thousand instances, be inadequate in their extent. It is impossible for man, of himself, to provide against every case of vice and criminality that may offend the public, for the keenest casuist can form no idea of many such cases till they are before him; and if he could, the whole world would not contain the statute books that should be written on the subject.

There are, also, duties which a man owes to himself, as well as to his neighbor, or, in other words, human happiness, as we have already seen, depends almost as largely upon his exercise of private, as of public virtues. But the eye of civil law can not follow him into the performance of these duties, for it can not follow him into his privacy; it can not take cognizance of his personal faults, or offences, nor often apply its sanction if it could do so. And, hence, in most countries this important part of morality is purposely left out of the civil code, as a hopeless and intractable subject; yet, in the breach of public duties, specifically stated and provided for, it can not always follow up the offender and apply the punishment, for he may secrete himself among his own colleagues, and elude, or he may abandon his country, and defy the arm of justice.

There seems, then, to be something still wanting. If the Deity has so benevolently willed the happiness of man, and made virtue the rule of that happiness, ought he not, upon the same principle of benevolence, to have declared his will more openly than by the mere, and at times, doubtful inferences of reason? in characters, indeed, so plain that he who runs may read? and ought he not also to have employed sanctions so universal as to cover every possible case, and so weighty as to command every attention?

As a being of infinite benevolence, undoubtedly he ought. And what in this character he ought to have done, he has actually accomplished. He has declared his will by an express revelation, and has thus confirmed the voice of reason by a voice from heaven; he has made his revelation a written law, and has enforced it by the strongest sanctions to which the mind of men can be open;—not only by his best chance of happiness here, but by all his hopes and expectations of happiness hereafter. And he has, hence, completed the code of human obligations, by adding to the duties which we owe to our neighbor, and to ourselves, a clear rescript of those we owe to our Maker. Nor is such a revelation of recent date; for a state of retributive justice beyond the grave, constituted in the earliest ages of recorded time the belief of all mankind; and amid all the revolutions the world has witnessed, amid the most savage barbarism, and the foulest idolatries, there never, perhaps, has been a country in which all traces of it have been entirely lost, or have, even, entirely ceased to operate.

At different periods, and in different manners, the Deity has renewed this divine communication, according as his infinite wisdom has seen the world stand in need of it. New doctrines and discoveries—and doctrines and discoveries too of the highest importance, but which it is not my province to touch upon in the present place, have, in every instance, accompanied such renewal justificatory of the supernatural interposition. But the sanction has, in every instance, been the same, while, and I speak it with reverence, the proofs of divine benevolence have, with every promulgation, been growing fuller and fuller; revealed religion thus co-operating with natural; co-operating with the great frame of the visible world; co-operating with every pulse and feeling of our hearts in establishing the delightful truth that GOD IS LOVE; and in calling upon us to love him, not from any cold and lifeless picture of the abstract beauty of holiness, beautiful as it unquestionably is in itself, but from the touching and all-subduing motive—BECAUSE HE FIRST LOVED US.

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[*] Diogenes Laertius, x. 132, 135.

[†] Proverbs i. chap. 7th verse.

[‡] Sir W. Jones, vi. p. 37.

Children's Department.

From the Sabbath School Messenger.

POOR HARRY, OR THE FATAL QUARREL.

There were two boys, who once lived in a small village, the one named Richard and the other Harry. Richard's father was rich, but Harry was the son of a lonely widow, who was extremely poor. Now, Richard was one of those quarrelsome boys, who are often doing mischief. Sometimes he would throw stones from the hill-side upon the passing traveler, and hardly a day passed in which he did not fall out with some of his schoolmates.

One fine summer's morning, as Harry was going to the store with a bottle to get some molasses, Richard met him.

"Holloa, Mr. Harry," said he, "where are you going?" as he aimed a kick at his bottle.

"To Mr. Day's store; but don't kick my bottle," replied Harry.

"There, get out with you, Mr. Ragmuffin," said Richard, as he pushed him violently into the road.

Harry fell down, and in falling broke his bottle against a stone. This made him feel angry, though he was generally a pretty quiet boy. So, getting up, he stepped up to Richard, and said:—

"Don't push me down again; if you do, look out," and he clenched his fists in great wrath.

"Look out! Pooh! Who cares for such a bunch of rags as you are. Why, I could thrash half a dozen of you," replied Richard, as he tauntingly shook his fist in the other's face.

"Don't shake your fist at me again," said Harry, "or I'll whip you, till you are sick of it."

"Whip me!" responded Richard, as he clenched his fists, and looked more like a little savage than like a civilized child; "it would take half a dozen like you to do it; but if you want to fight, come on," and he pulled off his coat in all the madness of wicked passion.

By this time, a number of idle boys had gathered around them, and were crying in their noisy tones, "A fight! a fight!" and some of them were sneering at poor Harry, who now felt disposed to settle the matter without coming to blows. But some of them set up a cry of "Coward! coward!" while others patted him on his shoulder, and told him "not to be afraid, but to give Dick a licking for his impudence." So poor Harry consented to fight, and the battle commenced.

Oh! it was a sad and painful sight, at which angels might weep, to see those boys rushing at each other, like wild beasts, and striking with all their might at each other's faces.

Their eyes glared furiously, and their hands and cheeks were soon smeared with blood. Sometimes they fell, and then the wicked boys around them raised them up and urged them, all tired, exhausted and giddy with pain, to the strife again.

At last, after fighting for half an hour, poor Harry, in falling, struck his head against a rock by the road side, and was taken up senseless, and was carried home to his mother's cottage.

Alas! how it pains my heart to finish this sad tale. Harry never spoke again.—The blow he received from the rock was fatal. After lingering a few hours he expired, and his young spirit was hurried away to meet its God! O, awful meeting! Alas! that Harry should have been so wicked as to fight.

Dear children, let this story teach you a lesson. If you meet a boy whom you know to be quarrelsome, avoid him. Don't stop to talk with him! If he says something impudent to you, don't reply, but in your heart ask God to forgive him. Whatever he does to you, *don't fight*. No, not if boys call you a coward. It shows more real courage to *do right*, than it does to do wrong, because idle boys laugh at you.—Would not Harry have shown more courage if he had refused to fight, than he did by fighting?

Then think of the awful result. It cost him his life. And oh! his precious soul! It went into eternity with all its sins upon it. And how his poor widowed mother must have felt. She loved him tenderly, for he was her only son. Her husband was dead, and now her child was taken away. And by such a death! Oh, it came like a dagger to her heart. She never smiled again, but sunk in sorrow to the grave!

How wretched was the guilty Richard! Surely if he should live to be gray-haired, he will never forgive himself for that shameful battle.

Dear young readers, never quarrel or fight; and if you are tempted to do either, repeat the following lines and pray God to help you.

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so;
Let angry lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature too.

"But children, you should never let
Such angry passions rise,
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes."

LITTLE ELIZABETH S———.

In the village of M——, among the Green Mountains of Vermont, lived Elizabeth S——. She was the daughter of pious parents, who early sent her to the Sunday School, where she had a kind teacher, who taught her the way to heaven. Elizabeth had a very pretty face, but this did not make her vain, nor did her friends and companions admire her so much for this, as for her kind and gentle manners. She loved every body, and always tried to do them good. When she saw the poor, she did not laugh at them, but if she could, she did something to make them more comfortable and happy.

One day, when she was at the day school, while playing with her young companions, she fell from a piece of board which they had placed upon the fence, and injured her side. When she went home her side pained her very much, she did not hide the truth from her kind parents, but told them how she hurt her side, and felt very sorry that she had been playing in such a dangerous manner. Her parents did all they could to cure her, but the wound which she had received was so deep that it could not be entirely cured. She, however, became much better, and they thought she was going to get well again. She became so well that she again began to attend both day and Sabbath school. Her companions felt very glad when they saw her appear among them, but she soon became pale and weak. She could very willingly deny herself the pleasure of attending day school, but when they spoke to her of leaving the Sabbath school, she could not bear the thought. She loved it so well, and her teacher was so kind in pointing out to her the way to heaven. O, how often wo'd the big tear steal down her cheek, when that teacher told her of the sufferings of Christ for wicked men; and how often would she turn away and weep, that she was one cause of the Savior's death.

In this way she continued for nearly five years, sometimes seeming to be nearly well, and then again becoming very sick. At the end of five years; when she was about 13 years of age, she became so sick that she could not go out any more, O, how much she wept, when her physician told her she must not go to Sabbath school any more; but she soon remembered that it was God's holy will, and ceased her weeping, well knowing that he does all things for the best. She now being no longer able to go out of her room, asked for her Bible, and when it was brought, she pointed out a Psalm, which her mother read to her. She then desired her mother to lay the Bible under her pillow, and to pray with her; this her mother willingly did. She requested also to see her teacher, Miss M——, and the good superintendant, Mr. S——, who both came to her, and prayed with her, for they both loved her very much.

Mr. S——, and her teacher often afterward came at different times and conversed with her about her soul, and about dying. She told them that she had put her confidence in God, and therefore her soul had been redeemed by the blood of Christ, and as to dying, she feared not death, since the Savior had passed through the grave before her, and had destroyed all its gloom. Thus she passed her days of sickness, and though sometimes in extreme pain, she never complained. Often did she request her friends to read the 23d Psalm, and as with her withered hand, she took the Bible from under her pillow, she rejoiced in the kind care of that Shepherd of whom the Psalm speaks.

When her last day had come, and she was about to die, she wished to see all her brothers and sisters. When they came into the room, she took each one by the hand and exhorted them to seek the Savior. And to a brother who was absent she sent the same message.

By her teacher she sent her love to the Sabbath school, and earnestly prayed that her young companions would trust in that Savior whom she now found so precious to her soul, then kissing her father and mother, and all present, she commended her soul to God and rejoiced in the light of his countenance, that was then beaming upon her.

Thus died Elizabeth S[illegible] of my young fri[illegible] Will not some of [illegible] these lines, be ind[illegible] up to God, and [illegible] remember my [illegible] ners as Eliz[illegible] same Savior w[illegible] him too, now. [illegible] may die soon. [illegible] your souls if y[illegible] to trust? Do [illegible] learn to trust in [illegible] Elizabeth in [illegible] Imitate her in [illegible] panions. Imit[illegible] and submission [illegible] then like her you w[illegible] ceived to heaven, wh[illegible] and unite with her in [illegible] forever and ever.

God loves the young who [illegible]
His favor to obtain:
He will not turn away his ear,
Nor let them seek in vain.

His ear is open to their cry,
He'll hear their earnest prayer,
And through the slippery paths of youth,
He'll make their cause his care.

He'll make their pillow soft in death
He'll guide them through the tomb,
And to his shining courts above,
He'll bid them welcome come.

Religious Department.

From the New York Evangelist.

THE FAMILY OF GOD.

"The Lord reigneth: let the earth rejoice."

The manner in which the providential government of God over the affairs of the world, is regarded, furnishes no imperfect test of the vigor and intelligence, if not of the reality, of the Christian's piety. Some have not thought enough of it to discern that it is often enveloped by clouds and darkness; others with feeble and imperfect faith, sometimes fail to realize that righteousness and truth are the habitation of the throne of Jehovah.

In this vast field of thought, many problems are presented to the attentive student of God's word and providence, of some of which his mind, guided by prayer and faith, can find a satisfactory solution; but there are many others of which he can only say, "Secret things belong unto Jehovah our God," and wait until the explanation shall be afforded to his sanctified soul in heaven. Not merely the abstract question, why natural and moral evil are permitted to exist, will perplex the inquiring mind; but various particular instances, some of them of the greatest magnitude and importance, will plunge him into difficulty. The want of success which has attended many faithful and persevering efforts to plant and extend the knowledge of the pure word; in France, Spain and Italy, for example, in the sixteenth century, when the blood of the saints was poured forth like water, and when, after a long contest, the man of sin triumphed, and a cloud of darkness and thick gloom enveloped those lands, which even to this day has hardly begun to break away: the neglect of the Church for so many centuries, to obey the command of its ascending Master, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," together with the imperfect and hesitating manner in which it is even now performed: the premature death of the devoted champions of the cross, of Brainerd, and Martyn, and of multitudes who, like them, employed every hour with untiring energy and unshaken persevearance, in the promotion of the work of salvation;—while the bold blasphemer of his God, and the vile corrupter of his fellow men, Paine and Voltaire, pass the ordinary limit of human life: the unpalsied arm of the tyrant: the successful dagger of the assassin:—these, and ten thousand other things which the Providence of God permits, compel the Christian to say, "How long, O God! holy and true," and call forth from the unbeliever, the insulting question, "where is the promise of his coming?"

These mysteries I can not fathom: still, "the foundation of the Lord standeth sure." My faith, with unchanging and undoubting trust, can confide in the *wisdom* of Him who guideth the stars in their courses—who seeth the end from the beginning, and saith, "My counsel shall stand;" in the *power* of the great God who holdeth the winds in the hollow of his fists, and stilleth the raging of the seas, and the madness of the people; and in the *love* of the Redeemer, who bore our sins in his body on the tree, and who is exalted to be a Prince and a Savior, and the head over all things to his Church. Like the saints in all ages, I can rejoice in the assurance, that he will bring light out of darkness, and order out of confusion; that at the appointed time, he will withdraw the veil wherewith he hideth himself, and show to the conviction of every intelligent being, that his ways are all just and true.

The trial of the believer's faith, is at times more severe than any other to which it is subjected. Still it is sent by God; and the child must take, as the basis of his confidence, the character of his heavenly Father as revealed in his word, and not his own interpretation of his providence. He must be willing to let God govern, without his supervision and assistance. He must unite with the whole family of the redeemed, in exclaimining,

"By the faith that knows no ark
Save in thy breast, when storms grow dark,
[illegible] *Thee:* as the sailor knows,
[illegible]s place of calm repose
[illegible] star rests, though mists, and cloud,
[illegible] with a midnight shroud,
[illegible] reignest, the All-holy One, the All-
[illegible],
[illegible] still, with love's own boundless trust."

W. C.

[illegible] IMPRESSIONS.—In the gen[illegible]ces of God, men may have wish[illegible] willings, and good liking of the [illegible] some faint and floating resolu[illegible] to pursue it, who yet have no firm [illegible] proceeding from the whole bent of [illegible] heart, from a thorough mortification of [illegible] evidence of grace, but from such weak and wavering principles as may be perturbed by every new temptation, like letters written in sand, they vanish away like morning dew, and leave the heart as hard and scorched as it was before. The young man whom, for his ingenuity and forwardness, Christ loved, came in a sad and serious manner to learn of Christ the way to heaven: and yet we find there were secret reservations which he had not discerned in himself, upon discovery whereof by Christ, he was discouraged, and made to repent of his resolution, Mark x. 21, 22. The Apostle speaketh of a "repentance not to be repented of," 2 Cor. vii. 10, which hath firm, solid, and permanent reasons to support it: therein secretly intimating, that there is likewise a repentance which, rising out of an incomplete will, and admitting certain and undiscerned reservations, doth, upon the appearance of them, flag and fall away, and leave the unfaithful heart to repent of its repentance. St. James tells us, "that a double minded man is unstable in all his ways," James i. 8, never uniform or constant to any rules. Now, this division of the mind stands thus; the heart, on the one side is taken up with the pleasures of sin for the present; and, on the other, with the desires of salvation for the future; and according as the workings and representations of the one or the other are at the time more fresh and predominant, in like manner is sin for that time either cherished or suppressed.—Many men at a good sermon, when the matter is fresh, and newly presented, and while they are looking on their face in the glass; or in any extremity of sickness, when the provisions of lust do not relish for the present, when they have none but thoughts of salvation to depend upon, are very resolute to make promises, vows, and professions of better living; but when the pleasures of sin grow strong to present themselves again, they return, like a man recovered of an ague, with more greediness to their lusts again. As water which hath been stopped for awhile, rushes with the more violence when its passages are open.—*Reynolds.*

POSTURE IN PRAYER.—We see some of the papers are dissatisfied with the present posture of congregations in prayer. If they get the people back to the former practice of standing, in this exercise, we hope they will get them back also to the former practice of sitting during singing, or induce them to avoid turning round to gaze at the choir. For if the sitting posture be exceptionable in prayer, the standing posture in many congregations, (we are happy to say not in all,) in singing, is not less so. Instead of uniting in worship, they just turn round and gaze at the choir, as though they were the objects of homage; and the hymn of praise is permitted to languish below, except on the lips of here and there one, who deems his obligation to worship in the song no less imperative than in the prayer. Some pastors have effectually rebuked this unseemly proceedure, and their congregations generally have their psalm-books, and bear their part in the delightful service; but many appear to think their only business is to turn round and gaze, as they would at a company of performers at a concert. This would answer for the old Jewish service, where there was so much form, but we think it hardly compatible with that spiritual worship demanded under the light of the gospel.

To "sing with the spirit and the understanding," was the desire of the apostle Paul; and so it should be of every disciple; but how it is to be done by looking at the choir instead of the hymn-book, we can not perceive. It can be done with neither unless the language in which praise is offered, is considered and understood; and few choirs sing with that distinctness of articulation which enables an assembly to understand what is sung. Unless reference be had continually to the book, therefore, the music is but little more than that of an instrument, delightful to the ear, but without an association with an intelligent offering.—*New York Baptist Register.*

No affliction for the time seems joyous. All time in affliction seems tedious. I will compare my miseries on earth with my joys in heaven, and the length of my miseries with its eternity; so will my journey seem short, and my burden easy.—*Warwick.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, March 26, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

Backbiters

Besides being the enemies of good order and right, are strangers to those high & ennobling feelings that govern the christian's conduct. They are a curse to the society that harbors them, being the sworn enemies of God and man. An apostle classes them with the "haters of God," &c. A lover of right is open, ingenuous, and ascribes to the best of motives whatever defect he may trace in the conduct of any; while the backbiter, as the name indicates, is crafty, slanderous, and gives to actions the worst coloring they will bear.

That the unregenerate should at some times assume this character, is not strange, since it is more natural for them to sin, than to love and practice virtue. Happy would it be for men to know that none but the wilfully and professedly wicked ever assumed this character, and that backbiters were found only in the ranks of the professed enemies of God. Shall it be said that any bearing the Christian name are backbiters? It is a contradiction in terms. A Christian backbiter! It can not be.—Whatever outward claim such may have to Christianity, it can not be true that the pure and holy principles of the Gospel have place in that man's heart, whose tongue gives utterance to unjust and ungenerous slanders. Christ gave a new commandment to his disciples, viz:—"That they should love one another." There is a union existing between Christians, that is distinguished from every other union by its untold strength, and by its endearing nature. It is of such a peculiar character as to make the heathen say, "behold how these Christians love one another." Can it be possible, then, that those bound by this union shall become backbiters? Let those cease to call themselves followers of the Lamb, who take a course directly the reverse of that marked out for them by the Savior.—What worthy object can be attained by circulating reports, true or false, to the prejudice of any person? Especially, what honor does the backbiter suppose he will bring to Christ, or his cause, or to the members of his church by such proceedure? It can be ascribed to no better cause than the gratifying of a "contemptible vanity or wicked envy." The Gospel requires the exercise of charity, "which will cover a multitude of sins"; and every true friend of the Redeemer, and of his children, will rather seek to recover a wanderer by gentle admonition, than to pour contempt and ridicule upon him by backbiting. The Savior when he was reviled, reviled not again. But the backbiter, though a professed follower of the Lamb, reviles and slanders without other provocation than his corrupt heart suggests. The constitution of mind, and a difference in education, present things in different views; and it is not strange that men conscientiously differ in opinion on important questions. Consequently, the man who is rightly instructed in human nature, will not be an impugner of motives, or a backbiter, even though he can discover no consistency in the views offered to his inspection. He, who wishes to be considered honest in his views and motives, will not maliciously or idly impugn the intentions of others, without the best evidence possible. We conclude that we are justifiable in the opinion, that he who originates idle tales to the prejudice of another, or gives currency to them, or, in other words, backbites, is conscious of wrong in his own bosom. Otherwise, he would act the part of an ingenuous, candid friend, and adviser. He that can not point out my faults *to me*, or inquire *of me* concerning my conduct, or concerning reports relative to me, shows that he is my enemy without cause.

Dueling.

We can with difficulty conceive of a character more reprehensible than the duelist. He, who in a fit of insanity or sudden madness slays his fellow, shows not so much corruption of heart as the man that does it deliberately in single combat. The man that sanctions such a course is a perfect stranger to the principles of the Gospel, and possesses a disposition in common with brute beasts. O tell it not to heathens that chief men in a Christian country approbate such conduct as this!—Let it not be known that such men are chosen to legislate for Christians. The blush of shame mantles our cheek, when we are forced to acknowledge that such men as these disgrace our national councils, and hold places of honor and trust. We may expect the like so long as Christians engulph themselves in the whirlpool of party excitement, and in the *politician forget the christian*. Let Christians arise and discountenance the *cool-blooded murderer*. Let them exert their influence, and let the Patriot and the lover of humanity speak forth, and those men must remain in obscurity, who, for a supposed insult, will imbrue their hands in human blood.

AMISTAD CAPTIVES.—On our last page we have inserted a part of the trial and arguments in this case, as reported in the Youth's Cabinet. Our readers will doubtless be interested in them. We shall continue the arguments next week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A correspondent requests thus:—"I wish you would review your article on "Position in public Prayer," so as to save me the trouble."—We reply, as we do not see occasion for doing so, we shall leave it for him to review. We should be happy to insert any thing that would have a tendency to promote good order and devotion in public worship, from the pen of any, or as many as wish to show their opinion.

WINE FOR COMMUNION.—A correspondent writes: "Our church makes use of wine from the dried fruit of the vine; and as far as I am able to learn, all are pleased. Some, not members of the Tee-total Society, have expressed the highest satisfaction at the change."

For the Register.

Posture in Public Prayer.—No. I.

MR. EDITOR,—I discover by the papers that the "Posture in Prayer" is receiving some considerable attention; and in a matter possessing so much interest as does this subject in sustaining the good order and decorum which is ever to be desired in all christian congregations, and especially in our own churches, the subject cannot be too thoroughly discussed if done in a 'spirit of kindness,' which I understand must characterize all discussions that find a place in the columns of the Register.

What is Prayer? It is a petition for mercies, or a request made of GOD; or, in other words, it is the offering up of our desires to God for those things which may be in accordance with His Divine will, connected with a heart-felt confession of sins, and a thankful acknowledgement of the numerous mercies and blessings conferred upon us by the GREAT AUTHOR OF PRAYER. It is a rational exercise, and is very consistent in every christian assembly. Nor, indeed, would I confine it to those only, for we are exhorted to "pray always, and in every thing give thanks." How reasonable, how consistent, then, that in public Prayer, or in our congregated assemblies for the worship of God, a becoming deference should be attached to our POSTURE in Prayer!

How beautiful would be the spectacle could all of our members, when they come to the house of God, be united in the same posture in the time of Prayer, and their hearts fixed upon the Being whom they are addressing, with an intensity of purpose that should become every zealous christian!—But what should that posture be? It doubtless should be a reverential posture; one that should witness to the ungodly that christians KNOW whom they serve; one that should exhibit the greatest possible reverence and awe towards the "Author and Finisher of our Faith."

KNEELING in Prayer-time, doubtless, would indicate the most humility. But can the numerous objections which will be raised to this humble posture be obviated? People, at this age of the world, have become so proud and popular that, as a general thing, this posture cannot prevail to any considerable extent. For, while some few devoted christians will readily kneel as the minister of God addresses the throne of grace; others, being too proud to KNEEL as a suppliant for mercy, will remain in the SITTING posture; or, perhaps, wishing to display themselves more conspicuously, some will assume the STANDING posture; and if, perchance, all sense of decorum is lost, they will turn their back to the servant of God and cast their ever-wandering eye into the gallery, and thus they roam where'er they list during the solemn and interesting exercise of Prayer in the sanctuary. Now, I remark, if the posture of kneeling, which, no doubt, is the most in accordance with primitive example, can not become a general or universal posture, then let us adopt some other course which will be calculated to meet a general approbation. It is not, I apprehend, very material what posture is taken, provided, however, a becoming reverence is maintained, and a uniformity of practice is secured. It is highly important, in my opinion, that this flagrant violation of decorum in the worship of God should be remedied. The interests of religion require the remedy, and the salvation of souls immortal may depend upon a reform in this particular. It should be so effectually remedied that every professed christian, who will not take an interest in sustaining a proper and reverential posture in Prayer-time, will feel an aching void in their own bosoms in consequence of their negligence in observing a proper reverence towards God during these solemn exercises.

It strikes me very forcibly that the only way in which a reform can be effected in this particular, would be to have the most reverential posture agreed on which would be likely to obtain precedence in this day of POPULARITY and FASHION, and then have the subject set home to the hearts of the people by the Pastor of every church in our connection, until it resulted in a UNIFORMITY OF POSTURE THROUGHOUT THE CONGREGATION. H.

The Northern Light

Devoted to Free Discussion, and to the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Miscellaneous Literature, and General Intelligence, and conducted by JOHN A. DIX, GIDEON HAWLEY, AMOS DEAN, T. ROMEYN BECK, THOS. W. OLCOTT, and E. C. DELEVAN, is published monthly, at Albany, at $1 for a single copy, $5 for six copies, $75 for one hundred copies.

The principal object of the publication is to diffuse information on subjects of practical usefulness. It will embrace four distinct branches of inquiry and intelligence:—

1. POLITICAL ECONOMY.
2. Agriculture.
3. Literary and Scientific Miscellany.
4. General Intelligence.

The following extract from the prospectus will give a correct view of the design of the paper.

"In respect to some of the subjects which properly come under the first general head, (POLITICAL ECONOMY,) the unsettled state of opinion renders it expedient that the greatest latitude should be given to discussion. In this particular, the publication will be somewhat novel in its character, at least in the United States; and a brief exposition of the motive, as well as the end to be attained, is, therefore due to the public.

"Though the country abounds with publications of a political, scientific and literary character, conducted with distinguished ability, there is no periodical which proceeds upon the principle of securing an unrestrained discussion of questions of public policy, opening its columns freely to different classes of thinkers. It is principally to supply this deficiency in respect to an important subject, that the proposed publication is to be issued; though as has been seen, there are other objects in view of great, if not equal, utility to the reading community. On questions of political economy, including the tariff, and the policy of protective duties, differences of opinion are known to exist; and it is believed that these differences, like most others, may be harmonized, if they can be harmonized at all, by an open and candid examination of the subjects out of which they arise. In public discussions, the object of all is truth, however much we may differ as to the mode of pursuing it, or as to the use to be made of it when found. But all agree that it is most likely to be attained by a comparison of the views entertained by persons who think differently on the same subject. To secure this object, the columns of the NORTHERN LIGHT will be open to all persons who think proper to discuss the public questions referred to, upon the sole conditions, that their communications shall be free from partizan politics, and that they be given to the public under their own signatures. In Germany and France, the usual course with correspondents for the periodical press is, to write under their own names. It is also the general practice in this country and in Great Britain, in the departments of literature and science. Why not extend the principle to those practical questions of political economy with which the public prosperity is so intimately interwoven?—He who comes before the public under the responsibility of his own name, naturally prepares his communication with more care than he who writes anonymously; and thus a higher and purer tone of public discussion is likely to be secured. Public men are constantly presenting their views to their fellow-citizens, in public speeches, made before deliberate bodies or assemblies of the people; and not unfrequently in reference to matters of personal bearing in respect to others. Should individuals hesitate to assume the same responsibility when writing for the periodical press, in respect to discussion, from which all personal and partizan references will be rigorously excluded? It is believed that no reason exists for the distinction: and if the public so think, and writers will so act, there can be no doubt that the cause of truth will be promoted, and that public discussion will be elevated in its tone and its objects.

"In the department of AGRICULTURE, the best selections will be made from foreign treatises and periodicals, and from some of the many very excellent publications in different portions of the United States; with such original matter as may be procured, through arrangements with individuals practically acquainted with the operations of agricultural industry.

"The department of LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY will embrace a variety of interesting and important subjects.—Although the lighter pursuits of literature will not be wholly relinquished to other periodicals, the principal aim in this, as in the other departments, will be to embody valuable information. The results which have been obtained by the investigations of science, particularly in our own day, and the applications of scientific principles to the improvement of the social condition of mankind, will be presented in a popular shape, and divested of those abstractions, which constitute the greatest impediment to the diffusion of intelligence upon many of the most valuable and attractive subjects. Under the literary head, it is intended to present from time to time, articles from the pens of native writers of distinguished reputation. Translations from German, French and Italian authors will be occasionally furnished, so that our readers may become, to a certain extent, acquainted with the literature of European countries as well as our own. It is intended, also, to give selections of English poetry, commencing with some of the earliest metrical compositions in our language, and accompanying them with biograghical sketches of their authors.

"Under the head of GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, a brief summary of current events in this country and in Europe will be regularly furnished. To this department will also belong such statements as the limits of the publication will allow, with the internal condition of the Union and the several States, as exhibited by documentary evidence. A place will also be found for the most interesting portions of statistical information, which has been collected and published under the direction of European Governments, illustrating their political and social condition."

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☞ *To Publishers and Editors.*—Such editors and publishers as are willing to insert our prospectus with the terms of subscription, or give such liberal extracts from it as to make its design understood, shall receive a copy of the Northern Light during the year, without subjecting them to the tax of exchanging with us.

Missionary Department.

To the Members of the S. D. B. Missionary Society:

DEAR BRETHREN.—It is but recently that we were informed of our appointment as Executive Committee of your Society. We have as yet received no statistics from our predecessors, but from the information we have, it appears that the Society is embarrassed, through inability, to meet its outstanding accounts, much less to advance in supplying the wants of those who are famishing for the word of life.

This can not be attributed to the inability of its patrons, nor to unwillingness to do according to the rule of duty. Rather should we look for the defect in an indefiniteness with which the subject has been before your minds, both as to the claims of this sacred enterprise, and the unsystematic operations of the Society.

We wish, therefore, in few words, to call the attention of those whose servants we are, to the things entrusted to our stewardship.

Brethren, we would say your society is in debt for Missionary labors to brethren whose poverty can illy forego the fruit of their hard-earned toil two, three, or four years; besides, the condition of our feeble churches imploringly solicits the hand of assistance.

Let us, then, say to our ministering brethren:—Will you not spread out the subject before your respective congregations in the name of Him, who says, "The poor ye have always with you, and when ye *will*, ye *may* do them good"?

To the Agents:—Will you not do what you can to collect funds and stir up the spirit around you, and forward the amount collected to the Treasurer, (Henry C. Hubbard, of Scott,) or pay it over to some Missionary, and with a copy of his receipt send the amount still due on his order?

To those having claims against the Society:—Will you not visit some Agent in your vicinity and give him a copy of your account, adding such information as will be of general interest?

To the destitute churches, and brethren that are laboring with those that are feeble:—Will you not forward to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, or the Editor of the Register, (*free of postage,*) an expression of your wants, and the prospective encouragements to support a laborer with you.

Finally, we would say to all:—Look over "the field white" for your improvement, and let not the thought that you did as much as you were able at one time, rob you of the privilege of doing now, as the Lord hath prospered you, and do not forget that whatever may be your ability to give of carnal things, your efficiency in those spiritual remains; and the attentive ear of the Lord of the harvest is still open to your importunate cry.

Will the Executive Committee of last year furnish us with such statistics and information as will be necessary for us to act understandingly, and present to the Society a succinct view of their operations and standing.

J. R. IRISH, Ch'n of Ex. Com.

[We insert, agreeable to the request of the above, from the Minutes of the General Conference, the local Agents of the Missionary Society.—Ed.

Names.	*Churches.*
Daniel Lewis,	1st Hopkinton.
Nathan H. Langworthy,	2d "
Benjamin V. Crandall,	3d "
Jonathan Maxson,	Paucatuck.
Sanford Noyes,	Westerley.
Lester T. Rogers,	Waterford.
W. B. Gillett,	Piscataway.
Randolph Dunham,	Plainfield.
John T. Davis,	Shilo.
Mark Moore,	Salem.
John Whitford,	Berlin.
Benjamin Clark,	Petersburgh.
Benjamin Platts,	1st Brookfield.
Silas Bailey,	2d "
Adin Burdick,	3d "
Amos Colegrove,	De Ruyter.
William Crandall,	Lincklaen.
Russel G. Burdick,	Truxton.
Henry C. Hubbard,	Scott.
Clark Rogers,	Preston.
Halsey H. Baker,	Adams.
David Williams,	1st Verona.
Joseph A. Potter,	2d "
Maxson Green,	1st Alfred.
Nathan Lanphear,	2d "
A. A. F. Randolph,	Friendship.
Nathan Truman,	Bolivar.
Dennis Saunders,	1st Genesee.
Joseph S. Crandall,	3d "
Joel Jones,	Clarence.
Hosea Whitford,	Persia.
Lewis A. Dunham,	Hayfield.

News of the Day.

PICKPOCKET.—On the arrival of the Mail Pilot Line on Friday night at the Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, a somewhat fashionable looking man, who had come on from New-York, was detected in the act of robbing another passenger of his watch, and committed to prison.

UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAIL ROAD. In the course of the five years during which the road has been in operation upwards of *seven hundred thousand* passengers have been carried over it without, we believe, a single fatal accident.

CELESTE.—On Thursday last the bill to divorce Henry Elliot from his wife, Celeste, was taken up in the Maryland House of Delegates, and rejected by an almost unanimous vote.

THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH.—The Northampton Courier says Mr. Burritt the learned blacksmith, who has mastered so many different languages, can *hammer* out every thing *but low dutch*.

WOOD SAWERS USED UP.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have put a machine in operation for sawing the wood to supply the engines on their Railroad. The machine is operated upon by steam power, and consists of two seperate circular saws each but 20 inches in diameter. These saws turn with as much speed as steam can make them, and cut the sticks placed before them as fast as they can be supplied. Each of these saws will cut 35 cords of wood in ten hours when well attended to.

Louis Phillippe, besides King of a nation of 30,000,000 of people, is an agriculturalist, an iron founder, a wool merchant, a house holder, a rent owner, and a speculator in the funds.

We understand that a large amount of money purporting to be issues from the National Bank of Montreal, is in circulation. We are informed that there is no such bank.—Rochester Democrat.

The construction of the Oswego and Syracuse Rail Road will place Kingston U. C. within 36 hours of Boston.

A special messenger, with dispatches from Lord Sydenham, the Governor of Canada, passed through this city Sunday evening on his way to Washington.

ABDUCTION AND SEDUCTION.—A young man calling himself Isaac W. Shepperd, said to be from New-York, has been for some time visiting the family of a respectable citizen in Southwark, and succeeded in gaining the affections of one of his daughters. Within the last week he induced her to leave her father's house, and took her to a house of ill fame, where they were both apprehended on Saturday—Shepperd was committed by Alderman Hoffner to answer the charge of abduction and seduction, and the girl sent to the House of Refuge. Shepperd not only admitted his guilt but confessed that he had a wife and child in New-York. The young girl is but fifteen years of age.—Norwich Courier.

ABOLITIONISTS.—The Baptist Convention of Alabama recently resolved to withhold all appropriations to certain missionary societies, until they give satisfactory evidence that they are not, either directly or indirectly, concerned in anti-slavery movements and, in case of their refusal, the convention recommends the establishment of a southern Board of Missions, entirely distinct from the northern Baptists.

Dr. Charles Raymond of Albion, N. Y. died recently from the effects of poison imbibed in dissecting a corps—he having at the time a sore upon one of his thumbs, through which the fatal infection passed.

VERMONT.—There is a singular institution in Vermont, and one peculiar to that State, called the "Council of Censors." By a clause in their State Constitution, the people are required evey seventh year to select thirteen persons whose duty it shall be to inquire whether, during the last seven years, the Constitution has been violated—whether the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government have performed their duties—whether the taxes have been justly levied and collected—and whether the laws have been duly executed.

About twenty millions of bushels of corn were produced in Illinois last year. There were also produced 385,963 lbs. of tobacco; 28,120 lbs. of rice; 194,190 lbs. of cotton; and 323,296 lbs. sugar.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—On Friday evening last, the wife of a respectable master carpenter was waylaid by three men, one of whom held her, while the other placed his hand over her mouth, and the third clapped a pistol to her breast. They first asked her if she had any money or jewelry about her person, and then searched over her clothes, but found none; they then by main force carried her over into the commons hard by, and when they arrived at a distant and lonely place, two of the ruffians violated her person, the third preventing her cries. Their diabolical purpose accomplished, the two left her to the tender mercies of the third, who raised her in a weak and exhausted state and carried her over several unfrequented places, and returning with her to the inhabited streets, finally left her at the house of one of her friends, which she had sufficiently recovered by this time to recognize. Subsequently this person was arrested, and on being brought into the lady's presence at the Alderman's office, she nearly fainted with emotion at seeing him, and exclaimed "that is the man." She subsequently swore positively to his identity, and he was committed for trial.—Phil. Ledger.

THE FREE BANKS.—The Comptroller has published a full statement of the number and condition of the Free Banks of the State, which will go far towards allaying the panic which has existed for a few days. Their condition may be summarily stated as follows: Securities—in bonds and mortgages, $2,117,644; New-York State Stocks fives $29,610; do fives and a half 72,000; do 6's, 70,000; Indiana fives 710,000; Illinois sixes 1076,000; Michigan sixes 707,000; do sevens 30,000; Arkansas sixes 769,000; Alabama fives 156,000; Kentucky sixes 31,000; Dividends retained 19,703. Making the total amount of securities $6,752,957. The whole number of notes in circulation, and liabilties of the banks $5,466,113, leaving an excess of securities over liabilities, if the securities be taken at par, of $4,286,844. This shows them to be at least safe.

REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN STATES NOW IN WASHINGTON.—There are 6 Envoys Extraordinary, viz: from Great Britain, Henry S. Fox, Esq.: from Russia, M. Al de Bodisco: from the Argentine Republic, Gen. Alvear: from Austria, Baron de Mareschal: from Spain, Chevalier D'Argaiz: from France, M. de Bacourt. There are also, 2 ministers resident from Prussia, Baron de Roenne: from Portugal, M. Figaniere de Morao. There are six charges d'affaires: Mr. Steen Bille, from Denmark; Chevalier Adrian Martini, from Netherlands: M. Charles Serrugs, from Belgium: Chevalier de Nordin, from Sweden; Count de Colobiano, from Sardinia; Bernard E. Bee, from Texas.—Nat. Int.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA.—A bill has recently passed the House of Delegates, in Virginia, by a majority of 37 votes, which authorizes the search of every vessel owned or commanded by any citizen or resident of the State of New-York, in order to see that no slave, or person charged with the commission of any crime shall be concealed on board said vessel; and the Captain of any vessel departing without such inspection, is subject to a penalty, for the benefit of the person who will sue for the same. Any vessel may be seized by the Inspector, and held in his possession until a bond with two securities is given. If this still becomes a law, it will be apt to give serious difficulty.

DEFENCE OF NEW-YORK.—A merchant of New-York, now at Washington, has submitted to the President a plan of defence that meets with such approbation. He has assured the President that within 60 or 90 days the city of New-York can be placed in such a state as to resist any attack. He proposes to erect towers 200 feet high, not more than 75 feet square at the base and, on the summit of each to place ten guns that will throw shot of 120 lbs.: to build the towers of heavy timber, and place in the centre of each a steam-boiler, to defend it from the attack of men, and also, to heat shot. The first tower to be erected back of the City Hall, the second at the Battery, and the third up Broadway, by Union Square—thus commanding both rivers.

The cost of all these he estimates, would not exceed $300,000, and the speculation of steam-vessels entering New-York and destroying the city, would be at an end, as a single shot, well directed from the tower, would send any ship to the bottom.

Gov. Davis, of Massachusetts, has appointed Thursday, the 8th of April, for the annual public fast.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer says, "Kentucky would this day abolish slavery, if a convention were called to remodel her constitution." The Louisville Public Advertiser concurs in the opinion of the Observer.

Col. Chambers of Kentucky, has been appointed the President's private Secretary.

The relative strength of the two parties in the new Senate of the United States, is as follows: 29 whigs; 22 opposition, and one vacancy.

Peter Robinson was indicted on the 10th inst. by the Grand Jury at New-Brunswick, N. J. for the murder of Abraham Suydam, and the cause was set down for trial on the 11th inst.

The Toronto Patriot states that upwards of 15,000 soldiers, horse, foot and artillery, the very elite of the British army, are now stationed in the United States.

Daniel F. Webster has received the appointment of chief clerk in the Department of Secretary of State.

Intelligence has been received in Philadelphia from the British West Indies, stating that orders had some time since reached the islands from the Home Government, that 25,000 colored men were to be disciplined as soldiers, in addition to the ordinary colored militia and regulars of the islands.

THE NEW SENATE.

Maine.	
Ruel Williams,	1845
George Evans,*	1847
Vermont.	
Samuel Prentiss,*	1843
Samuel S. Phelps,*	1845
Massachusetts.	
Isaac C. Bates,*	1847
Rufus Choate,*	1845
New Hampshire.	
Franklin Pierce,	1843
Levi Woodbury,	1847
Connecticut.	
Perry Smith,	1843
J. W. Huntington,*	1845
Rhode Island.	
Nathaniel F. Dixon,*	1845
James F. Simmons,*	1847
New-York.	
Silas Wright,	1843
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,*	1845
New Jersey.	
Samuel L. Southard,*	1845
Jacob W. Miller,*	1847
Pennsylvania.	
James Buchanan,	1843
Daniel Sturgeon,	1845
Delaware.	
Richard H. Bayard,*	1845
Thomas Clayton,*	1847
Maryland.	
William D. Merrick,*	1845
John Leeds Kerr,*	1843
Virginia.	
Wm. C. Rives,*	1845
Wm. S. Archer,*	1847
North Carolina.	
Wm. A. Graham,*	1843
Willie P. Mangum,*	1847
South Carolina.	
Wm. C. Preston,*	1843
John C. Calhoun,	1847
Georgia.	
Alfred Cuthbert,	1843
John P Mc Berrien,*	1847
Alabama.	
Clement C. Clay,	1843
Wm. R. King,	1847
Mississippi.	
John Henderson,*	1845
Robert J. Walker,	1847
Louisiana.	
Alexander Mouton,	1843
Alexander Barrow,*	1847
Arkansas.	
Ambrose H. Sevier,	1843
WM. S. Fulton,	1847
Missouri.	
Lewis F. Linn,	1843
Thomas H. Benton,	1847
Kentucky.	
Henry Clay,*	1843
Thomas T. Morehead,*	1847
Ohio.	
William Allen,	1843
Benjamin Tappan,	1845
Indiana.	
Oliver H. Smith,*	1843
Albert S. White,	1845
Illinois.	
Richard M. Young,	1843
Samuel McRoberts,	1847
Tennessee.	
A. O. P. Nicholson,	1847
(Vacancy.)	
Michigan.	
Augustus S. Porter,*	1845
Wm. Woodbridge,*	1847

*29 supporters of Gen. Harrison's administration.

22 opposed; one vacancy.

Condition of the Banks.—The statement from the Comptroller, which we publish to-day, showing the amount of circulating notes delivered to the different associations under the General Bank Law, with the amount and nature of the Securities held by him for the redemption of such notes, is timely, and ought to go far towards relieving the public anxiety. But for the depression of the stocks of the new States the accurities held are abundant for the redemption of every Red-back note in circulation. And who doubts either the ability or the faith of those States? Their credit is wounded now, it is true, but it will recover. Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, are too rich in resources and possess too much energy and enterprise either to stop payment or fail. They will go on paying the interest on this debt until the distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands enables them to pay the principal.—*Albany Journal.*

Lyceum Village.—There is a village called Berera, near Cleaveland, Ohio, which is maintained in connection with the system of Lyceums introduced by Mr. Josiah Holbrook, the chief manual occupation of the inhabitants of which is to *get out grindstones!* The pupils work six hours at this business, there being an excellent quarry in the neighborhood, and then spend four more in study and recitation.

Shocking Death.—We learn that yesterday morning Mr. Jacques Girodeau, one of the proprietors of the lower ferry boat, being on board, and thinking that the engine of the boat was stopped, as she had neared the bank, thrust his head under the lever of the engine to look at something aside. All at once the engine was put in motion, and the result was, that Mr. Girodeau's head was severed from his body, and fell inside, while the body was left in the passage way.—*New Orleans Bee.*

The Boston and Providence railroad has recently reduced the fare from $2 to $1,50, and the effect has been a decided increase of the nett revenue.

Gibbon, in his biography, mentions that during the trial of Warren Hastings, he inquired of a reporter how many words a speaker uttered in an hour—the answer was, 7200. At this rate one talking two hours a day for fifty years, would utter 63,000,000 of words.

The Legislature of Maryland, at its late session, passed a bill to receive as part of the territory of the State, parts of the District of Columbia, in case of a retrocession.

Late Texas papers say that Gen. Hamilton is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to England; Judge Webb, Minister to France; Dr. Chalmers, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Mayfield, of Nacogdoches, Secretary of State; Dr. Archer Secretary of War and the Navy.

From the New Yorker.

MONEY MATTERS.

There has been a very serious panic of late with regard to the solvency of the notes ('Red-Back') of our General Law Banks—a panic commencing in our City, causing a pressure upon their several places of redemption in Albany, and thence rendering many of their agents there unable to continue their redemption as heretofore. The announcement of this failure of course increased and extended the alarm, until it had nearly overspread the State, and caused about one-half the 'red dogs' to stop redeeming at Albany, and some of them to fail altogether. The original grounds of panic were the general and extraordinary depression of all State Stock and Mortgage securities, on which securities the circulation of these Banks rest as a basis and a pledge of redemption; and the depression in money matters generally, causing a steady decrease of the circulating medium, and a consequent pressure upon the Banks. The weakness evinced by some of these Banks in the hour of trial very easily accounts for the extension of the panic. The following are the Banks which are now generally discredited, having failed to redeem at their own counters, we believe, as well as at Albany, viz: Millers' Bank of Clyde, Farmers' Bank of Seneca county, Tonawanda Bank, N. Y. City Trust and Banking Co., (fraud,) Tenth Ward Bank N. York, Chelsea Bank, do., Staten Island Bank, do., Erie County Bank, Buffalo, Union Bank, do, Bank of Western N. York, Rochester; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Batavia; Binghamton Bank, James Bank, Jamesville. The greater number of these Banks stopped payment long since, and have been winding up for months.

The following have stopped redeeming at Albany, but not, so far as we can learn, at their own counters, viz: Bank of America, Buffalo; Merchants' Exchange, do; Mechanics' Bank, do.; United States Bank, do.; Phœnix Bank, do.; Bank of Commerce, do.; Bank of Brockport; Cattaraugus County Bank; Bank of Lodi; St. Lawrence Bank.

Of our Safety Fund Banks, the Commercial Bank of Buffalo failed some fifteen months since, and is now being wound up by Hon. W. L. Marcy, Receiver. The Wayne County Bank at Palmyra collapsed last winter, and is now in the hands of a Receiver. The Commercial Bank of Oswego is said to be in trouble. These are called Safety Fund Banks which have been discredited some years, and their notes are in as good credit as any others, being promptly redeemed by the Comptroller at Albany, out of the Safety Fund.

Messrs. Clay and King.—We rejoice in being able to state that the personal misunderstanding between Hon. Henry Clay of Ky., and Hon. Wm. R. King of Ala., which was mentioned in our last as occuring in the Senate on the 9th inst., has been fully adjusted through the zealous exertions of the friends of those distinguished gentlemen. No challenge has ever passed between them, though their misunderstanding seemed likely at one time to lead to one. The country is mainly indebted to Mr. Preston of S. C. for effecting a mutual explanation, which was announced to the Senate on Monday, to the profound gratification of all parties.—*New Yorker.*

Bad Banks in Ohio.—The Gallipolis Bank, having fallen into the hands of swindlers, is utterly exploded, and its notes are worth nothing. (We announced its failure several weeks since.) The following Ohio Banks are not in good credit in this quarter, viz: Farmers' Bank of Canton; German Bank, Wooster; Lebanon Banking Co.; Manhattan Bank; Miami Exporting Co.; West Union; Granville; Erie and Kalamazoo.—*New Yorker.*

The North Eastern Boundary.—The committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the North-East boundary question, has reported a series of resolutions declaring that the right of the State of Maine to the territory in question, remains, after the lapse of half a century, unimpaired by the passage of time, or the interposition of multiplied objections; that though there is no cause to apprehend any immediate collision on the subject, it is earnestly to be desired that a speedy adjustment should remove the possibility, however remote; that the report of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh is calculated to produce, in every part of the United States, a state of mind unfavorable to the proper conciliating spirit; and that the interests and honor of Massachusetts alike demand a perseverance, not the less determined because it is temperate, in maintaining the rights of Maine.—*Evening Star.*

Attempt to Burn a Whale Ship.—We are informed by the Newport (R. I.,) Mercury, that a letter from Capt. Griswold, of the whaling ship Audley Clark, of Newport, to his owners, dated St. Catharines, Jan. 4th, 1841, states that he had put into that port to put on shore three men, for the Consul to send home for trial, they having attempted to burn up the ship. One of the men, named Wm. Rankin, alias Bowland, confessed before the Consul that he put fire to the train of combustibles, at the instigation of Wm. Maxfield and Henry Wood, two seamen belonging to the ship. The fire was communicated through the hole in the forecastle bulk-head, but was fortunately discovered before it had done much damage, and was extinguished in about fifteen minutes. The only reason given for their diabolical conduct, was that they wished to get clear of paying large bills which the ship had against them.

Damage by the Tide.—The tide in the Delaware on Thursday last, is said to have been higher than at any former period, and among other damage done is the carrying away of the abutments of the Rail road bridge over Newton creek, about three miles below Camden. This is felt as the greater inconvenience to West Jersey travel just now, from the fact that the next nearest road is so much cut up by travel as to be rendered impassable.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Steamboat Disaster.—The Charleston Courier publishes a letter over the signature of David Ewart, of Charleston, S. C., by which we learn that besides the three persons before mentioned as having been saved from the steamboat Lamplighter, which sunk while at anchor near Apalachicola, Florida, on the 4th of February, six or seven others escaped, which would reduce the number lost to fourteen. The steamer when near Dog Island. broke her shaft, cast anchor, and waited for assistance. In the meantime, a boat was despatched to St. Mark's light house, and procured a schooner which hastened to the sufferers; she reached the spot on the 15th, but not a trace of her was to be found, she having sunk in a severe gale, which prevailed on the 13th. Nine men who took possession of two small boats, were driven to sea, and endured much suffering from cold and hunger, from which three of them died. They at length reached land, at an uninhabited part of Florida, and the next day were taken off by the ship John Adams, having fasted from Saturday till Thursday.—*New Yorker.*

New way of Settling a Minister.—Last week we copied two brief extracts from a letter of Elder John Peck, General Agent of the Baptist Home Mission Society, to the New York Baptist Register, dated at Pennfield, Ga., January 29, 1841.

The following additional extract will be read with interest:

"From Marion I passed on to Salma, and thence to Montgomery; and as I had to travel nights, I became very feeble, so that I stopped here till my health recovered. I had a very agreeable interview with Br. W. C. Crane, and with the church of which he is a pastor. He and the church are not affected with *the excitement*, as most of the churches are through this country. They consider that if others do wrong, it is no excuse for them to neglect their duty to God or his cause; hence, all the benevolent institutions of the day share in their prayers and contributions. This is as it should be. I saw in this place a colored ministering brother, belonging to Montgomery church—*Cæsar Blackmoor*, who is OWNED BY THE ALABAMA ASSOCIATION, and is appointed by them a missionary to the colored people, under the direction of three trustees, and preachers, within the bounds of the Association, and elsewhere, at their direction. Br. Crane informed me that he has been very successful in his labors, and preaches with great acceptance to both white and colored brethren. He baptized last year, on his mission, one hundred and ten persons of his own color. As a man, a Christian, and a minister of the gospel, his character is irreproachable. He preached on Lord's day in the afternoon in the same pulpit that I occupied in the morning; but my health would not admit of my going to hear him."

So here is a minister of the Gospel, faithful and successful, a man without reproach, who is after all, nothing but *a thing*, an article of personal property, and kept in that degraded position by a body of professed Christians—Baptists! Comment is unnecessary.—*Reflector.*

Oil.—Importations of Sperm and Whale Oil into the several ports of the United States, during the month of December, is as follows:

Ports.	Barrels.
New-Bedford,	3950
Nantucket,	2000
Fairhaven,	2500
Salem,	400
Mattapoisett,	400
Salem, (whale oil,)	2600

Total—9150 barrels, or 288,225 gallons Sperm. 2600 barrels, or 81,905 gallons of Whale.

The Manchester of America.—The whole number of mills at Lowell, Mass., for the manufacture of cloth, is 30, containing 178,868 spindles, and 5,588 looms, giving employment to a capital of nearly eleven millions of dollars. The number of females employed, is 6,920, and males 2,172; the yards of cloth manufactured in a week, 1,265,450. The average amount of wages paid each month is $170,000.

The Navy.—The Navy appropriation bill appropriates for the increase, repair, armament and equipment of the Navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, $2,000,000; of which $400,000 is to be expended in building and equiping war steamers of the medium size. For pay of officers and seamen, $2,335,000. For provisions, $500,000. Other objects connected with the Navy, $1,000,737. Total, $5,835,737.

New Invention.—We learn from the London Standard that a Mr. Hill, a gentleman of great scientific ability, has ascertained that a woolen band or belt, if passed over two plain rollers, one fixed at the top of a shaft or well, and the other below the surface of the water, by turning the upper roller at the rate of 1,000 feet per minute, the adhesion of the water overcomes its gravity, and a much larger quantity, as in the case of the common pump, is raised and discharged in a uniform and continuous stream. The inventor at once secured a patent for so valuable and important a discovery, and it is now in use in various noblemen and gentlemen's estates throughout England. It is likewise applied to the draining of waste lands, mines, and coal pits.

It is estimated that there are materials at the present time, in the various Navy Yards of the United States, sufficient to build 29 ships of the line, 40 friagtes, and a number of steamers.

It is ascertained, by actual measurement, that the depth of Seneca Lake is 563 feet.

The value of manufactured goods brought by the President steamship, is said to be £500,000; beside which, she was obliged to refuse 200 tons of freight.

Temperance in Cincinnati.—The friends of Total Abstinence are now making vigorous efforts to prevent the retail of ardent spirits by any tavern or Coffee-house within the chartered limits of the city of Cincinnati. Petitions containing upwards of 2000 signatures have been presented, we are informed, to the Council, praying them to grant no license hereafter, for the retail of ardent spirits within the city corporation, and new signatures are being constantly sent in. We wait solicitously to see the result of this movement. We hope that the success of the measures taken, will vindicate the wisdom of those who projected them, and are carrying them forward.—*Cincinnati Observer.*

Retailing of Intoxicating Liquors.—The Committee in the Assembly of this State, to whom was referred the petition of the New York State Temperance Society, and others, relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors, have reported a bill in favor of leaving to the decision of the electors of the respective towns and cities, the question whether their board of excise shall or shall not grant licenses for the ensuing year, for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The legislation on this subject, heretofore, seems to have been made on rather peculiar principles: more like a sale of indulgences and a small source of profit, than in a way truly to benefit the community.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

Gov. Page of New Hampshire, has appointed the 15th of April, to be observed throughout the State, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

Going Ahead.—It is said that numerous Temperance Societies are forming in Wisconsin Territory, and the papers suggest that the present year will witness a vast improvement among the inhabitants in consequence.

An English paper mentions that one of the American ships at Calcutta, recently landed 400 tons of ice, which sold at the wholesale rate of one penny per pound, netting a profit, exclusive of port duties, of upwards of £3,700 sterling.

A man who puts aside his religion because he is going into society, resembles a person taking off his shoes because he is about to walk upon thorns.

Many families have owed their prosperity full as much to the propriety of female arrangement as to the knowledge and activity of the father.

The Portsmouth Journal says, that the punishment of death is virtually abolished in New Hampshire, by *public opinion.*

Well done Lowell!—By a vote, 830 to 365, the citizens of the Factory City, have instructed their Mayor and Aldermen to license no grog shops the present year.

An Anecdote.—A friend of ours has just returned from Kentucky, and brought with him a box of superior extra *cigars*, (500) worth $10, and a beautiful walking *cane*, both which are a present sent by an emancipated slave to his old master, residing at present in this vicinity, and are designed as a token of gratitude for the liberty he now enjoys. The colored man said he always liked to send his old master something from time to time, as he had opportunity, to show him that he had not forgotten his former kindness.

We can hardly say whether this is more creditable to the former master, or the emancipated slave. This fact will show at least, how much danger there is connected with emancipation.—*Pittsburgh Witness.*

Ice.—There are now sixteen companies in Boston, engaged in the business of shiping ice to the East and West Indies, and to New Orleans and other southern ports.—The demand for the article is now so great for exportation, that large contracts have been made for it in Worcester county, to be transported to Boston by rail road. They formerly sold their ice in New Orleans at six cents a pound, but now sell it at one cent, and where they made one dollar by selling it at six cents, they now make four dollars by selling it at one cent a pound.—When it sold at six cents, none but the wealthy could afford to purchase it, but at one cent all classes buy it, so it is sold before much of it is wasted by melting.

The ice is sawed by a machine into square blocks not less than 12 inches thick, and is packed on board the vessels with straw and hay, boxed with thin lumber and made air tight. One of the Boston companies paid last year $7000 for the straw and hay they used in packing.—*Boston Mer. Journal.*

The Far West.—The Boonsville, (Mo.,) Observer says:—"A number of citizens of Platte county are about to emigrate to Upper California, and invite all disposed, to join them in planting a colony on the shores of the Pacific."

An anti-opium association has been formed in London, to prevail with the Government to cease growing opium in India with public funds.

Our sons hold themselves erect without busk, or corset, or frame work, or whalebone. Why should not our daughters also? Did not God make them equally upright? Yes—but they have "sought out many inventions."—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

From Florida.—From the Savannah papers, we learn further particulars of the severe skirmish between a small body of U. S. Troops under Lieutenant Albertis and a large party of Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Russell. The detachment fought its way through to the Fort with the loss of 4 killed, and 6 wounded. A detachment of 150 dragoons, under Capt. Burnham, we learn since by way of St. Augustine, were immediately sent after the enemy. The result is unknown, but the last news was, that 6 of them had been killed in a fight which ensued.

The Indians had not been shipped from Tampa Bay, but a letter from Fort Holmes, 3d inst., says: Gen. Amistad has 380 men, women and children in at Tampa, who are to embark for Arkansas on or before the 10th inst. They are closely guarded night and day by a company of Infantry, and half a company of Dragoons, so that they cannot escape. Two tried it, and were shot down and bayoneted—one killed instantly and the other died from his wounds.

Distilleries.—Neither New Jersey nor Delaware have a single distillery within their limits. How much vice and crime, and poverty and misery, would be prevented if such establishments were entirely unknown in the United States.

Tavern Keepers.—There is a bill before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, providing that tavern keepers shall publish their application for license, with the names of those recommending them.

An Opium Eater.—A woman in Boston, addicted to opium eating, has been committed, at her own and her husband's request, for two years to the House of Correction, that she may have an opportunity of subduing her depraved appetite.

Value of the Property of Great Britain.—Ricardo estimates the whole value of property in the British Empire at £3,000,000,000. G. R. Porter's tables for 1833, make it £3,660,000,000. The gross annual income is estimated by the latter at £514,000. The property owned by the nobility amounts to £100,000,000.

Gov. Page has been re-elected Governor of New Hampshire, and the Van Buren Congress ticket is also elected, as was expected.

Stenography Done Up.—An English paper gives the following notice of an important discovery which *if true*, would surpass that of Mr. Daguerre. It is, indeed, no less than a plan of rendering the vibrations of *sound permanently visible!*

A most ingenious and valuable discovery has just been made by Mr. Southworth, of Cheetham street, Manchester, by means of which an individual, although unacquainted with the art of writing, is enabled to take down the speech even of the most rapid speaker; and what is yet more surprising, in such a way as to *indicate the peculiar emphasis with which it may be delivered.* As the inventor has not yet secured a patent, all that we are at present enabled to state is, that it bears some analogy to photogenic drawing. It is well known in the latter case, that when a substance properly prepared is presented to objects illuminated by the rays of the sun, it receives a distinct and faithful impression of them, which is afterwards rendered permanent by suitable chemical agents.—So also the present discovery consists of a piece of mechanism, as susceptible of impression of sounds as the tympanum of the ear, which impression remains permanent, and is as perfectly legible as the clearest typography.

Distilleries.—Mr. Laing, in his "Tour in Sweden," lately published in England, informs us that there are in that kingdom 120,000 distilleries, many of them on a small scale and in private families. The consumption of spirits in 1786 amounted in Sweden and Finland anually to 5,400 000 kanns. At the present time in Sweden alone, the anual consumption is 22,000, 000 kanns. The temperance reform was never more needed in any country.

A new counterfeit $5 note on the Bank of Syracuse has just made its appearance. It is said to be an excellent imitation, but can be detected from the circumstance that the engravers names are printed "Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, New York," instead of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch," as in the genuine—the character "&" being left out entirely.

Senators Clay and King.—An altercation having occurred some days since in Senate between these gentlemen, a challenge was sent by Mr. King and accepted by Mr. Clay. After much delay, and great anxiety being felt on the subject, we learn that the matter has been adjusted.

After the Senate opened on Monday last, Mr. Preston rose and remarked upon the deep regret felt by himself and others at the collision which had taken place in the Senate between two of its most distinguished members. But he believed that the difficulty had arisen from a misconception on the part of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr Clay) as to what was said by the Senator, from Alabama (Mr. King). He had it from an undoubted source that there was no intention on the part of the Senator from Alabama to wound the feelings of the Senator from Kentucky. He expressed a hope, therefore, that the unhappy differences might soon be settled to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

Mr. Clay then said that although he had misconceived the tenor of the remarks of the Senator from Alabama, and had acted on the belief that there was an intention to wound him, yet being more prompt to repair than to repel an injury, he would say that he was now convinced that the Senator from Alabama had no design to insult him; and he now cheerfully took back all that he had said in reply. A burst of applause followed Mr. Clay's remarks.

Mr. King rose and stated, in substance, that he hoped his course here had been always marked by forbearance and courtesy; and, in reference to this matter, he would, after the frank declaration of the Senator, say that he had never meditated or uttered any thing intended to be insulting to him or disparaging of him. Mr. Clay then advanced towards Mr. King, and offered his hand, which was most cordially received. The galleries and lobbies then set up a shout of applause, which was not checked.

The steamboat Swiss Boy was snagged and sunk a few days since, on her downward passage to Mobile, laden with cotton.

At the commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, on the 6th inst. the degree of M. D. was conferred on 57 gentlemen.

MARRIED,

In De Ruyter, on the 16th inst. by Rev. Mr. Ainsworth, Mr. Wm. JENNINGS, of Lenox, to Miss HARRIET E. LESUER, of the former place.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of R. P. Babcock $1,37 cr. self $2,25 vol. 1 Brayton Babcock, $1,12 1-2 vol. 1. $1 vol. 2. Oliver Curtis, $8, cr. Edwin Kelsey, Nathan Rogers. 1st. Clark Rogers. Susan Curtis, each $2, vol. 2. C. M. Lewis, $2,25 cr. Daniel Williams, vol. 1. of G. Barber. vol. 1.$1, of J. Greene, $4,22 cr. E.G. Potter, $2,22 H. Crandall. $2 vol. 2. of A. D. Babcock, $1, of H. Colgrove, $2, of J. R. Irish, $10, cr. G. Sherman L. Maxson jr. and T. Lewis $2, each vol. 2. Daniel Maxsou, $2,25 vol. 1. for Hand Bills, $2. M. Greene, $2,25 vol. 1. G. Sherman, $2.25 vol. 1. of W. B. Gillett, $12, cr. Isaac Clawson, Nehemiah F, Randolph, Samuel Dunham, John D. F. Randolph. Jeremiah Dunham, Jacob Martin, each $2,25 vol. 1. $1, before rec'd ,50 retained.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Zeno Allen, P. M. Joseph Jeffry P. M. (E. Bee was credited at the time) W. B. Gillett, C. M. Lewis. S. S. Streeter P. M. (the requested arrangements are made) Jas. R. Irish (your requests are all attended to) Another Subscriber (next week. too late for this) D. Coon rec'd. some time since and accidentally mislaied, containing the death of Thompson W. Stillman &c. if Brother Coon will furnish us the contents of the letter again he may do so at our charge.

DIED,

In Genesee, Jan. 20th ALANSON ABEL BABCOCK, aged 3 years 17 days, son of Dea. Peleg Babcock.

Feb. 2nd LUCINDA, wife of Peleg Babcock, in her 37th year. She had been for a number of years a worthy member of the 1st S. D. B. Church in Genesee, and died after a short but severe sickness; leaving an affectionate husband and 7 small Children to mourn her loss.

"She has gone to the grave; but we'll not deplore her,
Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb;
The Saviour has pass'd through the portals before her:
The light of his love was her lamp through the gloom.

She has gone to the grave: we no longer behold her,
Nor walk the rough path of the world by her side
But the wide arms of mercy, were spread to enfold her:
And sinners may hope since the sinless have died.

She has gone to the grave; and its mansions forsaking,
Perhaps her tried spirit in doubt lingered long;
But the sunshine of heaven beamed bright on her waking,
The song which he heard was the seraphim's song.

She has gone to the grave; but 'tis wrong to deplore her,
Since God was her ransom, her guardian, her guide.
He gave her; he took her: and soon he'll restore her,
Where death has no sting, since the Saviour has died."

In Genesee. March 3d ORVILLE EVERETT, son of Asa and Emma Langworthy. aged 14 months and 3 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED ACADEMY,

AND

TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

ENCOURAGED by the liberal patronage of the surrounding country, the Trustees hope to meet all reasonable expectations of their patrons by increasing the facilities of intellectual improvement.

The Academic Year for 1841—2 is divided into four terms of 11 weeks each, opening, viz:

1st,—Wednesday. April 28.
2nd.—Wednesday, Aug. 18.
3d,—Wednesday, Nov. 10.
4th,—Wednesday, Feb. 3

Familiar Lectures may be expected, as occasion may require, from the Principal, Mr. W. C. KENYON, and during the *fall* term by J. R. IRISH, on THE ART OF TEACHING.

TUITION—Varying with Studies, from $2,50 to $3,50.

BOARD—According to accommodations from $1 to $1,25.

M. GREEN,
A. BURDICK, 3d, } *Trustees.*
J. R. IRISH,

Alfred, March 17th, 1841.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

EDWIN P. BLY,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of De Ruyter and the public generally, that he has for sale Books of most kinds and descriptions usually called for in any Book Store. The following are a few, viz:—Davies Geometry, do. Surveying, do. Algebra, do. Arithmetic, do. First Lessons in Arithmetic. Also, almost all kinds of Latin, Greek and Italian, Olney's Geography & Atlas, Burnet's Geography of the Heavens.

Common Schools can be supplied with Books for a Library.

BOOK BINDING

Done in a neat and durable manner, and as cheap as can be done in any other place, at the sign of the Mammoth Book—No. 3, Albany St., De Ruyter.

De Ruyter, November 1st, 1840. 35tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

Immortality.

[From the German.]

Hark to the sea wave ringing sound!
The awful storm's wild roar we hear:
Poor trembling man appears this hour,
They prey of passion's evil power,
The vivid lightning darts around;
The lordly lion flies in fear.
Whose sin-fed phantoms of affright,
Add terror to the gloom of night.

Let mountains worn by ages, send
Through all their caves the howl of dread.
Let shaken earth asunder rend,—
Man calm beside the gulph should tread,
The beast by flight its weakness shows,
But deeply on the life that glows,
So brightly in the human breast
Is immortality impressed.

O man, though force may shake to dust
Thy dwelling place of living clay;
Never through fear forsake thy trust,
Or turn from duty's call away.
The murderer's steel with crimson stain
Marks but the outer being slain;
And though in ruins that may fall,
The spirit triumphs over all.

On then with zeal and courage high,
Though death-armed dangers may oppose;
And dare, when duty prompts, to die:
'Twill give life's day a glorious close.
Earth can but kindred earth entomb:
As leaves shook off in summer bloom,
Upon the lap of earth decay,
So melts the outer man away.

Upward towards Truth's eternal sun,
Up to fair virtue's home on high;—
To bowers, where perfect Love is known,
The Christian turns the spirit eye,
Virtue, and Truth, and perfect Love,
Gladden the faithful soul above;—
Where God his paradise has made,
And neither clouds nor sorrows shade.

Then though by life storms fiercely driven,—
Though violence thy path attend,—
A voice comes whispering from heaven,—
"Man thou shalt conquer in the end."
For when thy dust with dust shall lie,
Thine are the glorious halls on high;
And death, on eagle wings shall bear,
The ever living Spirit there.   N.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE TRIAL.

Feb. 20, 1841, the trial, on the appeal, commenced before the Supreme Court, which meets under the Senate Chamber in the right wing of the Capitol.

Mr. Baldwin read his motion to dismiss the appeal, on the ground, 1. That the United States have no right, by their Constitution or laws, or the law of nations, to take an appeal, or to take any proceedings to procure the surrendering of the respondents as slaves; 2. That there was no demand made by the Spanish minister for them as slaves, and no appearance authorised by him, or on his behalf, against them as slaves; 3. That the United States Government had no right to surrender them for trial; 4. And that, in any view, the appeal could not be tried here, because the several appellees [the Africans] were not, individually, of the value of $2000.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ARGUMENT.

On Monday, the Attorney General briefly recapitulated the evidence and the substance of the decree of the Court below, and then stated the points which he considered to be established. They were, that the vessel and cargo at Havana were the ascertained property of Spanish subjects; that slavery is allowed there, and slaves are property; that these particular negroes were there certified by the Governor General, the highest official authority on the Island, to be *ladinos*, and the property of Ruiz and Montez, who had a regular permit to ship them on board the Amistad. This vessel, thus certified, and the negroes in charge of the persons certified to be their owners, were regularly cleared, with the proper papers. Here then was the complete documentary evidence of property, ascertained by the highest official evidence. On the 26th of August, the vessel not having changed in any respect her natural character, her papers all on board, and the certified owners of these negroes on board, and in possession of the property which they were thus officially shown to be entitled to hold by the laws of Cuba, were taken possession of by a public armed vessel of the United States, and delivered to the proper tribunal. At this point, the minister of Spain interferes, and demands that, according to the provisions of the treaty, the vessel, cargo and negroes shall be delivered to his charge for the owners.

The only inquiries, then, are, I. Whether due and sufficient proof has been made of the property in the vessel, cargo and negroes. And—

2. Have the United States a right to interfere, as they have done in this case, to obtain the restoration of this property to its owners.

Sufficient Proof that the Slaves were Property.

He argued that due and sufficient proof of property has been made to authorize the restoration of this property.—Property in slaves is held as completely in Cuba as in any one of the United States—and if they are property of Spanish subjects, they must be given up under the treaty of 1795, the same as any other property, on proof of ownership.—The certificate of the Governor General, that they are slaves, and are the property of the persons named as owners, is conclusive on this point. He is the highest functionary known to the laws of the land, and as such, his public acts are to be received as evidence of any facts certified by him, within the scope of his authority. Commerce would be at an end, if countries were to refuse full faith to the official documents of the proper authorities of other countries. The question whether these authorities have acted right or wrong cannot be raised here. If it is ascertained by the proper certificate that they have acted within the scope of their authority whether they be judicial, executive, or any other public functionary, makes no difference. How could the tribunals of our country enquire into the local laws and municipal regulations of another? This doctrine is sustained by the whole course of judicial decisions, both in this Court and elsewhere. This Court has sustained the decrees of foreign Courts, on matters before them, whether this Court deemed the decree right or wrong. The principles so well established on this point can apply to no case more fully than to the present. Here is exactly the evidence that ought to be had, the papers are such as the parties were bound to have, and they are therefore conclusive. The evidence is found by the District Court to be sufficient to establish the right of property in the vessel and the goods; why is it not then in regard to the negroes. It was sufficient in the Island of Cuba, and therefore ought to be received as sufficient here. It is a settled principle of Admiralty proceedings, that the best evidence to be had is the documents accompanying the property, and the Courts will always look to that as conclusive, where they are regular.

The learned Attorney argued further, that there is no different rule of evidence in the case of slave property and any other, that it must have been the understanding of both nations, by the 9th Article of the Treaty, that slaves were to be restored as any other property; that this Court cannot look behind the certificate of the Governor General to ascertain whether the negroes are recently imported from Africa, that if they are so imported, they yet are not free by Spanish laws until judicially "declared free" by the proper Spanish tribunal, that the allegation of fraud in obtaining the certificate cannot be made here. But if you go behind the certificate, there is no evidence but hearsay, Dr. Madden's deposition is chiefly hearsay, and has been contradicted in several important particulars, is it upon such grounds that the Court will set aside the official records of foreign countries?

Should the President Interfere?

On the point whether the Executive had a right to interfere, at the request of the public functionary of Spain, the Attorney General urged, first, that the Executive was bound to interfere, because it was in the execution of a treaty stipulation, and the Executive was the proper organ of the government to see to the execution of treaty stipulations.—If called upon to restore property, the President was bound to take measures for that purpose. And if he found it in custody of the Courts, he was bound to go to the Court and present the evidence, and require the decision of the Court. As to the decree of the Court below, it was clearly wrong in awarding salvage on the vessel and cargo, because the treaty is express that property shall be restored entire and without diminution, and therefore no citizen of the United States had any right of salvage under such circumstances. The treaty was as effective as any Act of Congress, because all treaties are declared by the Constitution to be the supreme law of the land. And in regard to the negroes, the decree is erroneous, because they are fully shown to be property of Spanish subjects, and ought to have been restored as such, on due proof.

Mr. Gilpin closed at twenty minutes past one, and the remainder of the setting was occupied by Mr. Baldwin, on behalf of the Africans, in urging the motion to dismiss the appeal.

MR. BALDWIN'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Baldwin, in opening his argument, said that in appearing on behalf of these humble Africans, whom he represented, and who are contending for freedom and life, with two powerful governments arrayed against them, it was a source of high gratification that the question will be heard and tried in a court which is high above the influence of Executive power or popular prejudice. By its very constitution, it is exempt from all the importations to which, under other circumstances, Courts are subject; imputations such as he regretted to say, have been most unjustly cast in certain quarters, on the Hon. Judge of the District Court in Connecticut, before whom this cause was first tried. In a case of this kind, involving the destiny of thirty-six unhappy men, cast by Providence on our shores, under circumstances calculated to excite the sympathies of all to whom the facts are truly known, he was very sorry that attempts should have been made, here, on the very eve of the trial before the Court of dernier resort, to disturb the course of justice, by appeals to local prejudices and sectional interests, and especially that even the official gazette of the government had stooped to publish the imputations upon judicial functionaries, and appeals to prejudice, represented as coming from one of the most commanding minds of the country, calculated to impair the confidence of our own and other nations in the purity and impartiality of this high tribunal. And, what seemed still more grievous, that the accredited minister of a foreign government should, on the very day in which it was expected that this case would come to a hearing before the Judiciary, communicate to the Executive Department of our government, an article from a Spanish newspaper, to have it published to the world, charging upon these unfortunate men the most atrocious crimes, with the intent to have them regarded as monsters in human shape. I do not mention these things, said Mr. B., because I fear their effect upon this Court, but because it is my duty thus publicly to reprobate a course of proceeding calculated to impair that just confidence which the country has ever been accustomed to repose in the decisions of this Court.

This case said he is one of deep interest, from its circumstances, and is felt as such throughout our whole country, and almost through the civilized world, so extensively have the circumstances become known. But it has an interest on other grounds to our citizens. It has perverted the question of power on the part of the Executive, in a manner that has filled men in one portion of the country with alarm and anxiety. It is the first time, since the government was formed, founded as it is on the principles of the revolution, that all men are created equal, and have from the Creator certain inalienable rights, formed expressly to establish justice,—it is the first time that the Executive has appeared in court, litigating and appealing from court to court, to consign human beings to slavery. Can the government thus appear before the courts for such an object? I deny it, and trust the courts will not sanction the interference.

Review of the Facts.

Before proceeding to argue the motion to dismiss the appeal of the United States, he would advert to the facts, as they appear on record. It appears that the schooner Amistad arrived in the waters of the United States, in Long Island Sound, in the possession of the appellees, who are all admitted on the record to be native Africans, recently from Africa. The papers of the vessel show that when she left Havana, there were on board of her fifty-four *passengers*, of whom the appellees were apart, who were taken on board as slaves, as slaves under the color of two custom house permits, describing them by Spanish names, and as the property of Ruiz and Montez. They were libelled as property by Lt. Gedney, and claimed as property by Ruiz and Montez, and all the parties in interest were thus regularly before the court, by admiralty proceedings in a condition to litigate their respective claims. In this stage of the case, the United States came in and alleged that the Spanish Minister had made a demand, &c,, "which claim was now pending upon the United States," and praying the Court, if the slaves were found to be the property of Spanish subjects, to do what was necessary to keep the public faith inviolate, or if they should be found to have been brought in by an infraction of our laws against the slave trade, then that they should be delivered to the President to be sent back. The Court, after a patient investigation, found the facts to be, in all material points, as had been set forth in the plea of the Africans, and that they were entitled to be free; but as it appeared that Ruiz and Montez, in steering the vessel for the United States, had in view the preservation of their property in the slaves, it was adjudged that they were guilty of violating the slave trade act and so the Africans were placed at the disposal of the President. The claim of Lt. Gedney was dismissed, and that of Ruiz and Montez, with costs, and the first part of the claim of the United States. From this decree neither Gedney nor Ruiz nor Montez, nor the Spanish minister acting for them, has taken an appeal. Nobody has appealed but the United States.

Now said Mr. B., what has become of Ruiz and Montez? They submitted to the jurisdiction of the District Court,.—No principles is better settled in admiralty practice, than that a party in court is bound by the decree, unless he appeals. The question whether these Africans are the property of Ruiz and Montez, lies at the foundation of all the proceedings, at the foundation of the claim of the United States; the District Court have decided that the property is not in Ruiz and Montez and they have acquiesced, by not taking an appeal.

ARGUMENT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT'S INTERFERENCE.

What right had the Executive to interfere? The whole case was fully in the hands of the judiciary, it was the duty of the Court to decide, and to see that justice was done, the parties in interest were all there; where, then, is the law which authorizes the Executive to interfere, to appear before our judicial tribunals, and make itself a party in questions involving individual rights?

But suppose the Executive had a right to appear in a private litigation as to property, has it a right to intefere for the re-capture and surrender of fugitive slaves who have come without wrong into the territory of a free State? Was this the object for which the free States joined in framing our Constitution of government? Did they ever consent to such an object? This whole matter was wisely left to the States, AND TO THEM ALONE. The government of the Union has no power to establish slavery in a State where it does not exist, nor to give extra-territorial force to the slave laws of a foreign nation within the bounds of a free State. I speak not of cases where slaves in possession of their owners are driven into our ports by stress of weather and remain in the possession of their owners, that the government should interfere to set them at liberty, as was done at Bermuda.—That is not this case. These slaves did not come here in the possession of Ruiz & Montez, but in the full possession of their liberty, with Ruiz & Montez in subjection to them And now the claim of the United States, is, that the Executive is bound to enter upon the territory of the free State of New-York, by its naval officers, and seize these men, and carry them by force into another district, and re-enslave them for the benefit of Spanish negro-dealers. The vessel had been taken by force out of the hands of Spanish subjects, was not sailing under Spanish colors, had lost its national character, and was in the full possession of the Africans. What right had Lieut. Gedney to seize it or them? That seizure was wrong, not to Ruiz and Montez, not to Spain, but to the Africans, who were in possession, and had committed no crime for which they were amenable to our authorities.

If Cinquez when he landed on the shore of New-York was free by the laws of that State, can the U. S. interfere and change his relations and make him a slave? This is on the supposition that the Africans had been domiciled in a Spanish colony, and were actual slaves by the laws of Spain. But the record shows that they were recently from Africa, and therefore never were subject to those laws. Yet we are asked, as an act of *comity*, to suppose that there might be some law by which they could be held as property in Cuba. Slavery, as recognized by Admiralty courts, is purely local, in the territory where it is established, but there is no country now, where recently imported Africans are recognized as slaves.

To the argument that the treaty required the surrender of "merchandize," Mr. B. made a most conclusive and elaborate reply. The same clause is in our treaty with Tripoli. Would a citizen of Tripoli be allowed to hold his white slaves in our courts under that clause? It may be well doubted whether it was ever within the power of the treaty-making department of our government to establish such a right. The fraudulent nature of the transaction at the Havana Custom House, in first shipping the negroes as *ladinos* with Spanish names, to evade the local laws, and then clearing them as "passengers for the Government," to elude the British cruisers, was strongly argued. But I cannot give even an outline of what is by general consent acknowledged to have been one of the most complete, finished, conclusive legal arguments ever made before that Court. I felt that it was an honor to any country and her courts an honor to the science of law and to the jurisprudence of Christian nations, that a foundation was laid for such an argument.

Mr Baldwin closed about twenty minutes after three o'clock, by paying a deserved tribute to the illustrous individual who was to present the remainder of the topics in the case;—who, after having filled the highest office in this or any nation, thought it yet a higher honor to appear in vindication of the rrghts of these unhappy foreigners the honor of the country and the character of our free institutions.

(*Remainder Next Week.*)

Mother's Department.

A MOTHER'S TEARS.

There is a sweetness in a mother's tears when they fall on the face of a dying babe, which no eye can behold with a heart untouched. It is holy ground upon which the unhallowed foot of profanity dares not encroach. Infidelity itself is silent and forbears her mocking—and here woman shows not her weakness but her strength, it is strength of attachment which man never can feel. It is perennial; dependent on no climate, no changes, no soil, but alike in storms as in sunshine, it knows no shadow of turning. A father, when he sees his child going down the dark valley, may weep when the shadow of death has fully come over him, and the last departing knell falls on his ear, may say,—"I will go down to the grave for my son in mourning," but he turns away—in the hurry of business, the tear is wiped, and though when he returns to his fireside the sportive laugh comes up to his remembrance, the succeeding day blunts the poignancy of his grief, and it finds no permanent seat.—Not so with her who has nursed the tender blossom. It lives in the heart where it was first entwined in the dreary hour of night. She sees its playful mirth, or hears its plaintive cries—she "seeks in the morning," and she goes to the grave to weep there. Its little toys are carefully laid aside as mementos to keep continually alive that thrilling anguish which the dying struggle and sad look produced, though grief, like a canker worm may be gnawing at her vitals, yet she finds a luxury in her tears, and sweetness in her sorrow, which none but a mother ever tested.—*Sylvester's Reporter.*

FAITH OF AN INDIAN MOTHER.

If a mother lost her babe, she would cover it with bark, and envelope it anxiously in the beaverskins. At the burial place she would put by its side its cradle, its beds, and its rattles; and, as a last service of maternal love, would draw milk from her bosom in a cup of bark and burn it on the fire, that her infant might still find nourishment on its solitary journey to the land of shades. Yet the new born babe would be buried not as usual on a scaffold, but by the way side, so that its spirit might secretly steal into the bosom of some passing matron, and be born again under happier auspices.

On burying her daughter, the Chippewa mother adds, not snow shoes, and beads, and moccasins only, but (sad emblem of woman's lot in the wilderness!) the carrying-belt and paddle. "I know my daughter will be restored to me," she once said, as she clipped a lock of hair as a memorial; "by this lock of hair I shall discover her, for I shall take it with me,"—alluding to the time when she too with her carrying-belt and paddle, and the little relic of her child, should pass through the grave to the dwelling place of her ancestors.—BANCROFT.

THE TRULY GREAT MIND.

To the really great mind, the most serious obstacles are but stepping stones to facilitate its upward rising—the rounds in the ladder by which it ascends to an elevation at once beautiful and sublime. It feeds opposition, it courts danger, it smiles at the petty shafts of envy, and heeds not the hissing of the serpent, scandal. These it knows and *feels* are but temporary—Truth is immortal, and grounded by TRUTH, is will triumph over all obstacles that may be placed in its onward and upward career. And though it may not assume its true position here—is there not a hereafter? The truly great mind, then is not over anxious for success in "the life that now is"—for if it have hope only in the present life, it is of all things the most miserable, but it looks to the future, and rests calmly secure in the bosom of the Infinite. All matter, all evil shall pass away, but the soul and the good shall live forever!—*Bay State Dem.*

CONSISTENCY IN THE FAMILY.

Let a parent be particularly on his guard against his faults and weaknesses when in the bosom of his family. Few of us, I conceive, are unconscious of having been sometimes taken by surprise on the entrance of a friend, of having felt that it was necessary to recall both the mind and the face to greater serenity and benignity, in order to receive him properly. Now can we seriously think, that a heart and countenance unfit for our friend, was fit for our children, who surrounded us before his arrival? Can we estimate the mischief which such moral deformity, placed before the eyes in the person of their father or mother, may produce?

VENTILATION OF SCHOOL-ROOMS.—After all that has been said about the necessity of a supply of fresh air for school-rooms, we constantly find cases in which it is shamefully overlooked. The teachers who are in the room from the opening of the school, do not perceive the process of corruption which the atmosphere is undergoing. But the visiter who enters during the services from the fresh air, feels at his first entrance that he inhales a pernicious and disagreeable fluid. Where the school is kept in a close room, there should be an arrangement by which a constant supply of air from without can be distributed through the apartment, and this can very easily be managed without creating a draught, or making the room too cold. Our city Sunday-school rooms are almost always too warm, as well as close, especially those which are subjected to the modern improvement (!!) of cellar furnaces.—And, to make the matter worse, the female pupils commonly sit the whole time in the same clothing that they put on for the street,—cloaks, tippets, scarfs, over-shoes, &c. Who can wonder that children, under these circumstances become languid and dull?

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPRINT OF THE OLD DIVINES.

THIS work willbe devoted to the publication of Argumentsr Soummaries of the Sermons and Discourses of the most eminent British Divines,—a complete collection of whose invaluable writings in some instances scarce, in others voluminous and expensive, is rarely to be found in the libraries of the Clergy, while our great public repositories themselves are not unfrequently deficient in this branch of literature.

These Skeletons which are intended as models of Scripture argumentation and composition, selected from the writings of the most distinguished ornaments of the Church, will be found highly acceptable to Clergymen, and more particularly useful to the young Divine, whose studies they are well calculated to facilitate by perusal and consultation.

The work will commence with Summaries of the Discourses of *Bishop Sherlock*, which will be followed by those of *Jeremy Taylor, Dr. Barrow, Tillotson, Beveridge, S. Clark, Jewell, Jortin, Ogden, Powell, Fawcett, Cabrnock, Hooper, Bull, Leighton, Hopkins, Horne, Maclauren, South, Secker, &c. &c.*

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"The mode pursued is to present the skeleton of the discourse only, retaining the order, the arguments and, as it were, the key notes of the original. By this means a great saving of space and money is effected. Judging from the specimen before us, the work will be carefully and skillfully done. The abridgment reads continuously, and preserves the effect of a whole."—*Spectator.*

The above very valuable work, which has been highly commended by Ministers and Religious Press in Great Britain, the subscriber proposes to republish in this country, if sufficient encouragement is given

The work was originally published by A. J. Valpy, A. M,, editor of the Family Classical Library, Greek Septuagint, &c. &c.—and edited by Rev. T. R. Hughes, B. D., Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough—late Christian Advocate at Cambridge, Editor of the Continuation of Hume and Smollet's History of England from the reign of George the 2d, to 1835, Author of Travels in Greece, &c. &c. The well established literary reputation of the original editor and publisher will no doubt be a sufficient guaranty that the abridgement has been executed with skill and fidelity.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be commenced as soon as 300 subscribers are obtained.

2. It will be printed on paper of very superior quality with type and page similar to the North American Review.

3. It will be Issued quarterly, each number to contain at least, 132 pages, making a volume of 528 octavo pages, anually, with a Title Page, and an Index containig a list of texts, subjects, &c.

4. Price $2 a year, payable on the reception of the 1st number.

5. The work will commence with the republication of the valuable Sermons and Discourses of Sherlock, which will be followed with those of Jeremy Taylor, or Dr. Barrow. *The first year will contain the whole of Sherlock and Taylor, or Sherlock and Barrow.*

N. B. As the proposals for republshing the above work originates in a want frequently expressed by ministers, no agents will be appointed, as those wishing for the work, by writing a line something similar to the following and getting the Postmaster to sign and frank it, can forward their orders free of expense;—

By request of (here inser your own name,) forward you his name as a subscriber to the "Reprint of the Old Divines." You will direct his copy to (here give your Post Office address.) signed,
——— ———, P. M.

It will be understod that no money is expected with the orders for the work, as it will not be published unless 300 subscribers are obtained. It s hoped, however, that so many as design to subsdribe for it, will forward their names immediately. As the number of copies issued will depend upon the number of copies ordered, ministers will perceive the necesity of ordering the work at the commencement.

LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Officers of Literary and Theological Institutions, who may receive this Prospectus, are respectlully requested to hand it to some active young man, who will exert himself to obtain a list of subscribers in the Institution; and Students, and Beneficiaries of the Episcopal, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, and christian, Education Societies, will be furnished with the work on the following very low terms, viz: two copies for $3, or seven copies for $10, and a copy gratis to the individual acting as agent.

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TO CHURCH MEMBERS.

Dear Brethren—If the circumstances of your pastor will not allow him to suboribe for the proposed work, will you not supply him? At small expense you can make him a very acceptable present. Just call upon him, and if he does not take the work, supply him with it, and thus benefit both him and yourselves.

WANTED—Any quantity of RAGS wanted in exchange for BOOKS, at the sign of the Mammoth Book, No. 3, Albany-st.
De Ruyter, Dec. 16, 1840.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GOOD assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, just received, and for sale at this office. Register Office, Feb. 19, 1841.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞ A certain cure in all cases ☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

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For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6
S. D. DELLAY.

Medicines! Medicines!!

TO FAMILIES.

S. D. DELLAY, would call the attention of families to some of the most speedy and effectual remedies which have ever before been offered to the public; for the sale of which he has lately been appointed sole agent of this place—among which may be found

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s
MOTHER'S RELIEF.
JAYNE'S INVALUABLE INDIAN EXPECTORANT—
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A HIGHLY VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

FOUND.

ONE Keg of dried PLUMS, on the Turn-Pike near my house, one and a half miles west of this Village. The owner can have them by calling and paying the expenses of this advertisement which is $1.
3w3.   ELIAS BENJAMIN.
De Ruyter March 15, 1841.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
GEO. W. SUTTON.
De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

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BY
JAMES BAILEY.

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C Pennington

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II.—NO. 5.] [WHOLE NO. 57.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., SIXTH-DAY, APRIL 2, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Development of Mind and the Progress of Science.

BY DOCT. H. S. CRANDALL.

When we look back upon the past, and arrange in regular order and succession the various and diversified effects resulting from the development of *Mind* and the progress of Science, from the earliest ages of which we have a history down to the present time, we are filled with wonder and admiration. Mankind, in ancient or antediluvian times, when compared to those of modern days in relation to the Arts and Sciences, bore no more analogy than does an infant to adult age, or to manhood. The human mind lay enshrouded in the dark grottoes of ignorance and superstition; and, like the golden ore in the mines of the earth, latent and unknown. But when we view the contrast at the present day, of which we all are witnesses, we are led to enquire, How shall this phenomena be explained? *We* may solve the question by supposing that whatever superstition and ignorance may have enshrouded the human mind in the more dark and benighted ages of the world, it has ever been struggling to be free. And whenever these strictures have been measurably removed, we see it on the wing, and soaring to higher, and *still* higher degrees in the scale of moral and intellectual improvement, and exploring the previously unknown regions of Philosophy, and bringing back the richest trophies of Scientific Knowledge to the world of mankind, for their benefit and improvement.—And for the last two centuries it has been marching onward in all the majesty of Mind, overcoming the remaining impediments to its progress, and approximating nearer, and still nearer to the goal of human attainments. But we can see in tracing history back but a few centuries, that accidental and providential circumstances have done very much to impede the progress of Science; although heathenish darkness and superstition have been measurably, or entirely removed from many nations of the globe. "Greece, lovely Greece! the land of scholars and the nurse of arms, where and what is she"? She has long since vanished before a conquering foe, and with her smouldering towers and leveled walls, lay her pride and literary glory. Had she, with Rome, and other nations of literary renown been permitted to have moved on uninterrupted in the road of Science, where should we now behold them? We should behold them on the pinnacle of fame. We should see the light of Science radiating from them to the remotest corners of the earth. But they, with their sons of Science, have descended upon the roll of those that *were*, but *are* not. Yet their memories live, and will live *on* to all future generations, lasting monuments of intellectual improvement, and the perfections of Art.

For the last half century, the improvement of Art, and the development of Mind have been advancing in our own native, happy America, with rapid strides. Here, where not a century ago was nought to be seen but one vast wilderness, inhabited by the savage Indians and wild beasts, only, we now behold the broad fields, shorn of their forests by the ingenuousness of Art, yielding their abundant harvest to the worthy hand of industry. Here, we now behold the towering domes and lofty spires, peering their heads above the numerous villages and cities which are so thickly interspersed throughout our wide-spreading country. Here, we can look with profound admiration on the deep-rooted pillars of civil and religious liberty, and enjoy all the blessings which are common to a civilized and enlightened people. Yes, here, when we turn the eyes of our Mind to the East, North, South, or West, they are every where met by countenances beaming with intelligence, and minds, too, whose strength and caliber can not be surpassed by men of any country in the world. Here, the Arts and Sciences have been carried to as high a degree of perfection as our parent, England, can boast; and, perhaps, can not be rivalled by any nation or people now living. Should we be so happy, as a nation, as not to meet with the destroying pestilence—the sweeping conflagration—or any unforeseen calamity, What great and glorious advances may we not anticipate in the future? May we not confidentially anticipate the day when America's sons shall stand maximum on the universal roll of Science, when we shall behold our American Eagle soaring higher and *higher*, and serving as a beacon of emancipation and *liberty*—*buoyed* up by a free people, whose happiness and intelligence shall be the glory of the world?

Yes, if we let our motto be, "upward and onward," these high distinctions are ours—they are already within our reach, and we have only, with an undying grasp, to lay hold of the means of improvement which are so abundantly spread out before us, and we shall, ere we find ourselves on the tower of Science, where, with one glance, we may scan and comprehend the universal world, look down with dignity and proud indignation upon those who have persecuted us, and who would tramel the expansive power of our minds, and trample under foot our civil and religious liberties.

In view of these facts, What American's bosom, that is in possession of one spark of patriotism, or philanthropy, that does not swell with love of country, and heave with buoyant hopes of continued happiness and future greatness, and begin at once to burst asunder the remaining shackles which confine the Mind, and prevent its growth and expansion? The fault can but be our own, if our civil and religious institutions are not preserved and perpetuated, for our strength lies in knowledge; and never was there a people under Heaven more highly favored with the means of knowledge than are we, and never were there stronger inducements, or more urgent claims held up before a people to make use of the means, than are presented to us at the present time. Then let us commence the work *now*, and stop not until the "Herculean task be done."

Leonards-Ville, N. Y.

For the Register.

Deacon's Office.

I consider the office of Deacon to be one of the most important, and the most responsible stations in the Church of Christ. It is one thing to obtain the title, and another thing to possess the true spirit that such ought. In our Churches, we have Deacons who are active, and are blessings to God's Zion; and we have men who possess the spirit of Deacons, and do the labor of Deacons, but do not possess the title by the Church, in their selection; such have been overlooked. In too many of our Churches we have Deacons in name, but as to action in the station in which they have been placed, they are delinquents.

By such, their work is not correctly understood, or else there is a willing ignorance exercised in regard to all its important relations. It is, truly, a solemn thought, that but very few among the many selections made, fill their office with any kind of efficiency. But the Deacons are not altogether to blame. Churches are censurable and will have to share in the guilt, for they have been actuated by sinister motives in making their selection, and have put men in stations for which they have no aptitude to fill, and, therefore, can not use the office *well*. Neither property, nor education, nor popularity, nor native talent, should be the hinge upon which the choice of Deacons should turn, although they might be desirable; but unless they possess the other graces as taught by Paul to Timothy, they will be more useful as private members, than to be public officers of God's Church. But we are aware that there are Deacons who use the office well, having first been proved. Such are to a Church a blessing that can hardly be appreciated.

But my brethren may wish to know how are we to know so as to distinguish the delinquent Deacon from those who are active. Many Deacons are at a loss to know what their duty is. There are many duties belonging to a Deacon of which he can not be at a loss, and unless he possess a willingness to be active in those of every day's observation, we must conclude that he is a delinquent. Such as are not given to much prayer and exhortation, who are seldom seen in the chambers of the sick and dying with the healing balm of consolation, who are seldom seen among the poor of the neighborhood, hunting out objects of charity, and to point the sinner to Jesus, and at prayer and Conference meetings. Such may be seldom seen, and when there, probably their voice but seldom *heard*. Such Deacons are very choice of their visits to their Pastor, and if they accidentally meet with him, any other subject is more pleasing than to enquire after his temporal wants, or those of his family. Indeed, so many of our Deacons are so busily engaged in the bustle of life, that but very few of them can spend a few hours of each week to their official duties, that they may be feeders of the flock, and thus have their own souls abundantly replenished.

I ask, how can Deacons who thus neglect their duty, purchase to themselves a good degree? How can they escape the disapprobation of the Church, of the frown of the Judge in the last day? There are many Deacons who are considered gifted in distributing the element at the communion, and having done this, suppose that their work is done until another communion season arrives. Such are mere drones in the Church, and she would be better without them. It would be well for our Deacons to imitate the pattern, and to study the rule as laid down by the Apostle Paul in his letter to Timothy.

For the benefit of my brethren, I would give my opinion relative to the work of a Deacon in the Church.

1. They were chosen by the request of the Apostles for the furtherance of the Gospel, that they might take upon them a part of the burden borne by the Apostles, so that they might give themselves entirely to the preaching of the word, and prayer.—Thus, it is not unlawful for a Minister to do the work of a Deacon so far as he can, and not infringe upon his ministerial duties. But there is no Gospel Minister who can not be more useful than to be loaded down with the temporalities of the Church. His time could be more profitably spent in study.

2. The Deacon is to superintend all the secular concerns of the Church, for, by virtue of his office, to him they are committed.

3. All the social religious meetings of the Church have special claims upon him, not only to be present, but to be active, and to labor to get others to attend. To visit his brethren occasionally, individually, and others. He should deem it to be his imperative duty, especially, to visit the delinquent members of the Church.

4. The Deacon should pay particular attention to all false reports, such as backbiting, or scandalizing any of the members of the Church, especially the Minister, and, if possible, stop its progress before it becomes a case of discipline. And such should consider themselves co-workers together with the Pastor, always to stand at his right hand, ready with him to engage in all good works. Great care should be taken by Churches in selecting their Deacons. They should be men of good experience—men of good attainments—men of strong minds, and of good judgment—of liberal and benevolent dispositions—of ardent piety—of unblemished character—of good report, and, above all things, *be sure to select a peace-maker*. Let them first be proved, and then let them use the office.

Who, then, is sufficient for these things? Not the prayerless—not the Covetous—not the proud and haughty, but such as are meek and lowly at heart—who are familiar with the prominent doctrines of the Bible—who lead a Godly and a Christian life. Such, in our opinion, are those who should fill the station of Deacons in the Church of God. G.

New Market, N. J., March 12th, 1841.

Temperance Department.

From the Canada Temperance Advocate.

A TRUE PASSAGE FROM THE LIFE OF A DRUNKARD.

It was Saturday night—the rain was falling in torrents—in a miserable dwelling, on an old broken chair, almost the only one the house contained, sat a tall yet bowed-down woman. She still retained enough of youth to show that she had once been beautiful, though now care-worn and emaciated. She was singing in a low, sweet, plantive voice, to a sickly, restless infant; another child, a little girl, sat on the floor, gazing wistfully up into her mother's face; and that patient, woe-worn mother smiled—smiled, to hide her tears as she stooped to smooth her cheek, and murmured, 'My darling, he will soon be here; and then my little one shall have her supper.' A few moments after, the latch was lifted. A slight, (and in spite of his tattered garments) a genteel looking boy entered. 'They will not let me have any more, dear mother,' said he, flinging down his ragged cap with an air of despondency: 'they say my father drinks, and there is little probability of their ever getting paid for what we *have had*;' and here the poor boy's voice faltered. The woman sat for some time in mute despair; at last she said, 'Well Edward, what is to be done? To-morrow is Sunday, and we must certainly starve, unless you go again to——,' she seemed almost afraid to say the word—'to your uncle's, and beg a few shillings: perhaps, if you tell him how absolute is our want, he will not, he can not refuse.' As his mother spoke, the boy's white cheek became instantly suffused with burning crimson; his large, dark, yet sunken eye, flashed, as he exclaimed vehemently, 'Never, mother, never! Oh! I would a thousand times sooner starve, beg, die! Oh! mother, do not *ask* me;' and he hid his face in the arm that rested on the table.—A long silence ensued, which was at last broken by the little girl: 'Mother, you said I should have some supper when Ned come back.' A low, suppressed sob was the only answer. The next instant the boy's head was raised, the cheek had settled to its ashy hue, the fiery light was quenched in his dark eye; and he stood at the woman's side, threw his arm around her neck, and stooping to kiss her prematurely furrowed brow, whispered, 'Forgive me, dear mother; I know not what I said. Oh! do not kill me by those tears, as if you had not misery enough without my increasing it. I will go this instant; and after all he cannot say more than he did the last time. Mother, look up; I will go.'—'Edward,' said the agitated woman, pressing him to her bosom, 'gladly, most gladly, would I lay down my *own* life to save my precious boy one pang, one moment's grief; but it is not for myself I ask you to do what I feel and know to be so humiliating, but for their sake, (and she glanced at the sleeping infant,) for *their* sake my boy will throw aside all selfish feeling; my Edward will, I know, do his duty." Another instant and she stood, or rather kneeled, *alone*. How long, how weary was the next hour to the bleeding heart of the anxious mother? How often did she rise, and, opening the door, peer into the darkness, or bend her ear in intense eagerness at every passing step? At last those loved feet approached; again the latch was raised, and again the boy appeared; but this time he brought joy and gladness. He did not tell his mother how he had again and again been spurned; how he had been taunted; how he had been told that the hard-earned bread of industry was not to be given to the drunken father and his lazy son; how he had borne all this opprobrium for her sake, and quelled his proud spirit, and on his knees sued again and again; and at last gained by his importunity, that which was denied to his misery. But the bright hectic spot that shame had called into his pale cheek, and that still burned there, told to that observant mother how great had been the mortification which the heroic boy had endured.

* * * * * *

All was silent in the low dwelling.—'Mother,' said the dying boy, 'raise my head and lay it once again on your bosom. Do you weep,' he said, after a short pause, and making a feeble effort to throw his arm around her neck, 'do you weep, dearest mother, that to-day you have a son on earth—to-morrow, one in heaven? Do you weep that I am leaving a world so full of wo—a world that you yourself are so weary of, for that bright heaven, that happy home, which we have so often talked about? The thought of parting from you is the only sting that death has for me. Oh! if I could but take you, sweet mother, with me? But you will soon come: you cannot stay without me.' Here his whisper became inaudible; his head pressed heavier on her bosom; a short gasp—a low sigh, and the unhappy woman clasped convulsively to her breast a lifeless corpse!

Many long hours had passed, yet that mother still hung motionless over her son; so still and immoveable was she, you might have imagined that she, too, had bid farewell to earthly sorrow. Presently the door was pushed violently open, and a man staggered into the room. He stood for some time glaring around him, as if endeavoring to remember where he was. At last he recognized his wife; and reeling towards here, he seized her arm, and pulled her rudely up. As he did so, a low agonized groan showed that she was awakened to consciousness; but as her eyes rested upon his face, a long, loud, appalling laugh rang through the cold dim room: then suddenly stopping, and laying one hand on the shoulder of the now sobered man, and with the other parting back the long black locks from the face of the dead child; 'Do you see him, Charles?' she exclaimed, 'do you see him? and do you know *who* has laid him in his early grave? Do you know who it was that clouded his young days with misery: that gave him for his portion here, poverty, and hardship, and shame; that filled his cup of life so full of bitterness, that at the first taste he turned with loathing from it, and pined and died? Need I tell you, man, murderer!' she shrieked, 'that it was a DRUNKEN FATHER?—need I tell you, that *you* have laid the head of your child in the dust, and broken the heart of your wife you had sworn to cherish?' then looking slowly and shudderingly round the dismal apartment, she sank again upon the body of her son. 'Oh! take me with you, my beautiful, my best: leave me not to this loneliness of heart—this living death. My boy, my Edward, take your wretched mother with you.'

And what were the drunkard's feelings during this scene? Did not his soul smite him? It did, it did. Most keenly did he feel the pangs of remorse; yet he rushed from the house, and *entered the first dram shop!!* 'Oh! thou invisible spirit of wine! if thou hast no other name to be known by, let us call thee, DEVIL!' E. D. J.

EFFECTS OF RUM.—A gentleman in this village, says the Springfield Gazette, not long since, was passing a drunkard's house, and heard a noise within that induced him to enter suddenly. The husband had his little child by the heels, and was just swinging it back, as if to dash its brains out against the chimney. His wife was struggling with him in agony, and imploring him not to murder the child!

What rumseller can have the heart to continue his traffic, when such are its horrible results?

Parent's Department.

THE TIME TO BEGIN.

One afternoon, in the autumn of 1839, I rode several miles to visit a family in a remote part of my parish. The mother, a son, and a daughter, were professedly pious. During the interview which I had with the mother—the other members of the family being absent, except two or three quite small children—various Christian duties were presented by one and the other, as subjects of conversation. At length the relation of parents to their children was spoken of. The mother evidently felt the importance of the subject. She was apparently endeavoring to train her children for the "skies." One question after another was proposed and answered. Among other things, the duty of praying for and *with* our children was referred to. "Mrs. M.," inquired I, 'Do you pray with your children?' The tear started in her eye as she replied, 'Ah no, sir, with my oldest I do not. I know it is my duty to pray with all my children; and I am sensible that the influence of a mother's prayers is great and lasting; but I have not the confidence to go forward in the performance of this duty.—This is just what they need; and the salutary effects of such an exercise would be felt and manifested by them, perhaps, when I should be in my grave: but the cross is great. I have not resolution to take it up. We have no morning nor evening prayers,' continued she, 'in our family; and I never set the chairs about the table, to sit down and take our meals, but I think of it. My husband sometimes expresses a faint hope in the Savior, but has never erected the family altar. Could I take my four oldest children into my chamber with me, and there wrestle with God for them, as did the mother of John Newton for her son, and as I trust I now sometimes do for those little ones on the hearth, and for them all, when in my closet alone, what a blessed thing it would be!' Her emotions nearly stopped her utterance, as she closed this sentence. 'O, that I had begun with my oldest children when they were *small*,' said she. 'That is the time to begin." Yes, thought I, *that is the time to begin.—Parent's Magazine.*

Religious Department.

ELEVEN REASONS FOR NOT ACCEPTING AN INVITATION TO A FASHIONARLE PARTY.

1. Because I have no desire to form intimacies with the fashionable world, to which Christians are forbidden to be conformed, and from which they are called to come out and be separate.

2. Because, as a Christian, I ought not, and cannot find pleasure in the displays of vanity, and in the frivolous conversation of those whose principal maxim is, "Let us eat, drink, and be merry."

3. Because in society I might insensibly imbibe the spirit of the world, which a Christian is commanded not to cherish.

4. Because it would induce late hours, and necessarily lead to the neglect or sleepy performance of family devotions.

5. Because it would tempt to undue indulgence of appetite, and perhaps excite a taste for luxuries which would endanger health, and lead to unnecessary expense.

6. Because I should find few, if any Christians there, and these alone should be my cherished associates.

7. Because it would give offence to my Christian brethren, and might become to them an occasion of stumbling.

8. Because I can spend my time better.

9. Because such company and scenes appear inconsistent with taking up the cross, and walking in the narrow way.

10. Because it would encourage and confirm the thoughtless in their sinful alienation from God.

11. Because I should be very cautious where I am found, especially as I am forewarned, that in such a day and in such an hour as I expect not, the Son of Man cometh.

CONSIDERATIONS IN COMPANY.

1. Consider, O my soul, that perhaps some in this company may be lying under the wrath of God. Should I not do something for such?

2. Some may be acting inconsistent with the Gospel, and although I know not, yet, if I am spiritual, something may drop which will reach them indirectly.

3. Consider that perhaps some of the company may be halting between two opinions, and waiting for the sanction of thy example to determine them in some things, but wo to thee if thou doest or sayest any thing which will encourage to evil, or to a lukewarm profession.

4. Some of this company may be beginning religion, tempted, wounded, or persecuted, and discouraged. Should not something be said which has a tendency to counteract these evils?

5. Consider what views thou didst have of these ministers who did not converse profitably in company,—avoid this evil.

6. Some who are sitting around me at tea, or dinner, &c., may be near to eternity; perhaps this may be the last company they will ever be in.

7. What, if this be the last opportunity I shall ever have of doing good?—am I improving it? What, if the chilly hand of death, in the midst of this company, stop the springs of life? What if the hour of thy departure should come in this place—art thou suitably employed.

8. Would Jesus and his Apostles, would Brainard, Whitefield, &c. have been HERE IN THIS company? Would they say what I am saying, or do what I am doing?

N. B. Perhaps, my soul, God has gathered this company together to give thee an opportunity for usefulness. Also, I may be sure that my being IN THIS company will tend to answer some end, either to HARDEN or RECLAIM, to DEADEN or to quicken, to good or evil.—*Dr. Milne.*

EVIDENCE OF CHRIST'S RESURRECTION.—It has been well contended against infidels, that if the body of Christ had really remained in the sepulchre, the Jewish rulers would have produced it in public, for the purpose of refuting, in the most convincing manner possible, the doctrine of the resurrection; and that with respect to the common cavils about the watch, the severity of the Roman discipline, of which none could have been better apprized than the soldiers, the poverty of the disciples, which removed them from the offer and acceptance of it could have been practicable—together with every attendant circumstance, are ample demonstrations that it must have been removed in a supernatural manner.—The credibility of the history is likewise increased by the fact, that not one of the Evangelists cites any eye witness of the ACT of the resurrection, but merely those of its REALITY, whereas, had not the Gospels been intrinsically genuine, and had their authors been inventors of the marvellous, the Gospels would probably have described the ACT itself; and their writers, like those of the Apocryphal, would have launched at once into accounts, the most marvellous and absurd.

Children's Department.

THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.

A shepherd who inhabited one of those valleys or glens which intersect the Grampian mountains, in one of his excursions to look after his flock, happened to carry along with him one of his children, an infant of three years old. This is not an unusual practice among the Highlanders, who accustom their children from the earliest infancy to endure the rigors of the climate. After traversing his pastures for some time, attended by his dog, the shepherd found himself under the necessity of ascending a summit at some distance, to have a more extensive view of his range. As the ascent was too fatiguing for the child, he left him on a small plain at the bottom, with strict injunctions not to stir from it till his return. Scarcely, however, had he gained the summit, when the horizon was darkened by one of those impenetrable mists, which frequently descend so rapidly amidst these mountains, as, in the space of a few minutes almost to turn day to night. The anxious father instantly hastened back to find his child; but owing to the unusual darkness, and his own trepidation, unfortunately missed his way in the descent. After a fruitless search of many hours, he discovered that he had reached the bottom of the valley, and was near his own cottage. To renew the search that night was equally fruitless and dangerous; he was, therefore, compelled to go home, although he had lost both his child and dog, who had attended him faithfully for many years. Next morning, by break of day, the shepherd, accompanied by a band of his neighbors, set out in search of his child; but, after a day spent in fruitless fatigue, he was at last compelled by the approach of night, to descend from the mountain. On his returning home to his cottage, he found that the dog, which he had lost the day before, had been home, and on receiving a piece of cake, had instantly gone off again. For several successive days the shepherd renewed his search for his child, and still, on returning home disappeared in the evening, he found that the dog had been home, and on receiving his usual allowance of cake, had instantly disappeared. Struck with this singular circumstance, he remained home one day; and when the dog, as usual, departed with his piece of cake, he resolved to follow him, and find out the cause of this strange procedure. The dog led the way to a cataract at some distance from the spot where the shepherd had left his child. The banks of the cataract almost joined at the top, yet, separated by an abyss of immense depth, presented that appearance which so often astonishes and appals the travelers that frequent the Grampian mountains.—Down one of those rugged, and almost perpendicular descents, the dog began, without hesitation to make his way, and at last disappeared by entering into a cave, the mouth of which was almost level with the torrent. The shepherd, with difficulty, followed; but on entering the cave, what were his emotions when he beheld the infant eating with much satisfaction, the cake which the dog had just brought him; while the faithful animal stood by, eyeing his young charge with the utmost complaisance!—From the situation in which the child was found, it appeared that he had wandered to the brink of the precipice, and then either fallen or scrambled down till he reached the cave. The dog, by means of his scent, had traced him to the spot; and afterward prevented him from starving by giving up to him his own daily allowance.

The sincerity of the heart discovers itself in the end, aimed at by an action, more than in the action itself. The thief and honest traveler may ride the same road; but they have different aims; and this distinguisheth them.

No man ever repented of being a Christian on his death-bed.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, April 2, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

This paper has reached the 1st No. 2d Vol. It is an excellent family paper, and though sectarian, yet liberally conducted. Their argument in relation to the Sabbath is very hard to refute. It is now edited and published by James Bailey, per $2 in advance, at De Ruyter, N. Y.—*Western Recorder.*

We thank Br. Springer for his good opinion of the Register, and the manner in which it is conducted. But we feel much more grateful for the admission that our arguments in relation to the Sabbath are 'very hard to refute.' If our arguments were sophisticatal, or founded on wrong data, they would not be hard to refute. If they are hard to refute, because scriptural, then would it not be wise in him to adopt them, and observe the Sabbath that the Bible enjoins? The Register, while it claims, and is claimed to be a fellow laborer with a multitude of other papers in the extension of evangelical truth, is left to stand alone in the defense of the Sabbath which the Scriptures declare to be the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.

"Above all things have fervent charity among yourselves."

Charity is comprehended in a desire to glorify God and to do good unto men, being in no way a selfish principle. It is one of the most excellent characteristics of the Gospel. He who possesses it, is penitent, slow to anger, and ready to forgive wrongs, and never interprets things in the worst sense they can be made to bear. It being a principle of the gospel, and pre-eminently exhibited only by those under the influence of the gospel, never finds a lodgment in those hearts that are not under the restraints of religion. It is a christian qualification, and its perfect possession is necessary to render a man what he should be in the sight of God. Its excellencies are best exhibited in the following language of an Apostle of the Lord Jesus Christ.—"Though I speak with the tongue of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing. And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.—Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Charity never faileth." We ask the most charitable of all to review this language of the Apostle, and measure himself by it.

The conduct of men is open to inspection, and of this only does christian charity allow one to judge. It is not possible for one to enter the recesses of another's heart and understand the motives that influence his conduct. Different habits of thinking, reasoning, and acting, lead to a difference in results in things of an important character. It is not admissible to ascribe to the worst, or even to wrong motives such differences in opinion. The gospel requires in this case, as in others, that we should love our neighbor as ourself, and be as ready to award good intentions to him, as to claim them for ourselves. It cannot be expected that men, who are so clogged as all are in this life with sinful pleasures, will get beyond the possibility of erring in conduct or judgment. What person is there of us, who would not feel ourselves injured by the treatment we mete out to others? The censorious know but little, experimentally, of this excellent characteristic of christianity.

We think ourselves justified in the conclusion, that the absence of charity is the most prolific source of discord or disunion in the church of God. Almost every evil follows in its train until brotherly love is destroyed, fellowship hindered, and strife, anger, ill-will, and evil surmisings, with all jealousies, possess the heart.

"The Young People's Library"

Is a semi-monthly re-publication of select religious works, on devotional and practical subjects. The following entire works were reprinted during the first half year:—

"Self Discipline," by H. F. Burder.

"A Plea for the Sabbath," Rev. J. Sherman.

"Preciousness of Christ," Rev. J. Thornton.

"The Witnessing Church," Rev. J. Harris.

"The Missionary," A London Annual.

"Scripture Marks of Salvation," Rev. R. Darracott.

"Christ our Example."

The number before us contains, "Counsels for the Communion Table," by John Morrison, of England. "Advantages of Early Piety," by Thomson. "The Black Linn." "Habitual remembrance of God." "Importance of Sensibility to Piety."—"Study of the Bible," and "The Angel's Call," (poetry,) by Mrs. Hemans. "Death of the Righteous," by Cowper, and "God Omnipresent," by J. Edmeston," &c.

From the specimen number before us, we feel great confidence in recommending this work to young people. Throw aside the "Ladies' Companion," "Graham's Magazine," and the numerous other works of a sickening Literary character, whose only tendency is to give wrong impressions and corrupt the mind. Rev. B. Brierly, of North Springfield, Vt., unless he alters the character of the "Young People's Library," will furnish you with a semi-monthly Magazine of 24 pages, for two dollars in advance, which will be worth more to you than all the diseased Literature of the day.

For the Register.

MESSRS. EDITOR.—In the 2d number of the present volume of your excellent paper, I noticed an article under the Editorial head "on Position in Public Prayer," and immediately following it, an extract of a letter "from a long and tried friend of the Redeemer," on the same subject, signed "A Subscriber." After reading the above named articles, I find myself inclined to throw out a few ideas, or suggestions on the subject, also. The articles alluded to, handle, rather roughly, the practice of sitting and its advocates, and condemn the practice decidedly, as being unscriptural, irreverent, &c. &c., and, especially the latter, (to use his own words,) "and pointedly contrary to what we read in the scriptures respecting the practice of the saints and primitive Christians, and the example of Christ himself"; and, further, from the fact that the writer strives to remove "the flimsy arguments" (as he calls them) against the practice of standing, we necessarily conclude that he is in favor of standing, and, no doubt, verily believes, and honestly too, that the mode is scriptural and according to the ancient custom of the saints.—I would, therefore, respectfully ask our venerable friend, or some one else of the same opinion, to give us another article, and tell us where in the scriptures we may find the practice of standing in prayer, either in public or private, sustained. I am free to acknowledge that I cannot find it in my Bible. I admit there are a few instances where the supplicant is represented as standing in prayer; for instance, the Pharisee and Publican, and also Solomon at the dedication of the temple. But it will not be urged, I presume, that this circumstance establishes the fact, for although it is said in the 22nd verse of the viii. chap. of the first book of Kings, that Solomon stood before the altar of the Lord in the presence of all the congregation of Israel, and spread forth his hands towards heaven, at the commencement of his prayer; it is also said in the 54th verse of the same chap., when his prayer was ended, that he arose from before the Altar of the Lord, from kneeling on his knees, &c. This circumstance to me, at least, is circumstantial evidence that when others are represented as standing in prayer, that they stood upon their knees, also. But, as it was not my object in this communication to either justify or condemn the custom of standing or sitting in prayer, but to offer suggestions, I would, therefore, submit to all reflecting minds, whether all the objections brought to bear against the sitting posture in prayer, will not bear with equal force against the standing posture also? and whether the practice is not equally unscriptural? I would join with both the Editor and writer of the extract in condemning every thing, both in manner and matter, which may appear like irreverence or inattention in the exercises of religious worship, and would justify the opinion, that some humble and corresponding attitude of body, highly became all who are permitted to approach the mercy-seat. But, most of all, the heart should be humble and right in the sight of God.

Before closing my remarks, I would say, with Brother Bailey, that I think a kneeling posture is most scriptural, and the most appropriate and becoming, and I would add, the most agreeable to every penitential, humble supplicant.

ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER.

For the Register.

FIRE.—The Tannery of Elisha Thompson, in Otselic, was consumed on the 22d ult. The fire is supposed to have originated from the stove-pipe, about 7 o'clock in the evening, and was supposed to have been extinguished, but broke out again about 2 o'clock and consumed the entire building and stock. It was insured by the Saratoga Company for $1,900. J. R. B.

For the Register.

Posture in Public Prayer.—No. 2.

I contend that it is not very material what posture is taken, provided a becoming reverence is maintained, and a uniformity of practice secured. And, to show that I am not alone in forming this conclusion, I would refer to one among the many able theologians of the day, whose works now grace the historic page, who have spoken upon this subject. The Rev. CHARLES BUCK, author of a Theological Dictionary, &c. &c., says, in reference to the subject, "It must be observed, that it does not consist in the elevation of the voice, THE POSTURE OF THE BODY, the use of a form, or the mere extemporary use of words; nor, properly speaking, in any thing of AN EXTERIOR NATURE; but simply the offering up of our desires to GOD." His view of the subject corresponds with Matt. xv. 8. "This people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth, and honoreth me with their lips; BUT THEIR HEART IS FAR FROM ME." In the language of another, "Prayer is a key which unlocks the blessings of the day, and locks up the dangers of the night. It is the part of wisdom, as well as of duty, to seek the blessing of the Lord on all our undertakings; for, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it. Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman walketh but in vain." 'What can you do without the blessing of God? And if you neglect to ask it, you can hardly expect to have it.' How vastly important, then, in view of these solemn considerations, that the heart be right!

From the earliest ages of the world it has been customary for public prayer to be offered up to God, in the midst of congregated assemblies. The patriarchs offered prayers to God in the early ages, as recorded in Gen. iv. 26. "Then began men to call upon the name of the Lord." The Jews, also, observed the practice of public prayer in the midst of their assembled multitudes, as in Ex. xxix. 43: "And there will I meet with the children of Israel, and the tabernacle shall be sanctified by my glory." The practise was also observed in the temple service, as in Isa. lvi. 7: "Even them will I bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my house of prayer; their burnt offerings and sacrifices shall be accepted upon mine altar; for my house shall be called A HOUSE OF PRAYER for all people." And, in short, the scriptures abound with suggestions as to the propriety of public prayer. It is recommended by Christ in divers places; nor were his disciples deficient in this particular. Yet, notwithstanding there is so much taught in the sacred scriptures upon the duty of Public Prayer, there is no particular posture pointed out for a congregation of worshipers—for those who would acquiesce with the servant of God who leads in the devotions. It may be urged that Solomon arose from his knees after having prayed. Well, all this may be true; but does that intimate in what posture the congregation were on the occasion? Certainly not. They might have knelt before the Lord, or they might have stood up; or, indeed, they might have BOWED under the mighty hand of God. I have no doubt but they were uniform in their posture; and, I may add, reverential too.

I trust that I shall not appear ridiculous in the opinion of any friend of good order in the house of God, when I urge the posture of bowing in prayer-time. It is my honest conviction that the posture of bowing with reverence before the Lord is congenial with the spirit and policy of religion. Religion requires no vain show, no idle parade, nor high sounding philactories. It requires none of the austerities of the Romish hierarchy. It is a plain, unvarnished tale. It is to love God with all our hearts, and our neighbor as ourself. The whole system of religion is simple and uniform. Then, with what deference should we endeavor to have our practice correspond with its simple mandates! Let our posture be reverential and uniform, and my word for it, the attractions of religion will find lodgment in many hearts that are strangers to grace.

1. Bowing before the Lord in prayer-time, is a reverential posture. It exhibits a degree of reverence and beauty that will recommend itself to almost every individual that may compose a congregation. The writer recollects with peculiar feelings of affection, the dear people who worship in the Presbyterian Church in the town of C——. Their Church was new, and finished off with a neatness, a chasteness of workmanship that bespoke the skill of the architect. The caps of the slips were worked from beautiful Black Walnut, and the whole interior arrangement exhibited an almost perfect degree of symmetry and beauty. And what a spectacle there met my eye! When the servant of God arose from the undecorated pulpit to address the throne of grace, every head, as if by natural impulse, BOWED before the Lord. It was uniform. There was no half-way work about it. The rich and the poor—the proud and the gay—the humble professor and the ungodly—the female and the male, all, all were uniform in the posture. It was a lovely sight, and will be long had in fond remembrance by me, on account of its uniformity, simplicity and beauty.

2. It is a convenient posture, and can be assumed without the least possible confusion. In our churches the slips are generally so narrow that it is a difficult task to kneel, and remain comfortable during prayer-time; especially so, if the slip is crowded as is often the case. On the contrary, every person in the house can bow the head with the utmost ease and composure, and thus place themselves in a proper attitude to pour out the soul to God in secret, or acquiesce in, and backen up the prayer which is ascending by a heart-felt and understanding concurrence in the up-raised desires of the servant of God.

3. It is a posture which excludes, in an eminent degree, the world and its delusive, captivating trappings from the mind. And this should be the grand, primary object in selecting a proper position in Prayer. A devotional heart—one that is drawn out in love to God, can hold as effectual an audience with Deity in the simple, unvarnished posture of bowing, as in kneeling; and much more so than in standing. For, in standing, the mind, ever fond of change, and ever on the alert, will find attractions to draw it away from God and religion. In the posture of bowing, the world, then, is excluded and our desires can constantly

"Soar above the ethereal blue,
Where God, the Maker, dwells."

The soul will quit for a season this terrestrial ball, and, uplifted on the wings of faith and love, will enter the portals of Heaven. Oh, it is a scene upon which angels and glorified spirits may look with delight! It is a symmetry of beauty that will vie with all other postures which the human mind can compass, and will recommend itself for its simplicity and veneration. The prayer-scene on such principles, and regulated with such uniformity, may encircle in its fond embraces the souls of the thoughtless & the gay. Who could look upon such a scene, and remain careless of their responsibility to God? Who could steel his heart against the claims of the gospel while presented with so much solemnity and reverence? Who would be so reckless of his soul's best interest as to thwart the purposes of mercy, if proffered with such a sense of moral obligation towards God? Who would be vain and trifling in the midst of such a congregated mass of intelligent minds? Who, I ask, would not bow before the Lord, in view of all the pleasing anticipations of heaven?—And who, in fear of the eternal wailings of the lost soul—lost through the influence which may have been exerted upon the ungodly in this very act of carelessness and indecorum in prayer time, but will arouse themselves to the importance of the subject? Oh, it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God, and there meet our actions in this world! The unhappy influence we have cast abroad upon an ungodly soul, will there meet us.—And Oh, what an account we shall have brought against us for our inattention in the solemn season of prayer in the Sanctuary! H.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Sun, Extra, Sunday Morning.

TWENTY TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CALEDONIA AT BOSTON.

The Caledonia steam-ship arrived at her moorings in Boston harbor, on Saturday, at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., and consequently she has had a passage of fifteen days.

The Caledonia left Halifax half past 11 P. M. Thursday, and ran to Boston 396 miles in 36 hours making the passage from Liverpool to Boston in 15 days.

By the arrival of the Caledonia, we are in possession of all our usual files of London, Liverpool, and Provincial papers, together with the magazines and periodical works for March, and letters from our correspondents at London and Paris.

The most startling and awful intelligence the steamer has brought us, is that of the total loss of the American packet ship Governor Fenner, bound for New York, with 124 souls on board, all of whom perished, with the exception of the captain and mate.

By means of a special express from London to Liverpool, our attentive agent at the former place forwarded to us the London Times of the 4th inst., the day the Caledonia sailed. It announced the arrival of the George Washington packet ship from New York, with the news of the third suspension of the United States Bank, and also the proceedings of the populace at Lockport in reference to the attempt to bail McLeod. All the news in regard to these matters was published at much length and caused considerable sensation, but sufficient time had not elapsed to learn their full effect upon the market or in the political circles. The British Queen will therefore be looked for with anxiety.

Sir William Colebroake is to succeed Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, who has been recalled.

The Globe, (Ministerial paper,) announces that her Majesty is again in an "interesting situation," at once exciting the hopes and sympathies of the nation.

It was rumored in Paris, on Thursday afternoon, that the French Cabinet was disposed to offer its mediation to arrange the McLeod dispute with the United States.

MC LEOD.

The intelligence from England, so far as it relates to the McLeod affair, is of a pacific character. Just after the President left Liverpool, the war flurry then existing, seems to have died away. Still the papers keep up a show of fight, but the ministers are evidently pacific in their feelings. The display of the journals is more for effect than any thing else, but is not confined to the Tory papers, though almost entirely.—The London Times says:

The news from America is, we regret to say, of an alarming character, for every friend of peace, of human happiness, and of the especial ease and prosperity of two great nations. Should the hostile spirit now and for months past, prevalent among the hot-brained democracy of the northern states—not justified, as it unquestionably is not, by any act or movement on the part of Great Britain, and only to be accounted for by the tendency of wanton violence to excuse itself by further violence—should that bad spirit, we say, proceed to the iniquity of fulfilling certain wishes proclaimed in Congress, and executing our Canadian fellow-subject for the faithful discharge of his duty to the British crown, we suspect that no casuistry nor false philanthropy will prevail upon any government of this country, present or future, Whig or Conservative, to forego the rights of retributive justice, and shrink from such retaliatory measures as may best become the honor, and best insure hereafter the safety of her Majesty's people. With regard to the boundary question, we lament to say that no glimpse of hope can be drawn from these arrivals that it will be adjusted by means like those which have been heretofore employed. It is quite palpable that the "Caroline" question and the boundary question are now about to merge in one collective strife, and that the state of Europe, and the prospects arising from it, have been deeply though furtively mingled in the same cauldron.

The Spectator, on a similar point, has the following:

It is one awkward incident of Lord Palmerston's system of open questions, that it admits of an accumulation of difficulties, which might be dismissed with comparative ease as they arise in succession, but which baffle every art when encountered in numbers. Such is the case with the many existing disputes in the United States. The troublesome question of the Caroline steamer, complicated as it is by the detention of Mr. McLeod in Lockport gaol on a charge of murder and arson, has lasted so long, that another question, not altogether dissimilar, has occurred to double the force of the difficulty. A British war-brig lately seized an American vessel for slaving on the coast of Africa, and she was sent to Salem, in Massachusetts, for adjudication: the court at Salem pronounced the seizure illegal, and actions of trespass were immediately brought against the prizemaster: he pleaded personal immunity, on the score of having acted in obedience to the superiors set over him by his Government: the plea was rejected by the American court; and the same question, only in a civil instead of criminal case, is raised respecting personal and national responsibility for aggressions committed by order of constituted authorities, as that mooted in McLeod's case.

The weight of the North-eastern Boundary dispute is in like manner redoubled by a new boundary dispute which is just brought into play by a measure before Congress, to extend the authority of the Union over the Oregon territory, whose boundaries are unsettled. Some border collisions, too, have helped this complication of quarrels in exasperating the American people, to such an extent that they have assumed a more menacing air than they had yet borne: a "great American mass meeting" was preparing at New York when the last accounts left that place, and similar meetings were expected to take place throughout the Union. At several public meetings which had been held in the Border provinces, the most inflamed language had prevailed. Such is the disposition of the people with whom the English Government have to discuss some half-dozen matters in dispute, which taken singly and in time, might have been disposed of, with scarcely an angry word.

The London Atlas talks as follows:

The Americans have just perpetrated against us one of the most flagrant insults that was ever offered by one civilized nation to another. They have seized upon an officer in her Majesty's service, who, under the orders of her Majesty, attacked and destroyed an American steam-boat, and they have, through their Government, and through their members of Congress, expressed their determination of trying him upon accusation of arson and murder, and, if he should be found guilty, of hanging him.

Again; it says—

That this was a public and national act, performed by the troops of her Brittannic Majesty acting under commission, is notorious throughout the world. The deed was avowed by the British government, and has been officially acknowledged to the American government as an act which her Majesty had authorized and commanded. If any doubt existed that the affair was so understood by America, that doubt is at once set at rest by the declaration of Lord Palmerston in our House of Commons. We extract the following from the report of the debate on Tuesday last:—

"Mr. T. Duncombe wished to ask the noble lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether the government had adopted the act of Capt. Drew, and those who acted with him under the orders of Sir F. Head, in the capture and destruction of the "Caroline," as its own?—whether in fact, they had approved or disapproved of that act, and if they had approved of it, had they since withdrawn that approval, or did they still continue to adopt it?

"Lord Palmerston said, that if the hon. member meant to ask whether the government did, or did not consider the capture & destruction of the "Caroline" as a justifiable proceeding, he had no hesitation in saying that her Majesty's government looking at all the circumstances of the case did consider that act as a justifiable proceeding, seeing that it was done in defending the territory of her Majesty from unwarranted invasion. (*Loud cheers from both sides of the House.*)

"Mr. Hume wished to know whether her Majesty's government had signified that approval to both parties?

"Lord Palmerston replied, that *it had been communicated to the American Minister in this country, and by Mr. Fox to the government of the United States.*" (Cheers.)

This sets the question of the authority of Mr. McLeod for what he did, altogether at rest. It shows that this officer took possession of this steamboat for his mistress, the Queen of England, and that, holding it for her, he destroyed it for her service. It shows that he is just as much personally responsible for this act as Commodore Napier would be responsible to Mehemet Ali for battering down the walls of Acre; or to a shop-keeper of Acre for sending a shell through the roof of his house and destroying his goods; or to the laws of Egypt against murder, for having destroyed those fifteen hundred men, who were blown up by the explosion of the powder magazine. There are men still alive who took part in the American war of indepence; there are many more still alive who took part in the subsequent war between England and America. If we were to watch our opportunity to catch one of these men in our country, and were to seize him and hang him, we should do precisely what the Americans are doing in the case of McLeod.

If McLeod has been in any way injured, reparation must be made—*or we must go to war.* This is no question of air-drawn boundary lines, no trifling grievance; it is vital, for upon it depends, immediately, the safety and respect of every Englishman abroad, and hardly more indirectly, although perhaps less immediately, the safety of every Englishman at home. Sorry, indeed, should we be to see ourselves at war with a nation, which may be said to consist almost of our grandsires' grandsons; but, if the dire necessity should be forced upon us, if we have no other way left of preserving the lives of our fellow-citizens, if these Americans will become murderers of Englishmen, then war with them, even were the world in arms to back them.

From the New Yorker.

The most startling intelligence is that of the destruction of the American packet ship Governor Fenner, owned in this city, with the loss of *one hundred and twenty two lives.* The details of this awful calamity are given in the London journals. The following is the account given by Capt. Andrews, who, with the mate, was the only person saved of the 124 who were on board at the time of the catastrophe.

"We sailed from Liverpool on Friday, the 19th, at noon, with the wind at S. S. W. The crew consisted of 17, and the passengers in the steerage of 100. We had a full cargo of manufactured goods. On Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock, the wind blowing fresh from the S. S. W., and when the ship was under double-reefed topsails, the jib, spanker, and mainsail in, saw a steamer to windward on the larboard bow. The ship's helm was instantly put hard a-port. The steamer crossed our bow, and we struck her right amidships. From the force of the collision, it was evident that either the ship or the steamer would sink; or perhaps both. Instantly I felt the ship, the bow of which was stove in, was sinking. I cried out to the crew—(all the passengers were below)—to save their lives. They, instead of running forward, through fear ran aft. My first object was to endeavor to save the crew and passengers; but, so rapid was the sinking of the ship, I found it impossible to do any thing to accomplish that object. I and the mate then ran forward, and, finding the ship sinking fast, I tried to jump on to the steamer. Failing in my first attempt through a momentary faintness, I made a second; and, just as the ship was at the water's edge, succeeded in grasping a rope which hung over the steamer's side. The mate saved his life by jumping from the fore-yard-arm on the steamer's deck. In one minute the ship sank, with 16 of her crew and all the passengers, amounting to 122 souls. The steamer's boat was instantly lowered, for the purpose of making an attempt to save such of the crew and passengers as might be floating, but it unfortunately swamped."

The passengers were all below in their berths when the collision between the ship and steamer took place. The shock caused by it would, of course, rouse even those who might have then been asleep. No doubt they would make a rush toward the deck; the interval which elapsed, however, between the shock and the sinking was so short, scarcely five minutes, that very few, if any, could have succeeded in reaching it. So that in all probability, they perished in the steerage. The mate had been married only a few days before the ship's sailing; the captain had given his wife a berth with her husband in the cabin. When the fate of the ship became inevitable, he attempted to run aft to rescue her. Time failed him, the instinct of self-preservation became strong, he sprang up the shrouds, and reached the steamer, by jumping from the yard-arm.

The Governor Fenner was fourteen years old, built in Massachusetts, and had recently been refitted at Liverpool at an expense of above $8,000. She was about 500 tons burthen, and is said to have been one of the most seaworthy vessels of her class. The passengers who perished with her, were for the most part Irish emigrants to this country, chiefly mechanics and labors of a superior class. The steamer was much injured by the collision, and her owners have brought a suit against the Proprietors of the Fenner, (Messrs. Andrews and Co. of this city,) claiming compensation for the damage sustained. Capt. Andrews, having put his helm aport according to the regulations adopted by all the Liverpool steam ship owners, charges all the blame upon the commander of the steamer. He is anxious for the fullest investigation, and has waited upon the Mayor of Liverpool for that purpose. The wreck of the vessel was met a few days after her terrible destruction, and two dead bodies were taken from her.

News of the Day.

From the Anti-Slavery Reporter.

LETTER FROM THE TEACHER OF THE AFRICANS.

New Haven, March 9th, 1841.

Dear Sir—Your note requesting me to forward you information, concerning the Amistad captives, was received this afternoon, and I hasten to comply with your request, so far as it lies in my power.

It is about five months since I commenced instructing them, and what I shall communicate will of course be limited to that period. With regard to intellectual progress, proficiency in study, &c., they are divided into three classes. The first class of 12, since I have been with them, have read the four gospels, and 10 chapters of Acts. They then commenced again and have proceeded as far as the 10th chapter of Luke, in the review. The interest which they manifest in this history, their anxiety to understand the meaning of words, and the avidity with which they drink in truth, can scarce be realized by one who has not been present at their exercises. They are very fond of reading when I am not with them, and have read many parts of the Bible in my absence. Their other exercises are writing, singing, spelling in Webster's spelling book, and easy exercises in mental arithmetic. Their improvement in writing has been very rapid, and when we consider the nature of their former employments, their use of the pen is wonderful. The writing of the boy, Ka-le, in orthography and chirography, would not suffer in comparison with that of any American youth of his age. They have a good taste for singing, and learn tunes readily.

The second class have read half through Lovell's First Reader, the second time, and the same in Webster's Spelling Book. They learn to write on the black board and slate. Their other exercises are similar to the preceding. The remaining class are pursuing the same course.

Their whole souls are absorbed in their studies, to which they give their undivided attention. They are the most attentive pupils I ever saw, and never get tired of learning. They are very inquisitive, and manifest great joy when they gain a new idea. They are affectionate, grateful, and warm in their attachment. They often follow out a train of reasoning, in their way, which would do credit to a professed logician. In this way they illustrate points, which otherwise their imperfect knowledge of our language would prevent their doing forcibly. I will give you an example. I one day said to them, "When you go back to Mendi you will forget American people, and forget all they have told you." They all, with much earnestness said, No, no. Foule said, (pointing to a Lehigh-coal fire,) "Mr. Booth, your hand in that fire, you can't get it out. Grabeau come pull it out; you forget Grabeau? No, *we* no forget America people." They have a great horror of falsehood, and of theft in its most minute form. They are very devout. It is interesting and affecting to witness their devotions. When any one leads in prayer they kneel, and with closed eyes and clasped hands, they remain evidently engaged in spirit, in each petition, till it closes.

As an evidence of their horror of theft, I asked one of them one day, "If a bad man should threaten his life with a pistol if he did not engage in a certain robbery with him, if it would not be better to steal than to lose his life?" He said, "No. I die." I put the question to Cinque, What would you do under those circumstances? After a little hesitation, he replied earnestly, "I die. *He only* kill my *body*; but if I steal, I lose my *soul*." One or two of the most intelligent gave me a full description of falling meteors, which they had seen in Mendi, and asked what they were. They gave a very full and accurate description of them, so that I could not mistake their meaning. I had never said any thing to them on the subject, and am not aware that any one else had. One gave a description of the halo round the moon, and asked me what caused it, telling me the Mendi name for it.—They were much interested in the recent lunar eclipse, recognizing it as having seen the same in Mendi. They are very anxious to know the meaning of all the signs and terms used in our almanacs, singling them out, and requiring a definite explanation of each; *e. g.*, apogee and perigee, aphelion and perihelion.

A grammar having fallen in their way, they expressed a wish to study it. They talk much about studying geography, and are anxious to learn the relations of countries to each other. Should they remain long in this country some maps would be of much service. They would need to be large not crowded with names, but those names put down which were important and printed large. They have learned of the existence of other countries besides Mendi and America, and are very inquisitive concerning them. Yours, truly,

S. M. BOOTH.

P. S. I should have sent this yesterday, but did not receive yours until nearly dark, and my health would not permit me to take time for it from the hours of rest. I send you enclosed, a copy of Ka-le's letter to J. Q. Adams on a separate paper, because I have not time to copy it, and this was ready written. Yours, &c.

S. M. B.

KA-LE'S LETTER TO MR. ADAMS.

The teacher of the Africans has furnished us with a copy of a letter that Ka-le, the African boy, addressed to the Hon. J. Q. Adams, after his visit to the Africans on his way to Washington, and in view of his having been engaged as one of their counsel:—

New Haven, Jan. 4, 1841.

Dear Friend Mr. Adams,—I want to write a letter to you because you love Mendi people, and you talk to the grand court. We want to tell you one thing—Jose Ruiz say we born in Havana, he tell lie. We stay in Havana 10 days and 10 nights, we stay no more. We all born in Mendi—we no understand the Spanish language. Mendi people been in America 17 moons. We talk America language little, not very good; we write every day; we write plenty letters; we read most all time; we read all Matthew, and Mark, and Luke, and John, and plenty of little books. We love books very much. We want you to ask the court what we have done wrong. What for Americans keep us in prison. Some people say Mendi people crazy; Mendi people dolt, because we no talk American language. Merica people no talk Mendi language; Merica people dolt? They tell bad things about Mendi people, and we no understand. Some men say Mendi people very happy, because they laugh and have plenty to eat. Mr. Pendleton come and Mendi people all look sorry, because they think about Mendi land and friends we no see now. Mr. Pendleton say Mendi people angry; white men afraid of Mendi people. Then Mendi people no look sorry again—that why we laugh. But Mendi people feel sorry; O, we can't tell how sorry. Some people say Mendi people no got souls. Why we feel bad we no got souls? We want to be free very much.

Dear friend Mr. Adams, you have children, you have friends, you love them, you feel very sorry if Mendi people come and carry them all to Africa. We feel bad for our friends, and our friends all feel bad for us. Americans no take us in ship. We on shore and Americans tell us slave ship catch us. They say we make you free. If they make us free, they tell true, if they no make us free they tell lie. If America people give us free we glad, if they no give us free we sorry—we sorry for Mendi people little, we sorry for America people great deal, because God punish liars. We want you to tell court that Mendi people no want to go back to Havana, we no want to be killed. Dear friend, we want you to know how we feel. Mendi people *think, think, think*. Nobody know what he think; teacher he know, we tell him some. Mendi people have got souls. We think we *know* God punish us if we tell lie. We never tell lie; we speak truth. What for Mendi people afraid? Because they get souls. Cook say he kill, he eat Mendi people—we afraid—we kill Cook. Then captain kill one man with knife, and cut Mendi people plenty. We never kill captain; he no kill us. If court ask who brougt Mendi people to America? We bring ourselves. Ceci held the rudder. All we want is make us free.

Your friend,

KA-LE.

[Mr. Booth, who is a member of the senior class in Yale College, assures the committee that the above letter *was wholly composed by Ka-le, assisted by some of the other Africans*. They understand many words not in common use, owing to their being instructed so faithfully in the definition of words.]

From the Albany Argus of March 19th.

A Singular Divorce Case.

The records of the proceedings of the Legislatures of some of the states present frequent cases of the dissolution of the marriage contract by legislative enactment, and necessarily, when that mode is resorted to, without strict adherence to any general principle or well settled judicial rule. In this state, the practice has wisely been to confine such applications to the court of chancery, where they are decided upon a uniform and rigid construction of the statute.

A case is now pending before the Senate, however, which is quite peculiar in its features. The common law fixes the "age of consent," as it is termed, at 12 years for a female. Some years since, the statute law of this state varied that age of consent to 14 years, and at the same time declared it a felonious offence to marry a female under that age, without the consent of her parents or guardians. Subsequently, the statute was amended, so as to restore the common law rule of 12 years of age as the period when a female becomes legally marraigeable, but the penalty against clandestinely marrying a female less than 14 years of age, was inadvertently left in force.

During the autumn of 1838, a daughter of a citizen of Stephentown, Rensselaer county, aged about 13 years, attended the common school of the district in which she resided, and when going and returning was in the habit of calling at a neighbor's house on the way. The mistress of this house seems to have been an inveterate match maker, and she so filled the simple girl's mind with notions of matrimony, having reference to a particular young man of her acquaintance, as to prepare her to take that important step at the first convenient opportunity.—In the course of events, the father and mother of the girl were absent from their residence at a funeral, which would detain them for nearly a day, and this occasion was improved by the husband of the officious match maker, and others to persuade their victim (though not without much hesitation on her part) to ride to a clergyman's in the vicinity, and be married to the young man—who would seem, from the statements before the Senate to have played but a secondary part in the affair.

Resulting from the proceedings was the indictment of the conspirators, and the sentence of the husband to the state prison. Meanwhile, the wife is such, in the eyes of the law; although the punishment of the husband pronounces her still under the control of her parents. To put an end to this double and incompatible relation, legislative action seems to be necessary.

A bill for that purpose was reported by Mr. Stroog, from the judiciary, and was before the committee of the whole on Tuesday, but was re-committed on Friday, for the purpose of having the facts spread upon the journals in a formal report, lest the case should be drawn into a precedent.

The Virginia Troubles.—In answer to the demand of Governor Seward upon the Governor of Virginia for the surrender of Robert F. Curry, a fugitive from justice, now confined in jail at Wheeling, Va., the latter has replied that he would most cheerfully when Governor Seward shall have given up the three colored men demanded of New-York by Virginia as fugitves from her justice.—*J. of Com.*

Since the above we learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that Judge May, offered a resolution in the House Delegates, on Friday, setting forth that the Governor of New-York had demanded of the Governor of Virginia, a fugitive from justice, legally charged with crime in that State, and now confined in this, but that the Governor of Virginia for the purpose of retaliation, had declined for the present, to surrender the fugitive, but that fugitive ought to be surrendered forthwith by Gov. Gilmer, which on motion of Gen. Bayly was laid on the table.

A resolution was then offered, by Mr. Taylor, requesting the Governor of Virginia, to communicate the late Executive order respecting a demand made by the Governor of New-York, for the surrender of a fugitive from justice, and its reasons for refusing to comply with the demand, and also a copy of the demand.

Gov. Gilmor complied with the request on Friday, and the matter was discussed at length on Friday evening, in the House, without coming to a vote.

When on motion of Mr. Bayly the House adjourned.

The House of Delegates took up the subject again on Saturday, and adopted as we learn a resolution condemnatory of the course of Gov. Gilmer, whereupon he immediately resigned his office. The Legislature will probably elect a successor to Gov. G. on to-morrow.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas sundry important and weighty matters principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session, and thus form an extraordinary occasion, such as renders necessary, in my judgment, the convention of the two Houses as soon as may be practicable, I do, therefore, by this my proclamation, convene the two Houses of Congress, to meet in the Capitol at the city of Washington, on the last Monday, being the thirty-first day of May next. And I require the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, in order to receive such information respecting the state of the Union as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion, to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States, to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

W. H. HARRISON.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A WHALING SHIP.—We are informed by the Newport [R. I.] Mercury, that a letter from Capt. Griswold, of the whaling ship Audley Clark, of Newport, to her owners, dated St. Catharines, Jan. 4th, 1841, states that he had put into that port to put on shore three men for the Consul to send home for trial, they having attempted to burn up the ship. One of the men named Wm. Rankin, alias Bowlan, confessed before the Counsel that he put fire to the train of combustibles at the instigation of Wm. Maxfield and Henry Wood, two seamen belonging to the ship. The fire was communicated through the hole in the forecastle bulk-head, but was fortunately discovered before it had done much damage, and was extinguished in about fifteen minutes.

The only reason given for their diabolical conduct was that they wished to get clear of paying large bills which the ship had against them.

"A Galveston paper of February 4th says; "Congress adjourned on the 4th inst. The private treaty with England guarantees peace between Texas and Mexico in thirty days after its ratification now made, reaches the capital of Mexico. Texas agreeing to pay England, as her part of the debt due Mexico £1,000,000 in fifty years."

We learn from the Worcester, (Mass.) Ægis, that the Selectmen of that town have resolved, officially, that the public good does not require spirituous liquors to be sold in that town.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of Friday, says: 'We are happy to add from an undoubted source, that the personal relations between Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and Mr. WEBSTER, are of the most friendly nature; and that BOTH of them have distinctly said within the last few days, that there is not the SLIGHTEST probability of any thing occurring to disturb the amicable relations existing between England and the United States. The visit of Mr. CRITTENDEN to Lockport, is more for the purpose of exhibiting a proper interest in the trial of McLEOD, than to make any demand for his release. There is nothing in the official communication of Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster of an offensive character.'

THE CASE OF McLEOD.—In consequence of an irregularity in the drawing of a Jury, the trial of ALEXANDER McLEOD will NOT take place at the approaching circuit in Niagara county. The subjoined letter from the District Attorney of Niagara county, which we copy from the Rochester Democrat, explains the reason of this postponement.

LOCKPORT, March 12, 1841.

"DEAR SIR—In consequence of an error of our County Clerk in drawing a Jury for our next Court, the Court will go down, and McLeod will not be tried now. I drop you this line in hopes you will so inform the witnesses, that they may be saved the trouble and expense of coming up. We shall want them by and by at another court. I will let them know when. In haste, &c.

J. L. WOODS.

The Toronto (U. C.) Patriot, states that upward of 15,000 soldiers, horse, foot and artillery, the very ELITE of the British army, are now stationed in the Upper Canadas.

Mitchell King, Esq. who came passenger in the Caledonia, from Liverpool was the bearer of important despatches from our Minister at London, and proceeded to Washington immediately after his arrival here.

The Caledonia brought 25,000 letters—which is 5000 more than was ever before received at Boston by one vessel. The postage on letters to this city alone amounted to $1,992.

Ten new churches are now building in London, and, when completed, will afford sittings for 15,000 persons, of which one half will be free. The new church in Watney-street, Commercial-road East will soon be opened, and afford seats for 1,700 individuals, of which one-half will be free.

In the State Prison at Sing Sing, there are confined 802 males and 70 females--total 872. Since the first of the present month, 3 were discharged by expiration of sentence; 1 has died; and none been pardoned. The prisoners are generally in excellent health.

There are two hundred and six distilleries in the State of New-York, which annually produce 2,740,110 gallons of liquor.

A small dwelling house was consumed in Amherst village, Lorain county, Ohio, on the morning of the 11th inst. Two young ladies, Miss Bivins and Miss Cunningham, perished in the flames.

A Very Melancholly Occurence took place recently at Margaret's Bay, L. C. Mrs. Holland, wife of Thomas Holland, Esq. of that place, and their three children were unfortunately drowned the children were amusing themselves on the ice, in front of the house, when it gave way, Mrs. Holland heard their screams, went to their assistance, and fell in—Mr. Holland hastened to the assistance of them all—and he also fell in, but with much difficulty escaped a similar fate--*Montreal Gazette.*

Weights and Measures.—In G. Britain a body of learned men have for several years been engaged in digesting a plan for the conversion of the present heterogeneous system of weights, moneys, and measures, into a new one, which shall be uniform and simple. They will probaby be able to report in the course of a few years.

How to Instruct.—Pour in knowledge gently. Plato observed that the minds of children were like bottles with very narrow mouths; if you attempted to fill them too rapidly, much knowledge was wasted, and little received; whereas, with a stream, they were easily filled.—Those who would make young children prodigies, act as wisely as they who would pour a pail of water into a pint measure.

A Canadian, named Murray, has been arrested at Chippewa, and identified as one of the fellows who committed the daring robbery on the premises of Rev. Mr. Anderson, at Waterloo, U. C. a few nights since.—He was in the act of selling a watch obtained in his midnight maraudings.

The Newburyport Herald says that Michael Pearson, of that town, has recently invented a very ingenious cannon, capable of being discharged with three times the speed of the common cannon, and by half the number of men usually required. It is his intention to present it to the department at Washington.

Mr. Clay has been severely sick at Baltimore for several days, but is recovering.

An inquest was held on Tuesday last, at the house of Daniel Sullivan, 100 Ridge st., on the body of his son James, 23 years of age, who died from delirium tremens. Verdict accordingly.

The Trial of Peter Robinson, for the murder of Abraham Suydam at New-Brunswick last December, is now drawing to a close. The testimony is very strong against the prisoner, and there is little doubt of a verdict of Guilty.

P. S. The trial was brought to a close on Wednesday, and the Jury retired about a quarter before 9 o'clock, P. M. after a charge of two and a half hours from the presiding Judge, decidedly against the prisoner. They returned at a quarter past nine, with a verdict of *Guilty.*

A young man was sentenced to *twenty years* imprisonmet last week at Middletown, Ct., for an assault upon his father with intent to kill.

Delirium Tremens no Apology for Crime.—In the Court of Common Pleas of this city, as a case has just been tried which involved the question whether a lunatic can be held liable for his acts, in a civil action. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that on the 8th of July last, the plaintiff was passing by defendant's store, who called him in and accused him of having slandered a female member of his family. The plaintiff denied the accusation, and defendant took up a knife and inflicted so dreadful a wound in the plaintiff's neck and arm that he has not yet recovered from the effects of it and probably never will. The defence set up was, that the defendant was insane at the time, and was consequently not responsible for his acts. In proof of this defence, several witnesses were called, from whose evidence it appeared that the defendant was on the occasion in question laboring under *delirium tremens*. Verdict for plaintiff $500

The Amistad Girls.—On Friday judgment was given at New Haven on the habeas corpus sued out by Mr. Townsend against Mr. Pendleton, in favor of the former—that is, transferring the custody of the girls to him, as their guardian appointed by the Court of Probate. The girls, however, did not like the change at all, and one of them clung with desperate pertinacity to Mrs. Pendleton. Of course this was only the result of ignorance and groundless fear. They will be well taken care of by their new protectors, and soon become as much attached to them as they were to the old. The girls, and also the other Africans, were removed to Farmington, where provision has been made for them.—*Com. Adv.*

Canada.—An Election for Members of the Colonial Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada, (now united,) has just taken place. The 'Union' party, which includes the Tories, achieved a victory, but loud complaints of violence and foul play are made on the other side. In many districts, the Election of anti-Liberal Members is alleged to have been carried by beating and keeping their opponents from the polls!—More outrage and violence has been committed at this one Election, than at all the Elections in the United States within our remembrance. So much for devotion to Liberty and good order.—*New Yorker.*

MARRIED,

In Hopkinton, R. I. on the 24 Feb. by Eld. Daniel Coon, Mr. CHARLES MAXSON, of Westerly, and ANN MARIA BARBER, of the former place.

DIED

In this village, on the 30th ult., CAROLINE, daughter of Giles M. and Phebe Langworthy, aged 7 months.

In Stonington, Conn., on the 15th Feb., of the Consumption, THOMPSON WELLS, son of Zebulon and Eunice Stillman, in the 26th year of his age. He made a profession of religion in August 1834. He has maintained a steady walk and gave evidence of having experienced regenerating grace. About 4 years since he went into the state of N. Y. where he remained until his health became impaired, when he returned to his friends, and continued with them until his death. He bore his sickness with christian patience, and when advertised that his departure was at hand, he said, "the Lord's will be done."

"Thus blooming youth are snatched away
By death's resistless hand."

He has left a numerous train of relatives to mourn their loss, while we trust he is at rest. COMM.

In Hopkinton, on the 26th of February, Mrs. SALLY, widow of Jeremiah Thurston, Esq., in the 39th year of her age. Mrs. Thurston was amiable in life, and lovely in death. She was for several years a member of a Congregational Church.

In the same place, on the 1st ult., JACOB D., son of Jacob D. and Eliza Babcock, aged 2 years 1 month.

In the same place, on the 12th ult., Miss ABBY, daughter of John and Alvana Langworthy, in the 66 year of her age. Her friends have nothing to lament but the loss of her usefulness in society. She was a worthy member of the 2nd S. D. B. Church in Hopkinton.

In the same place, on the 13th ult., Mrs. CHAMPLIN, wife of Thomas Champlin, aged about 75. She was a member of the 1st S. D. B. Church in Hopkinton.

In the same place, on the 17th ult., NANCY, daughter of Judeth and Clark Potter, aged 33 years. She was a member of the 2nd S. D. B. Church in Hopkinton.

LIST OF LETTERS

A. L. Clapp, P. M. E. S. Bailey (we will do as you request) R. T. Green, P. M. H. Willson P. M. T. B. Brown, (we will send the desired information.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of Theron O Drake ,88. of Ichabod Williams Waite Williams, Joseph L. Perry, $2. each vol. 2 Eld. A. Campbell, $2,27 cr. Perry Burdick, vol. 1 J. R. Butts, $2 vol 2, of T. B Brown, $1. of H. Whitford, $7 cr. A Saunders. C. Saunders, H. Redfield $2,25 each of D. C. Burdick ,25.

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AND
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The Academic Year for 1841—2 is divided into four terms of 11 weeks each, opening, viz:
1st,—Wednesday, April 28.
2nd.—Wednesday, Aug. 18.
3d,—Wednesday, Nov. 10.
4th,—Wednesday, Feb. 3

Familiar Lectures may be expected, as occasion may require, from the Principal, Mr. W. C. KENYON, and during the *fall* term by J. R. IRISH, on THE ART OF TEACHING.

TUITION—Varying with Studies, from $2,50 to $3,50.

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M. GREEN,
A. BURDICK, 3d,
J. R. IRISH, } *Trustees.*

Alfred, March 17th, 1841.

REPRINT OF THE OLD DIVINES.

THIS work willbe devoted to the pnblication of Argumentsr Soummaries of the Sermons and Discourses of the most eminent British Divines,—a complete collection of whose invaluable writings in some instances scarce, in others voluminous and expensive, is rarely to be found in the libraries of the Clergy, while our great public repositories themselves are not unfrequently deficient in this branch of literature.

These Skeletons which are intended as models of Scripture argumentation and composition, selected from the writings of the most distinguished ornaments of the Church, will be found highly acceptable to Clergymen, and more particularly useful to the young Divine, whose studies they are well calculated to facilitate by perusal and consultation.

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The above very valuable work, which has been highly commended by Ministers and Religious Press in Great Britain, the subscriber proposes to republish in this country, if sufficient encouragement is given.

The work was originally published by A. J. Valpy, A. M., editor of the Family Classical Library, Greek Septuagint, &c. &c.---and edited by Rev. T. R. Hughes, B. D., Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough---late Christian Advocate at Cambridge, Editor of the Continuation of Hume and Smollet's History of England from the reign of George the 2d, to 1835, Author of Travels in Greece, &c. &c. The well established literary reputation of the original editor and publisher will no doubt be a sufficient guaranty that the abridgement has been executed with skill and fidelity.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be commenced as soon as 300 subscribers are obtained.
2. It will be printed on paper of very superior quality with type and page similar to the North American Review.
3. It will be Issued quarterly, each number to contain at least, 132 pages, making a volume of 528 octavo pages, anually, with a Title Page, and an Index containig a list of texts, subjects, &c.
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N. B. As the proposals for republishing the above work originates in a want frequently expressed by ministers, no agents will be appointed, as those wishing for the work, by writing a line something similar to the following and getting the Postmaster to sign and frank it, can forward their orders free of expense;---

By request of (here inser your own name,) forward you his name as a subscriber to the "Reprint of the Old Divines." You will direct his copy to (here give your Post Office address) signed,
—— ——, P. M.

It will be understod that no money is expected with the orders for the work, as it will not be published unless 300 subscribers are obtained. It is hoped, however, that so many as design to subsdribe for it, will forward their names immediately. As the number of copies issued will depend upon the number of copies ordered, ministers will perceive the necesity of ordering the work at the commencement.

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Officers of Literary and Theological Institutions, who may receive this Prospectus, are respectlully requested to hand it to some active young man, who will exert himself to obtain a list of subscribers in the Institution; and Students, and Beneficiaries of the Episcopal, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, and christian, Education Societies, will be furnished with the work on the following very low terms, viz: two copies for $3, or seven copies for $10, and a copy gratis to the individual acting as agent.

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DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

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A. L. SAUNDERS, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry.
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Mrs. L. M. CARPENTER, Preceptress
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This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, and stoves; and rented to gentlemen at one shilling per week; or one shilling for each student, the rooms being large enough to accommodate two. Good board is afforded at one dollar and twenty five cents per week, including washing or lodging. One shilling extra, is charged to those who require both.

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About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of scientific knowledge.

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Tuition in advance.
Sept. 29, 1840. 50tf

Miscellaneous Department.

THE TRIAL.

(Continued from our last.)

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' ARGUMENT.

Of course you will not expect from me aught beyond a meagre skeleton of the performance, which I may say, has surpassed the most raised expectations in regard to its interest and power, and the skill with which the argumet has been carried forward to its object. His exordium was in something like the following words:

May it please your honors—

"In rising to address this Court, as one of its attorneys and counsellors, regularly admitted at a great distance of time, I feel that an apology might well be expected for my appearance where I shall perhaps be more likely to exhibit at once the infirmities of age and the inexperience of youth, than to render those services to the individuals whose lives and liberties are at the disposal of this Court which I would most earnestly desire to render. But as I am unwilling to employ one moment of the time of the Court in anything that regards my own personal situation, I shall reserve what few observations I may think necessary to offer as an apology, till the close of my argument on the merits of the question.

I therefore proceed immediately to say, that in a consideration of this case, I derive, in the distress I feel both for myself and my clients, consolation from two sources; first, that the rights of my client to their lives and liberties have already been defended by my learned friend and colleague in so able and complete a manner as leaves me scarcely anything to say, and I feel that such full justice has been done to their interests, that any fault or imperfection of mine will be merely attributed to its true cause; and secondly, I derive consolation from the thought that this is a Court of JUSTICE. And in saying so very trivial a thing, I should not on any other occasion, perhaps, be warranted in asking the Court to consider what Justice is. Justice, as defined in the Institute of Justinian, nearly 2000 years ago, and as it is felt and understood by all who understand human relations and human rights, is

"A constant and perpetual will to render TO EVERY ONE that which is his own."

And in a Court of Justice, where there are two parties present, justice demands that the rights of each party should be allowed *to himself*, as well as that each party has a right, to be secured and protected by the Court. This observation is important, because I appear here on behalf of thirty-six individuals, the life and liberty of every one of whom depends on the decision of this Court. The Court, therefore, I treust, in deciding this case, will form no *lumping* judgment on these thirty-six individuals, but will act on the consideration that the life and the liberty of *every one* of them must be determined by its decision.

They are here, individually, under very different circumstances, and in very different characters. Some are in one predicament, some in another. In some of the proceedings by which they have been brought into the custody, and under the protection of this Court, thirty-two or three of them have been charged with the crime of murder. Three or four of them are female children, incapable in the judgment of our laws, of the crime of murder or piracy, or perhaps, of any other crime. Yet, from the day when the vessel was taken possession of by one of our naval officers, they have all been held as close prisoners, now for the period of eighteen long months, under custody and by authority of the Courts of the United States. I trust, therefore, that before the ultimate decision of this Court is established, its honorable members will pay due attention to the circumstances and condition of every individual concerned.

When I say I derive consolation from the consideration that I stand before a Court of Justice, I am obliged to take this ground, because, as I shall show, another Department of the Government of the United States has taken, with reference to this case, the ground of utter injustice, and these individuals for whom I appear, stand before this Court, awaiting their fate from its decision, under the array of the whole Executive power of this nation against them, in addition to that of a foreign nation. And here arises a consideration, the most painful of all others, in considering the duty I have to discharge, in which, in supporting the motion to dismiss the appeal, I shall be obliged not only to investigate and submit to the censure of this Court, the form and manner of the proceeding of the Executive in this case, but the validity and the motive of the reasons assigned for its interference in this unusual manner in a suit between parties for their individual rights. At an early period of my life, it was my fortune to witness one of the tragedies of the great dramatist of England, I may say the great dramatist of the world, where I heard Lord Surry heaping reproaches upon Cardinal Wolsey, after he had fallen into disgrace with the king, his master, and the Lord Chamberlain interferes to check him; he says, "O, my Lord, press not a falling man too far, 'Twere virtue." I was struck with the sentiment, and have ever looked upon it as a lesson of morals, which I hope to carry to my grave.

It is peculiarly painful to me, under present circumstances, to be under the necessity of arraigning before this Court and before the civilized world, the course of the existing Administration in this case. But I must do it. That Government is still in power, and this subject to the control of the Court, the lives and liberties of all my clients in its hands. And if I should pass over the course it has pursued, those who have not had an opportunity to examine the case, and perhaps the Court itself, might decide that nothing improper had been done, and that the parties I represent had not been wronged by the course pursued by the Executive. In making this charge, or arraignment, as defensive of the rights of my clients, I now proceed to an examination of the correspondence of the Secretary of State, with the ambassador of her Catholic Majesty, as officially communicated to Congress, and published among the national documents.

Mr. Adams then commenced a "searching operation," of unequalled skill and thoroughness, into the proceedings of the Executive, with the reasons assigned. In the letter of Mr. Forsyth, Dec. 18, 1839, in defending the course of the Government against the reproaches heaped upon it by the Spanish Minister, he says that *all the proceedings* of the government, judicial and executive, have been grounded on the *assumption* that Ruiz and Montez were *alone* the parties aggrieved. I ask your honors, said Mr. A., is this justice? The Secretary proceeds to describe the sympathy which actuated Lieut. Gedney and his officers and men, towards the Spanish gentlemen suffering under the lawless violence of their oppressors, and he declares that this sympathetic feeling soon become in a manner national. Here was the motive of the United States for appearing as a party in this suit. And that motive is not justice, it is sympathy with one party, against the other. With too much reason does he call this sympathy national, and it is against this sympathy that I must call upon you even this Court to restrain itself—in the name of justice. One of the judges who presided in some of the preceding trials is said to have called this an *anomalous* case. It is anomalous said Mr. A., and I know of no law, but one which I am not at liberty to argue before this court, no law, statue or constitution, no code, no treaty, applicable to the proceedings of the Executive or the Judiciary, except that law—(pointing with tremendous emphasis to the copy of the Declaration of Independence, hanging against the pillars of the court-room,) that law, two copies of which are ever before the eyes of your honors. I know of no other law that reaches the case of my clients, but that law of Nature and of nature's God, on which our fathers placed our own national existence. The circumstances are so peculiar, that no code or treaty has provided for such a case. That law in its application the case of my clients, I trust will be the law on which the case will be decided by this court.

To what nation did the Amistad belong when taken possession of by the officers of the U. S.? The Africans were in the possession, and had the presumptive right of ownership, they were in peace with the United States, the courts have decided, and truly that they were not pirates, they were on a voyage to their own native homes, their *dulces Argos* (1) they had acquired the right, and so far as their knowledge extended they had the power of prosecuting the voyage, the ship was theirs and being in immediate communication with the shore, was, I believe, in the territory of the State of New-York, or, if not, at least half of the number were actually on the soil of New-York, and entitled to all the provisions of the Law of Nations, and to the protection and aid and comfort which the laws of that State secure to every human being within her limits. In this situation Lt. Gedney, without any charge or authority from his government, without warrant of law, by force of fire-arms, seizes and disarms them, then being in the peace of that Commonwealth and of the United States, drives them on board the vessel, seizes the vessel and transfers it against the will of its possessors to another State, I ask in the name of justice, by what law was this? Even admitting that it had been a case of actual piracy, which your courts have properly found it was not, there are questions arising here of the deepest interest to the liberties of the people of this Union, and especially of the State of New-York. Have the officers of the U. S. Navy a right to seize men by force, on the territory of New-York, to fire at them, to overpower them, to disarm them, to put them on board of a vessel and carry them by force and against their will to another State, without warrant or form of law? I am not arraigning Lt. Gedney, but I ask this Court, in the name of justice, to settle it in their minds, by what law it was done, and how far the principle it embraces is to be carried.

In commenting upon the demands first made by the Spanish Minister, Don Calderon de la Barca, Mr. A. adverted to the illustrious standing of his name in the Spanish annals and to his own friendly relations with him while a resident of this country, and begged to be understood as not intending to treat him personally with disrespect while he examined his demands, as they ought to appear in the eyes of an American Court. M. Calderon then demands.—1. that the vessel shall be delivered to her owner—who was killed; 2. that it should be declared by the President that no Court could try the negroes, but that he should keep them safely and send them to Cuba for punishment; & 3. that they should be delivered up to their owners or the latter indemnified. In what position does he place the President of the United States? First, he is to turn jailor and keep these men safely, and then to become a tip-staff and carry them to Cuba, to be tried by the slaveholders of the Barracoons. Was ever such a demand made upon a civilized government? If the President had arbitrary and unlimited power he could not satisfy all these demands. And if he could send 40 Africans beyond the seas by his own *lettres de cachet*, (1) he could send forty American citizens as well by the same power.

In commenting upon article 9, of the treaty of 1795, on which the United States Government has rested its claim for the restoration of these Africans as merchandise rescued out of the hands of robbers; he said he spoke of his own knowledge with regard to the objects of the Article, having himself negotiated the revisal and renewal of this very treaty, in 1819, and there was never such an idea passed between him and the Spanish minister of that day, as that this clause was to include persons as merchandise. The Courts below have decided no right to consider these Africans as pirates and robbers. If the sympathies of the government and the nation had been impartial, in that light would Ruez and Montez have appeared. These Africans had been torn from their own country, shipped at Lomboko, against the laws of Spain, against the laws of the United States, against the laws of Nations,—as far as the United States, and Spain and Great Britain were concerned—they were in fact and in law on the continuation of the original voyage, they were in a perching condition, dropping dead from day to day, no less than sixteen having died of the treatment they received from Ruiz and Montez before they reached our shores while during the last fourteen months not one has died in the American prison. The moment they were restored to the absolute wants of human nature, furnished by the tenderness of our laws, the mortality ceased, and they have enjoyed perfect health. At the great day of accounts, said Mr. A., who is to be responsible for the souls of those sixteen men that died. Ruiz claims them as his merchandise. Who, in the closing hour of his life, would have those sixteen passing before his eyes exclaiming, "Let me sit heavy on thy soul to-morrow." Who, then, were the oppressors and robbers from whom this vessel was rescued? Certainly not Montez and Ruiz.

The article cannot apply to human beings. It says the ship and merchandise shall be restored *entire*. Is that treaty made between cannibal nations, and does it intend to stipulate that when human merchandise is restored, the legs and arms shall not be cut off? This single word "entire" is sufficient to exclude human beings from the scope of the Article. But it says merchandise, rescued from robbers. Who are the robbers, and what is the merchandise? According to the construction of the Spanish minister, the merchandise is the robbers, and the robbers are the merchandise; the merchandise was rescued out of its own hand, and the robbers were rescued out of the hand of the merchandise. The Africans are themselves the robbers out of whose hands they themselves have been rescued. Is this the meaning of the treaty?

With regard to Article 10 of the treaty, he showed that if it applied to any party, it was to the Africans, who were in possession of the ship, and who were pursuing a *lawful* voyage, while that of Ruiz and Montez was clearly unlawful. The treaty says they shall be treated as our own citizens. Suppose the case had been an American vessel, a Baltimore clipper, fitted out for the African slave trade, and had performed its voyage, directly or indirectly, and with fifty-four African victims on board, had been taken possession of by our cruisers, how would our citizens be treated? The captain would have been seized and *hung*. No appeal before this Court could have saved him. Is that the provision of the 10th Article, which is sought to be applied in behalf of Ruiz and Montez? Perhaps it would be a nearer reward for their merits than the restoration of these poor negroes to their power would be, or any other act enabling them to complete their voyage.

DEATH OF JUDGE BARBOUR.

Feb. 25, 1841.

The proceedings of the Court in this solemn case have been interrupted by the solemn voice of death. One of the learned and honorable judges of the Court, who sat yesterday in his place, listening with profound and patient attention to the argument of a counsellor many years older than himself, reasoning eloquently in behalf of justice on earth, has been summoned to his own dread account, at the bar of eternal justice above. Judge Barbour, of Virginia, the seventh in rank on the bench, died last night in his bed—in his sleep, it is probable, without a groan or a struggle. The servant at his lodgings went at the usual hour this morning to the rooms of the different Judges, to call them to breakfast. As Chief Justice was passing the door of Judge Barbour's room, the man said to him, "Chief Justice, will you please to come here, sir—I think Judge Barbour is dead." Judge Taney went to the bed, and there saw his associate lying on his side, as if in gentle sleep, but dead and cold with the exception of a slight remaining warmth at the chest. Not a muscle was distorted, nor were the bed-clothes in the slightest degree disturbed, so that it is probable his heart ceased to beat in an instant, while he was asleep!

At the usual hour for opening the Court this morning, none of the Judges were seen in the court-room, which was already filled with persons come to hear the continuation of Mr. Adams' speech. At length the Judges came in together, and their countenances looked pale, distressed, and sorrowful. As soon as they had taken their seats, the Crier opened the Court in the usual form, and the Chief Justice addressed the gentlemen of the bar,—"Gentlemen, a painful event has occurred—Judge Barbour died suddenly last night—and the Court is therefore adjourned until Monday."

The Crier then made proclamation to that effect, the Judges all rose, and retired again to the private apartment, and the assembly withdrew.

I did not expect an announcement of so overwhelming a Providence in a manner so severely simple and subdued, but it struck me as eminently appropriate for the *Supreme Court of this nation*. It was in keeping with the strictest propriety and suitableness. It was sublime.

COMMENTS ON THE SPANISH MINISTER'S LETTER.

After having shown the absurdity of the pretext that the treaty afforded any ground for the surrender of the Africans as merchandize, or as a part of the cargo of the vessel, Mr. Adams proceeded to examine the other arguments urged by M. Calderon de la Barca, upon the American Secretary of State, to induce him to send these unfortunate men to Cuba, to meet the justice of the Barracoons. One was, that if these men were suffered to go unpunished, after what they had done, it would greatly endanger the safety of the Island of Cuba, where the citizens of the United States have so extensive a trade, and where numbers of them own properties, which they cultivate by the labor of slaves. I submit to your honors, said Mr. A., that the Spanish minister has no right to appeal to the courts of this country to pass a particular sentence between parties before them, on the consideration of their personal interest, or that of the other American citizens, in slave property in Cuba. What will become of the liberties of this country, if our courts are to pass sentence affecting individual rights, upon a consideration of the effect their decison may have upon the interests of American citizens in all parts of the world where they are scattered; for if it applies in the case of American interests in Cuba, it is equally applicable in regard to interests in China, Hindostan, or the Fejees Islands. It is no proper argument for the Spanish minister to address to the Secretary of State. It was undoubtedly calculated and designed to appeal strongly to the *sympathy*, which the Secretary speaks of, and which he says had well nigh become national. It was well calculated to excite and influence the Secretary of State, not only in regard to the supposed American interests in Cuba, but perhaps also in regard to interests that might be supposed to be nearer home. But was it JUSTICE! Was it a ground on which courts will decide causes? I trust not.

The Spanish minister proceeds to say, that the influence of capital punishment inflicted in the country, which it seems not to have entertained a doubt, would be promptly dealt out to these Africans, would not be attended with the same salutary effects, as if inflicted in Cuba. The indemnification, says he, which I officially ask in that cause to the owners of the slaves would be but a slender compensation—for though the property of individuals might be unimpaired the satisfaction due to public justice is not accorded. And that, said Mr. A., is the reason why the President of the United States was to issue his *lettres de cachet*, and send these unfortunate individuals to Cuba. There are some other passages in this letter, said Mr. A., which I had rather your honors would read when you are together in your apartment for consultation. I hope the Court will read them, but I had rather not trust myself to comment upon them as they deserve. Your honors, in the pursuit of JUSTICE, will read them, and will see why I abstain from doing it.

The Spanish minister concludes by referring to the readiness with which the Spanish authorities would accord to citizens of the United States any fugitive slaves who might be found in the island of Cuba. And was this, said Mr. A., an argument to be addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States? Is it upon these principles that this case is to be decided? Is it by the offer of such an equivalent that our Government is to be persuaded to deliver over these unhappy men? "If you will deliver these negroes to me, for whose blood all the slave traders of Cuba thirst, and any slave from the Southern States who shall take refuge in the island of Cuba, will be readily given up." What is the argument, as addressed to the Secretary of State? It is, that it would be a very easy thing for the Governor-General of Cuba to seize a fugitive slave, or pretended slave from the South, and put him on board of a vessel, and send him to one of the Southern States. It may be so. It appears from one of the authorities read by the learned Attorney-General, that this Governor has royal power—that he is in fact equal to the king, and it may be easy for him to do such a thing to any man, black or white, slave or free. But is that to be done by the President of the United States, or to be required of him? If it is I should hope he would wait for some more explicit stipulations than appear in the treaty of 1795. It was quite enough, one would think, to require the President of the United States to keep these men safely, and send them back speedily, without making this—what shall I call it?—this offer,—to send back the slaves of the South, if the President will deliver up these Africans to the authorities of Cuba.

And now, what answer ought the Secretary of State to have returned to these demands? It was his duty instantaneously to answer the Spanish minister, by telling him that every one of his demands was utterly admissible, and the President of the United States had it not in his power to do any one of all the things he had required. He would not deliver the ship to her owner—he was dead—there was no owner—and there was no duty of the United States to dispose of the vessel in that manner. As to the question of salvage, that depended on the Court, before which the case was pending for trial according to law. The proclamation required of the President, or the declaration that no court of the United States had authority to try the case, was not only inadmissible, but an offensive demand—it was calling upon the President to usurp a control over the judiciary, which he could not exercise but by the overthrow of the whole Constitution, generally and in every particular, all the rights of the nation, and all the rights of the states. And as to the delivering up of the negroes, that was equally inadmissible for the President has no such power to arrest or deliver up any person whatever.

But this demand is insignificant in comparison with the other—that the President should himself send them beyond the sea for trial. He should have called upon the Spanish ambassador to name an instance in the history of nations, where such a demand had been made by any government of another and independent nation. To make the President of the United States, not the head of a nation, but a constable, a catchpole—a character not possible to be named in gentlemanly language! Yet, that is what this demand makes of the President of the United States. And the Secretary should have set the Spanish minister right with regard to the tribunal before which these questions were pending, by showing him that it was not a State Court, but a Court of the United States, sitting in the District of Connecticut. And now, from that day to this, the Secretary of State has never answered one of these demands, nor arrested one of these misapprehensions, nor asserted the rights and honor of the nation against one of these most extraordinary, inadmissible, and insolent demands. He has degraded the country in the face of the whole civilized world, not only by allowing these demands to remain unanswered, but by proceeding, I am obliged to say, throughout the whole transaction, as if the Executive were earnestly desirous to comply with every one of these demands. In the very misrepresentations of those demands, in his instructions to the District Attorney, under which this case is brought here, why does he take such a course? The Spanish Minister pronounced the Court before which the Secretary brought the question, an incompetent tribunal—and this position has been maintained by the Legation of Spain down to this very month, that a letter of Chevalier d'Argaiz officially protests against the jurisdiction of the Courts, before which the Secretary professes to be prosecuting the claims of this very minister!

Why does the Spanish minister persist in such inadmissible pretensions? It is because they were not met *in limine* in a proper manner—because he was not told instantly, without the delay of an hour, that this government could never admit such claims, and would be offended if they were repeated, or any portion of them. Yet all these claims, monstrous, absurd, and inadmissible as they are, have been urged and repeated for eighteen months, upon our government, and an American Secretary of State *evades* answering any of them—evades it to such an extent that the Spanish minister *reproaches* him for not meeting his arguments!

THE PASSPORTS.

Mr. Adams then went into brief but severe examination of the article, said to be from one of the brightest intellects of the south, which appeared in the official Gazette of the Government on the very day that this court convened. He then examined the passport, on which the case was left to turn by the Attorney General. He showed that it was not even valid as a passport, because it contained no description of the person of the individual or individuals to which it was intended to apply,—a matter, he said, which every one who had traveled in those countries where passports are used, knew to be as essential to the very object of those documents. But even if it were good as a passport, it is of no use or force as evidence of property, because it was never designed to have any such force.

ELOQUENT AND AFFECTING CONCLUSION.

In closing, Mr. Adams said:

May it please your Honors:—On the 17th of February, 1804, now more than 37 years ago, my name was recorded on the rolls of this court, as one of its Attorneys and counsellors. Five years afterwards, I appeared before this court in an important cause. Since that time, I have never appeared before this court until the present occasion, and now I stand before this court again. It is this same court, but not the same Judges. At that time these seats were filled with honored men indeed, but not the same. They are all changed. Then there was Chief Justice Marshall, and Judges Cushing, and Chase, and Washington, and Johnson, and Livingston and Wild. Where are they? Where is that able statesman and learned lawyer, who was once my associate counsel, Robert Goodloe Harper? Where is the eloquent counsellor, so long the pride of Maryland and of the American Bar, Luther Martin? Where is the excellent clerk of that day whose name has been inscribed on the shores of Africa, as a monument of his abhorrence of the African Slave trade, Elias B. Caldwell? Where is the Marshal? Where are the criers of the court? Where is one of the very Judges before whom I commenced my argument in the present cause? Gone—gone; all gone. Gone from the services which they rendered to their country, to appear before a tribunal where *they* must answer for all the deeds done in the body. From the excellent characters which they sustained, so far as I have the means of knowing, I fondly hope that they have gone to receive the rewards of eternal blessedness. In taking, as I suppose, my final leave of this Bar and of this Honorable Court, I can only ejaculate a fervent petition to heaven that every member of it may go to his final account with as little to answer for as these illustrious dead, and that you may every one receive the sentence—"Well done; good and faithful servants, enter into the joy of your Lord."

I need not say that a crowded audience was deeply affected by this solemn close. Many of them shed tears.

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ONE Keg of dried PLUMS, on the Turn-Pike near my house, one and a half miles west of this Village. The owner can have them by calling and paying the expenses of this advertisement which is $1.

3w3. ELIAS BENJAMIN.

De Ruyter March 15, 1841.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

GEO. W. SUTTON.

De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

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BY

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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

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TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., SIXTH-DAY, APRIL 9, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

MONTHLY SERMONS,

BY

A VILLAGE PASTOR.

(APRIL, 1841.)

NO. IV.—LARGENESS OF HEART.

I. Kings iv. 29.—And God gave Solomon wisdom and understanding exceeding much, and largeness of heart, even as the sand that is on the sea-shore.

The glory of Solomon was great. It was so regarded by his courtiers and by his common subjects. The administrators of contemporary governments were astonished to behold it. The Queen of Sheba found that the half had not been told her. The allusions of Christ to the greatness and glory of Solomon, in his expressions, "A greater than Solomon is here," and, "Solomon in all his glory," will readily occur to every mind.

That was an eventful moment when God said to Solomon, "Ask what I shall give thee." The riches, regal glory, and popular reputation which God bestowed upon Solomon, were of little worth compared with that rich boon of intellectual and moral greatness, which, in direct answer to his own special request, he received from the same inexhaustible source.

It should be carefully noticed that the text says, "And *God* gave Solomon," &c. The precious gifts were from Him from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift. What did God give Solomon? Wisdom, understanding, and *largeness of heart.* It is the last mentioned gift to which I solicit your attention—viz:

LARGENESS OF HEART.

What proportion of his intellectual resources the wisdom and understanding of Solomon constituted, or what part of his moral character, I shall not attempt to decide: but I must claim, that by his "*largeness of heart*," we are to understand chiefly, *his elevated and expansive moral feelings of soul*, which induced him to make a benevolent use of the wealth, intellectual acumen, knowledge and official power which he possessed.

In discussing this theme, we propose to briefly answer this inquiry, viz;

WHAT DOES LARGENESS OF HEART IMPLY?

I. It implies, Regard to the Claims of JEHOVAH.

The heart is influenced by the character of the objects with which it is conversant. If a man permit little things to occupy his heart continually, his heart becomes so contracted in all its emotions and conceptions, that it appears almost utterly destitute of that expansiveness which we have a right to expect will characterize an immortal being. What largeness of heart can there be in that man who is wholly absorbed by thoughts of himself? Self is his home harbor, his sea, and his port; *self* is compass, chart, ship, and lading.

But regard to Jehovah's claims opens to the visions of the soul all the grand and sublime truths, and ennobling motives, and holy sympathies in the universe of God.

The instruction which Solomon received from David, exhibits the foundation principle of largeness of heart:—"Thou, Solomon my son, *know thou the God of thy father*, and *serve him* with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind." "Keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, to keep his statutes, *and his commandments*, and his judgments, and his testimonies." Among mere men of the world there may be a kind of generosity of soul, which on certain occasions may assume the appearance of largeness of heart; but it is nothing more than a specious counterfeit, being fitful—not governed by abiding principle. The heart which is moved by the claims of God, has true greatness; it is such as cannot be successfully counterfeited. The inseparable union and reciprocity of influence between largeness of heart and regard to the claims of Jehovah, are most emphatically expressed by the father of Solomon, in that promissory and petitioning resolve which stands recorded in the 32nd verse of the 119th psalm—"*I will run the way of thy commandments, when thou shalt enlarge my heart.*"

Largeness of heart implies,

II. Love to the human family.

The man whose heart is enlarged by divine influence, will not only love God supremely, but his neighbor as himself.—When he inquires, "Who is my neighbor?" The unanimous response to him from ten thousand harmonious voices is—"*All thy earthly contemporaries are thy neighbors.*" His heart is too large to exclude those from this catalogue of neighbors, who are severed at a little distance from him by few dales, rocks and mountains—or who utter their thoughts in a different language from his—or who are found with "a skin not colored like his own." *No!* He indignantly spurns such entrammeling, and cheerfully extends his hand of human fellowship to all the branches of Adam's numerous, multiform, and far-spreading family.—Where he finds a fellow-being, there he finds an object of his benevolent regard.

III. A relinquishment of self-interest for the public good, is also implied. We ought always to hold our own personal interests and schemes subservient to the public welfare. Our unsanctified nature so clings to self, that to be always ready to do what the public good demands, requires "largeness of heart, even as the sand that is on the sea-shore."

Largeness of heart implies,

IV. Benevolent plans for the benefit of mankind.

Nothing is more natural than that the 'liberal soul should devise liberal things.' A heart which yields sweet obedience to the claims of God; which loves the human family; relinquishes self for the public good—such a large heart *will* form extensive plans for removing the misery, and for augmenting the happiness of mankind.—Such an heart was possessed by Howard, Robert Raikes, Wilberforce, Samuel J. Mills, Henry Martyn, and by many a Daniel and Gideon of whom time will not permit us to speak, but whose praise is in all the churches—whose histories are known and read of all men.

That God who is a God of knowledge, and by whom actions are weighed—who searcheth the heart, has seen, and now seeth, many whose largeness of heart is fully manifested to him, by their fervent desires to build the house of the Lord,—they have the work fully *in their hearts*, but are not called to occupy such conspicuous stations in the prosecution of the work, as to make their names known on earth. But such shall not lose their reward. Their benevolent plans, which clearly evince the state of their hearts, may be amended, enlarged, perfected, and executed by others; but all these shall share together in the benediction, "Well done, good and faithful servants, enter ye into the joys of your Lord."

REFLECTIONS.

1. We may expect that he who possesses largeness of heart will deeply sympathise with the afflicted, and with the oppressed. For all the suffering he will shed a tear; for them offer a prayer. Nor will he content himself with saying, Be ye fed, be ye clothed, be ye set at liberty; he will *do* what he can to accomplish these desirable objects. He will arouse others to enlist with him in comforting the afflicted, and in letting the oppressed go free.

2. We infer, that largeness of heart confers happiness on its possessor, renders him useful and beloved while living, and perpetuates his usefulness after he leaves this world.

The man of benevolent heart endures many pangs, because he sees sorrows which he cannot relieve. But he enjoys happiness which is not known to the selfish soul; all whom he cannot relieve he can commend unto the tender care of our Heavenly Father. In doing this, he experiences joys which far exceed the highest joys of the "churl." But when the man of large heart finds his desires granted, what tongue or pen can express his ecstacies! He is useful to all around him. Every one who associates with him, receives some happy influence from him. This influence extends to tens—to thousands—to millions. Such a man lives on earth, after earth encloses his body; he lives by his permanent and extending influence. "He being dead, yet speaketh."

Ages after ages shall call him blessed. The benevolent impulses which he excited in the breasts of others, while he toiled on earth, will exist in heaven, and there they will awake other benevolent emotions, not merely in one heart, but in "ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands" of redeemed, and also of angelic hearts. Thus it is that the holiness and joys of all the inhabitants of heaven, may be eternally augmenting, through the perpetuated influence of one benevolent suggestion that was first cherished on earth.

3. The Gospel is perfectly adapted to promote largeness of heart.

The Gospel contains the most powerful and affecting presentation of Jehovah's claims; love to the human family is one of its fundamental principles—"Peace on earth, *and good will to men*," being its prominent motto, the relinquishment of self for the good of others, and devising schemes for the benefit of mankind, constitute the very spirit of the Gospel. Hear what Paul says to the Corinthians:—"In all things approving ourselves as the ministers of God, in much patience, in afflictions, in necessities, in distresses, in stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, in labors, in watchings, in fastings; By pureness, by knowledge, by long-suffering, by kindness, by the Holy Ghost, by love unfeigned, by the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armor of righteousness on the right hand and on the left, by honor and dishonor, by evil report and good report: as deceivers, and yet true; As unknown, and yet well known; as dying, and, behold, we live; as chastened, and not killed; As sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, yet possessing all things. O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, *our heart is enlarged.*" (2 Cor. vi. 4—11.) Let it be remembered, that this man who thus wrote to the Corinthians, was once the persecuting Saul of Tarsus—breathing out threatnings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord. His *heart* was *enlarged*, not by philosophy, but by the GOSPEL of our LORD JESUS CHRIST.

DR. CHALMERS says—"Let the testimony of God be simply taken in, that on his own Son he has laid the iniquity of us all—and from that point does the humble scholar of Christianity pass into light, and enlargement, and progressive holiness. On the reception of this great truth, there hinges the emancipation of his heart from a thraldom which represses all the spiritual energies of those who live without hope, and therefore live without God in the world,"

4. Our subject teaches us that a narrow selfish spirit is totally opposed to the spirit of the Gospel.

That many who profess the Gospel, manifest such a spirit, is too well known to be concealed, and too mortifying to be dwelt upon. May the Lord grant them "largeness of heart." The fact that they do not feel their need of this blessing, should engage us to seek it the more earnestly in their behalf.

5. The hearts of each of us need to be enlarged. We are too selfish in our plans; too contracted in our views. We must look at Jehovah's claims—at the wants of the world—at *the Cross of* CHRIST.

Let us study the map of this desolated world, with the scenes of Sinai and of *Calvary* to direct our research, and our heart will be enlarged—our mouth will be open to invite sinners to Jesus. Our heart's desire and prayer to God for our fellow-men, will be, that they may be saved. We shall understand the commision, "Go ye into *all the world*, and preach the Gospel to *every* creature": We shall realize that, "*The field is* THE WORLD"—'the world that lieth in wickedness.'

6. You who continue to reject Christ, must perceive that you manifest the very opposite of largeness of heart. You have public spirit; you have many generous impulses; you may despise meanness of plan, and of dealing; but, while you reject the *benevolent Savior, what genuine benevolence have you? None at all.* In heaven they have large hearts; in hell, narrow selfish hearts. It is easy to see for which place you *now* stand candidates.

Religious Department.

NO BRAVERY AT THE JUDGMENT.—Those who have violated the laws of their country, and of their God by the awful crime of murder, have, in some instances, braved the power of the tribunals that have brought them to answer for their transgression. And even when the sentence of death has been pronounced upon the prisoner, found guilty of a crime, the penalty of which is the forfeiture of life, it has been received with apparent indifference, altho' spectators have been convulsed at the solemnity of the scene, while realizing the consequences of sin and the stern demand of justice. And then when the same guilty individuals have been conducted to the place of execution, with a heart apparently as hard as adamant, and nerves like iron, and a brow set like brass, they have met their fate with that bravery and apparent haughtiness of spirit, that seemed to bid contempt to the claims of justice. But will such appear in this manner when arraigned at the judgment seat of Christ? Will sinners generally be able to appear with fortitude before that God whose just laws they have trampled in the dust? No, they will be filled with shame and everlasting confusion. Then, sinner, repent now, lest thou soon realize the sentence, "Depart ye cursed," and thy guilty soul experience all the horrors of that death that never dies.—*Morning Star.*

EFFECTS OF FAITH.—The effect of strong faith in the righteousness of Christ, is honorable to the grace, holiness and truth of God; in raising the believer above fear, above guilt, above the love of sin, the love of the world, the fear of death and judgment. He tries to doubt, and can not,—Grace reigns. He looks to the law, his sins, his duties, his heart; and Christ hath the pre-eminence in justifying him. He tries to fear—he would suspect himself—he would think the blessing too great; but grace prevails. The blood and righteousness of Christ overcome, and he overcomes by them. He asks, "what shall I say to these things?" Less than this would leave me in condemnation; more I can not enjoy. It exactly meets my condition; and is worthy the love, the wisdom, the justice and truth of God. If true, it is all I need; if false, I am still miserable; but if the word of God decide, it is full of grace and truth; and I am filled with peace. A soul enjoying its justification, is spiritual in devotion, grateful for mercies, patient in tribulation, resigned under bereavements, zealous for the purity of the gospel, diligent in promoting its reception, affectionate to Christ and his people. In such a soul, the doctrine of justification is full of the power, and increase of God, in humility, purity, joyful hope and admiration of the work of the Savior, the operation of the spirit, and the reign of grace in the Father. The rich, in the enjoyment of this blessing, are secured from the snares of prosperity; doubly happy in their temporal blessings, and liberal to the church. The poor believer, exalted in the righteousness of Christ, enjoys his little earthly good with contentment, submission and gratitude; and becomes a blessing to his family, an example to the church, and faithful in his duties. It sanctifies his temper, fortifies him for trials, secures the improvement of his time, and renders his whole conversation becoming the gospel.—*Cooke.*

THE BIBLE.—As far as our species are concerned, we may say, one sun! one Bible! Shut that glorious book, blot from the human memory what we have learned from its pages, and you quench the day-spring. The whole world lieth in darkness! To guilty, miserable man, there remains no Savior! no heaven! no guide in life! no support in affliction! no victory over death! The grave becomes a fathomable abyss, and eternity spreads around him like the ocean—dark, illimitable, fearful! But open now again that book, and lo, the sun of righteousness arises with healing in his wings; and all around us, and above us, is love, joy and hope.—*Watchman of the South.*

TAKE UP YOUR CROSS.—No man hath a velvet cross. The cross is made of what God will have it; yet I dare not say, O that I had liberty to sell Christ's cross! I should also sell with it, comfort, sense of love, patience, and the kind visits of the Redeemer. I have but small experience of suffering for Christ, but I find soul-delighting visits of Christ, in suffering for him and his truth. Grace tried is better than grace: it is glory in its infancy. Who knows the truth of grace without a trial? How soon would faith freeze without a cross? Therefore, bear your cross with joy.—*Flavel.*

A learned clergyman, in Maine, was accosted in the following manner, by an illiterate preacher who despised education:—"Sir, you have been to College, I suppose?" "Yes sir," was the reply. "I am thankful," rejoined the former, "that the *Lord has opened my mouth to preach without any learning.*" "*A similar event*," replied the latter, "took place in *Balaam's* time, but such things are of rare occurrence at the present day."—*N. Y. Observer.*

From the Morning Star.

BE SHORT.—The writer would inquire, if it would not be well to place the above short sentence in some conspicuous place in every house where public worship is performed? Our blessed Savior was always short in his instructions, admonitions, exhortations, and prayers, as the same are recorded by his apostles. But it is not so with many of his professed followers.—These appear in this particular to have never known, or to have forgotten the example of their Master whom they profess to love, follow and imitate. J. H. H.

Moral Reform Department.

From the Friend of Virtue.

ADVANTAGES OF MORAL REFORM SOCIETIES.

It has frequently been asked, and sometimes tauntingly asked, "What good results from Moral Reform Societies?" We could almost say, in reply, "much, every way." But to name a few particulars. We believe that Moral Reform Societies throw a restraint on profligate youth. Let a licentious young man enter a village, where the mothers, the sisters and the daughters, have formed themselves into a Moral Reform Society, and will he not feel under restraint? Will he not either reform or make his escape? Rather than come in contact with an influence so irresistible, will he not fear, and quake, and hide himself?

Besides, Moral Reform Societies have a happy influence on the minds of children. Their tendency is to lead them to realize the guilt and extent of the evils of licentiousness, to feel their danger, and to watch and strive against this easily besetting sin—to feel the infinite, the unspeakable importance of keeping their hold on virtue. Had these societies been in existence years ago, we believe that many a mother would have been saved the heart-rending agony of weeping over their once promising, but now ruined and fallen daughters—of agonizing over the blighting influence of licentiousness, of seeing their hopes blasted, their fond expectations withered, and every prospect of the usefulness, the comfort, the reputation of their children, cut down as with the hand of death.

Moral Reform Societies lead to a knowledge of the sin of licentiousness. We all have items of knowledge in relation to this subject, and by meeting together and communicating what we know, the amount of information may be considerable. Thus, by gaining information, by being made acquainted with the extent of the evil, we may be induced to feel our personal responsibilities, to feel the importance of making efforts to suppress this evil—may go to work and labor efficiently in the cause of Moral Purity.

But many will say, I have nothing to do with this subject, I am innocent, and my connections and friends are innocent. But soon, full soon, have some of these objectors found, in their own families, those who had joined the ranks in their road to ruin, and were rapidly approaching the vortex of death. But even if our friends are free from sin, and if we are free from it ourselves, are we not bound to do all we can for its suppression? Paul says, "I am debtor both to the Greek and the Barbarian, both to the wise and unwise." And are we not debtors also? Are we not bound to do all we can?—to make efforts for the suppression of every vice, whether we, ourselves, and our friends and connections are guilty of it or not?

Moral Reform Societies lead us to see the holiness and purity of God's law, in relation to the subject of the seventh commandment, and the fearful consequences of neglecting to enforce it. God has said, in relation to the commandments, not excepting the seventh, "Thou shalt teach these things diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in the house, when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." By uniting with Moral Reform Societies, by meeting and conversing on the subject, shall we not see and feel that this command is holy, and that it is a fearful thing, either to violate it, or to neglect to enforce it?

By uniting with Moral Reform Societies we more sensibly realize the danger to which youth are exposed. As the members, from time to time, speak of the wiles and snares, laid to entrap the unwary, as cases of profligacy and seduction are mentioned, as that wide-wasting scourge, Solitary Vice, is brought before them, will they not have a more realizing sense of the dangers to which youth are exposed, and will they not be stimulated to make corresponding efforts?

We believe that Moral Reform Societies are eminently calculated to induce a spirit of prayer in relation to this subject. Would we pray acceptably, we must understand what we are praying about, must feel the importance of the subject, and must feel deeply interested relative to the answer of our prayers. Would our prayers avail for the influences of the Spirit, if we did not feel the need of that Spirit? Would they avail for the salvation of perishing sinners, if we did not in some degree, realize the worth of the soul? and will they avail for the suppression of the sin of licentiousness, if we do not, in some measure, realize the extent and guilt of this sin? Whatever else may be done, we believe this wide-spreading desolation will never be stayed without a great deal of prayer.—How prevalent, how potent is prayer! In answer to the prayers of Moses, the bitter waters were made sweet, the flinty rock was turned into a stream, the plague was stayed in the midst of the whole congregation, and the whole nation of Israel was saved from impending ruin. But time would fail us to speak of Abraham, and Jacob, and Samuel, and Asa, and Daniel, and Nehemiah, and multitudes of others, who prayed like Jacob, and prevailed like Israel. The dispensations of providence, from the Christian era down to the present time, evince, that God is a prayer-hearing God. Even in our own country, volumes of facts might be cited which evince plainly the same great truth. And, as by uniting with Moral Reform Societies, we know more about the extent of the sin of licentiousness, the awful guilt of this sin, and the danger to which youth are exposed, shall we not feel the importance of prayer in relation to the subject—of looking to God for wisdom to direct us in this important enterprise? And here, where not only two or three are agreed as touching this thing, but where numbers are agreed, shall not their united prayers enter into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth? and shall not a blessing descend and rest on the efforts made for the advancement of this cause? Let us therefore pray for those laboring in this cause. Let us pray for those who are exposed to temptation. Let us pray for guardians, and parents, and ministers, and teachers, and let us believe that a blessing will descend in answer to our prayers. Let us, therefore, unite with Moral Reform Societies. Let us remember, that by this means, we may pray more understandingly, more believingly, and more fervently, and that our prayers may avail much for the suppression of this desolating scourge.

Minister's Department.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE PASTOR.

Some of his kind and worthy parishioners are thrown into an extraordiaary excitement by his arrival. Perhaps it is specially convenient for him to accept their invitation to tea. Instead of their making the most of his visit, and getting as much good as possible from it, as he desires, the kind housewife thinks she must make the most of her powers in providing a suitable repast. She must leave the common track. The good things of the ordinary meal must sink, pro tempore, into oblivion.

"The Minister's come;" is an alarm that flies through all the domestic realms, and whatever there is in them that is rare and precious, or that can be made so by an anxious care of cookery, must be forthcoming. The pastor finds that those he came to visit have vanished, and the wherefore he ascertains by various domestic flourishes. In the solitude to which he is left, he can ruminate upon the bustle and anxiety that so small an affair as his taking a cup of tea with them has excited in the household.—They are so intent upon his reaping of their carnal things, that there is no time or opportunity for their reaping of his spiritual things. They do not seem to understand it so, but their movements give the ungracious intimation that the pastor has called on them for the purpose of getting a *good stuffing*, and they must do that thing to the very best of their ability. There are, in consequence, noble exploits of housewifery. The various treasures or newly created niceties are served up with the greatest care. The table is presided over with evident anxiety that all should be well, and when the scene closes, the kind matron has the appearance of one that has stood at the helm in a hurricane, rather than one who had been quietly and profitably enjoying a visit of the pastor.

Now we protest against the raising of such a breeze. The pastor did not call for the purpose of peeping into the pantry, or to ascertain how much skill madam had in the mysteries of cookery. He has lost the object of his visit, if he must lose those he visits in the din and bustle of domestic manœuvres. If it is convenient that he tarry at a meal, treat him with frank hospitality. Make him welcome to the *common fare* of the household. Give him not the pain of seeing that he has turned the domestic world upside down by his visit. Let him know that he has not caused the members of the family to flee in all directions for the purpose of providing him with dainties. This is a grief to a serious and faithful pastor. It is a waste of time on both sides. It hinders the pastor in his work. And the result will be that rather than produce such an excitement in your dwelling, he will cross some other threshold, where hospitality will be known not to produce such a harvest of domestic care and labor.

A HINT TO MINISTERS.

GREATNESS AND GOODNESS.—Would you be a useful minister strive rather to be *good* than *great.* Keep down great I, for he will be found a troublesome guest, and one that will throw an insurmountable barrier in the way of yourself and your usefulness to the souls of your fellow-men.—The inquiry is often made: why am I not more useful? May it not be that *self* has too much to do in all that is done for Christ? Is he not often first in thy study, in the choice of a text, in the structure of thy thoughts, in the pastoral visit, in the sacred desk, and in all thy communications with thy fellow men. There is an attempt to do and be something, which smells so rank of self as to put thy Savior in the shade, and thereby to destroy thy usefulness. Self should be in the dust, and Christ should be "all in all."

Dr. Payson seems to have touched the string, when writing to a young clergyman, he says:—"Some time since, I took up a little work purporting to be the lives of sundry characters, as related by themselves. Two of those characters agreed in saying, that they were never happy until they had ceased striving to be great men. This remark struck me, as you know the most simple remarks will strike us, when heaven pleases. It occurred to me at once, that most of my sorrows and sufferings were occasioned by an unwillingness to be the nothing which I am, and by consequent struggles to be something. I saw if I would but cease struggling, and consent to be anything, or nothing, just as God pleases, I might be happy: you will think it strange that I mention this as a new discovery. In one sense, it was not new—I have known it for years. But I now saw it in a new light. My heart saw it, and consented to it: and I am comparatively happy. My dear brother, if you can give up all desire to be great, and feel heartily willing to be nothing, you will be happy too."

Ah! is there not experience touched here that will be profitable to thyself, if heartily consented to, and practised? It was a lovely trait in thy Savior that "he went about doing good." Let then your highest aim be, to imitate him who lived thy example, as well as died thy sacrifice. Be *good* rather than *great.*—*Miss. of G. R. Church.*

PRAYER AND SIN.—He who prays as he ought, will endeavor to live as he prays. Proverbs 15: 8. He who can live in sin and abide in the ordinary duties of prayer, never prays as he ought.—*Cecil.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, April 9, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

Brotherly Love.

"If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar."

All genuine religion is founded on the immutable principle of love; this being the soul and essence of all that is excellent in morals, or valuable in Christianity. God is love. All his treatment to his creatures is tempered with love. The sum of all that he requires of them is love. First, love to God, and next to man. This is the amount of all that is required in that perfect law, written by the finger of God on tables of stone, adapted to all circumstances of all men.

This principle will not admit of division or addition. It is fully comprehended in loving what God loves, and hating what he hates. If a man loves what God hates, he transcends the limits which God has prescribed. Thus, to love sin in any of its forms, is to be destitute of the spirit and power of religion, and by consequence lose the favor of God. To hate what God loves, likewise gives evidence of an ignorance of the nature of Christian religion. We conclude, then, that to love God with all the heart, and consequently all his requirements; and to love the people of God, as the Savior commands, and also to love all men, is the best possible evidence of acceptance with God, and fellowship with his Son Jesus Christ.

Love to God and his children is inseperable. The one cannot exist without the other. "And this commandment have we from him, that he who loveth God, love his brother also." And again, "By this we know that we love the children of God when we love God, and keep his commandments." Love to the children of God is dependent on love to God; and this is evidenced by loving the way of God and the institutions of his gospel. If we say we have perfect love to God and love not what he has commanded us to do, and love not his people, we deceive ourselves.

This principle affords us the only infallible test, by which to try ourselves, and learn the true state of our hearts in the sight of God. If our religion will not stand this test, it surely will not stand in the day that shall try the secret of all hearts, since we are assured that by this rule we shall be judged---be justified or condemned. The Savior will acknowledge whatever is done to his children, is done to himself. Hear his language while he was teaching on earth; "For I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger and ye took me not in; naked, & ye clothed me not; sick and in prison and ye visited me not." And to the inquiry when these things occurred, he answers, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not unto me."

When love to God exists, then will love to men also exist, and it will manifest itself by every consistent effort for the well-being of those who are the objects of it. Whereas a contrary feeling will result in the exercise of ill will, and in a disposition to inflict rather than to repair an injury. 'Love worketh no ill to his neighbor,' and no ill will or desire for the mastery dwells in the hearts of those under the influence of the benevolence of the gospel. Love prompts to the exercise of Christian charity to all the errors that a brother may be guilty of. Hatred will give the worst construction to all acts that it is possible for them to bear. Love will call into exercise every consistent effort to reclaim a wanderer, and will labor to restore him in the spirit of meekness, and is never ready to impugn the motives of those who have imbibed error or fallen into sin. It will seek to strengthen the waivering, confirm the feeble, assist the needy, administer the consolations of the gospel to those ready to perish. It will labor to strengthen the union that exists between brethren, and build up the waste places in Zion.

An Apostle of the Lord Jesus Christ says: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and keep himself unspotted from the world."—He who has the Son of God in his heart feels that all men are his brethren, and his brotherly love embraces them all, and his good wishes and benevolence extend to all who can in way be effected any by his influence. He acknowledges the "world as his field," and feels an unabating sympathy to all who in any way are the subjects of misfortune or cruelty. The christian's feelings for those who are out of Christ are similar to those exercised by the Savior himself, and he is not satisfied till he sees them in the full enjoyment of all that the gospel offers.

We ask those who make high pretensions to religion, how are your hearts affected towards the saints of God? Does any difference of opinion mar your love for them? Does any error in their conduct excite any other feelings than sympathy, and a desire in all meekness to reclaim them? Does any injury that you may have received, or supposed to have received from them, cause you to exercise resentment or revenge?---O, remember, that when the Savior was reviled, he reviled not again.

Sermons by a Village Pastor,

We bespeak for the Monthly Sermons an attentive reading; not because they are labored, or far-fetched, or have any other thing to recommend them than the doctrinal and practical truths contained therein.—The Sermons are not the labored productions of an aged divine, but are the same sermons that are preached by a young minister in the course of his Pastoral labors. There are, doubtless, many of our readers who are not favored with the preaching of the word, to whom these sermons are very acceptable. The devoted ministers of Christ feel it their duty 'to be instant in season and out of season,' that they may win souls to Christ, We trust truths faithfully spread before the mind, from the pulpit or religious print, will have their sanctified effect in bringing souls to God. We, therefore, feel much pleasure in spreading out the Monthly Sermons to our readers.

By the way, we would suggest to those who wish the triumph of the truth, whether it is not possible by a judicious and well written exhibition of the truths of the Gospel, to open the eyes of many to a sense of their lost condition. "A word fitly spoken how good it is"!

A Reflection.

The winter is past. Nature is throwing off her sombre appearance, and will soon deck herself in her loveliest hues. The earth, air, and seas, begin to show signs of animated existence. These all show the handiwork of God, and speak forth his praise. A thousand voices mingle themselves together in saying, "the hand that made us is divine," while nature, in every class, exhibits most worthy praise to God the author of all good.

Awake! O careless sinner! Awake cold-hearted professor, and add another voice to the chorus that is raising higher and still higher the praises of God and the Lamb! A long night of darkness and death has shrouded you in gloom. The chilling winds and storms of iniquity have benumbed and almost destroyed your deathless spirits. Awake! *arise!* and throw off the chains that bind you to earth, and its fanciful and treacherous scenes. Put on the garments of praise. Lay aside base and sinful things, and join with nature, animate and inanimate, in now swelling the song of gratitude and praise which is due to the great Author of all comfort and blessing, and who now invites you to prepare yourself to sing with saints and glorified spirits in heaven.

Monthly Concert.

Is the Monthly Concert faithfully attended in all our churches? A few years since, we remember the attention of almost every member was directed to the great objects which the Monthly Concert was intended to advance. It was sweet, then, to meet at the concert, and with united heart and voice present the condition of the destitute. The expression on every countenance was indicative of tender, but strong emotions of the heart; and it was not difficult to decypher in many a countenance, the wish, O, that I might be of service in gathering in the outcasts of Israel, and the dispersed of Judah! "Here am I Lord, send me." Do those same emotions possess the heart now? Is the concert-room thronged now? Is there those who long to see the triumph of truth, and are eager to present their requests to God, and bestow their contributions to advance the work? If it is not so, we suggest the propriety of commencing again, and pursuing the object until it shall be accomplished. That these objects will be accomplished, and that the united prayers and contributions of the saints of God will hasten their accomplishment, we are fully assured. The veracity of the Eternal God is pledged. The honor of his Son, the well-being of souls for whom Christ died, is connected with it. And may we not add, that those are culpable whose hearts do not yearn over the perishing millions that are out of Christ, and who do not exercise the benevolence of the Gospel, and are by their prayers and contributions in the extension of truth.

CAUTION.—We caution all respectable persons to beware of those who will take advantage of a Deaf, or Dumb man. We should be unwilling to believe that any person possessed such corruption of heart, were it not true that such treatment has been exercised to a person in our employ.

De Ruyter Institute.

The Winter Term closed this week. The examination was creditable to Teachers and Scholars.

The Summer Term will open on the 7th of May next. We a[illegible]d that an addition is to be made this Spring to the Chemical Apparatus, preparatory to the Summer Lectures on Chemistry by Doct. A. L. SAUNDERS.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE will take the place of Mrs. Carpenter in the Female Department. Her experience and reputation as a Teacher, gives the Trustees the fullest assurance that she is in every respect qualified to take charge of that Department.—Arrangements are also made to supply the place of Mr. Carpenter, and teachers well qualified for every Department of study will be ready to commence with the Term.

Discontinuances.

We remark, again, that we do not complain of any man for discontinuing the Register, but we must insist upon our published rules, viz:—not to discontinue our paper till arrearages are paid. Our subscribers cannot fail to see the propriety of this course, from the fact that it would be next to an impossibility to continue the publication of the Register, were not this rule adopted.

Revival in Salem, N. J.

Br. I. D. Titsworth informs us that the work of the Lord is manifest in converting sinners in the bounds of the Salem Church. Three had followed their Lord and Master into the watery grave. Others are expected to follow soon. The work is a progressive one, and we join in the wish of our brother that "it might progress and spread from heart to heart, and from church to church, until it shall reach all the churches in our denomination."

Integrity and Renown.

The young man who firmly adheres to the dictates of conscience by making it the rule of action in all cases whatsoever, places himself upon the proud eminence of INTEGRITY, where the impassioned multitude, tho' they for a season envy his calmness, will, upon the sober second thought of minds refreshed from the tree of knowledge, strive to excel each other in paying tribute to his worth. VIRTUE IS THE SURE PATH TO RENOWN. L.

Will the Editor of the Register oblige a brother by making an enquiry through the medium of his paper, for the several S. D. Baptist Settlements in the Western States & Territories? Please give the answers an insertion, as said brother has an inclination to make a tour to the "far West," and designs visiting all those settlements which he can find. P.

We here insert such information relative to the location of S. D. Baptists in the West as we have on hand, and request others who may have further information to furnish it for the Register. In some of these places are single individuals; in others several families.

Kingsville, Ashtabula Co.,	Ohio.
Perry, Lake Co.,	"
Newport, Washington, Co.,	"
New Concord, Muskingum Co.,	"
Butlerville, Warren Co.,	"
Farfield, Greene Co.,	"
Northampton, Clark Co.,	"
Quincy, Logan Co.,	"
Port Jefferson, Shelby Co.,	"
Jackson, "	"
Bloomfield, Pickaway Co.,	"
Tallmadge,	Michigan.
Oporto,	"
Marshall,	"
Fontana, Woolworth Co.,	Wisconsin.
Milton, Rock Co.,	"
Cuba, Fulton Co.,	Illinois.
Trivolia, Peoria Co.,	"
Udina, Kane Co.,	"
Kankakee, Laporte Co.,	Indiana.

Notice to the Citizens of De Ruyter.

A meeting of the citizens of De Ruyter generally is requested at the Seventh-day Baptist Meeting-House, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of opening a new BURYING-PLACE, which is now offered on the land immediately in the rear of that place The different Religious Societies are requested to participate in the arrangement, if they think proper, as the lot will accommodate them as Societies or as individuals.

It is a fact well known that the public Burying-ground in this village is small, and cannot be extended to any advantage, and is now nearly filled up. This will make the opening of a new one absolutely necessary soon; and the proposed spot is so eligible, and the soil so suitable, that a better opportunity, it is thought, will not soon occur.

The ground is laid out in lots of convenient size for families or Societies, at a price that will assure the public that a speculation has not been the object. If this meeting shall determine to open the ground, it will be done immediately. If the present opportunity is not improved, the proposition will be abandoned.

April 6, 1841.

Controversial Papers.

For the Register.
WEEDSPORT, CAYUGA CO.,
March 28, 1841.

MR. EDITOR.—I noticed in the Register of March 19, with gratitude, a declaration of your willingness that "the subject of Unitarianism should be discussed in your columns." Also, the proposition of Br. Joseph R. Johnson to reply to me, "if I will mention some reasons why I regard it inconsistent for me as a conscientious believer in *the proper unity of God*, to embrace also the doctrine of the Trinity."

I am gratified with these communications, not for the sake of arguing, or the display of talent, or the love of controversy; nor because I would strive for the mastery, or carry any point which I have adopted, if not agreeable to the word of God: but because I regard the subject in question as one of the most important of all subjects, and because I believe a fair and thorough discussion will be advantageous to the cause of truth and Christian union. Much, indeed, has been written and published already; but this is no argument against further investigation. So long as Christians remain divided, continued efforts of this kind will be required. I am gratified also, at unexpectedly finding so much liberality in the conducting of the Register. I do not, however, regard this as evidence of indecision upon the point at issue on the part of the Editor: but only as evidence of a willingness to have every doctrine thoroughly tested, and to allow to others of different views the liberty of speaking for themselves. This, in my opinion, is as it should be. The increased willingness of Christians, which, at present, prevails, to canvass the points of difference among them, augurs much for the furtherance of the Gospel and the introduction of the period when "the watchman shall see eye to eye."

When I speak of "the proper unity of God," I do not mean to be understood to impute to Trinitarians the denial of God's unity. In *their* sense of the term, they stedfastly maintain it. But to Unitarians a belief in the proper unity of God seems utterly inconsistent with a belief in a Trinity of co-equal persons. It will be incumbent on me to show reasons why I regard the latter position inconsistent with the former: which I shall endeavor to do with plainness and candor, and with as much expedition as shall be practicable. And I doubt not that the reply of the above-named Brother will be conducted in a similar manner. I trust we shall mutually avoid any thing personal, or unkind, and every thing which will tend to give just offense to our brethren. To write for the public perusal is a serious matter, and ought to be undertaken with a deep and prayerful conviction of supreme accountability to God, and under a proper sense of a correspondent accountability to the church.

It will only be necessary further to premise that it is considered as a conceded point that this controversy is to be decided by the Scriptures. My brother will not allege that the Trinity is a doctrine of natural religion; but will maintain that it is of revealed religion. On the ground, therefore, of Scripture evidence I shall be free and happy to meet him. "To the law and to the testimony," let this solemn and momentous subject be referred.

In my next, the Lord permitting, I shall proceed to develop the reasons which are demanded by the nature of the subject.

Yours truly,
JABEZ CHADWICK.

P. S. I have just removed my family from Union Springs to this place, viz,—Weedsport, Cayuga Co., where I expect to remain. You will, therefore, be careful to direct the Register accordingly. Other friends will please address me here.

J. C.

News of the Day.

Message of Governor Seward,

Transmitting Resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, and other papers, in relation to the controversy between Virginia and New-York.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Albany, March 20, 1841.

To the Legislature:

I transmit resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, concerning the decision of the Executive of this State declining to comply with a requisition made by the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, in 1839, for the surrender of certain persons represented to be fugitives from justice, charged with the constructive offence of stealing a negro slave. I avail myself of the occasion to lay before the Legislature certain other proceedings affecting the same question.

On the 24th of February last, I issued a requisition to the Executive of Virginia for the surrender of Robert F. Curry, a fugitive from justice, charged with an aggravated crime of forgery. His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, admits the regularity of the requisition & acknowledges that the fugitive has been arrested and is in actual custody in that Commonwealth upon the charge contained in the requisition. Nevertheless, he deems it proper to make his compliance with the requisition dependant upon a reversal of the decision heretofore made by the Executive of this State in the case before referred to, and to detain the fugitive in custody six months to afford time to the Executive of this State to reconsider that subject. By the documents transmitted, it will be seen that I have deemed it my duty, under these extraordinary circumstances, to inform the Governor of Virginia without delay, that the decision in the question cannot be reversed.

It appears from the public prints, and is undoubtedly true that an act has been passed by the Legislature of Virginia, designed to subject vessels owned or navigated by citizens of this State and departing from Virginia, to inspections, and attempting to impose onerous and offensive restrictions upon citizens of this State carrying on commerce with the State of Virginia. It is understood to be among the provisions of this law, that it shall take effect after the first day of May 1842; but that his Excellency the Governor of that Commonwealth, may suspend the operation until the end of the succeeding session of the Legislature of Virginia, whenever he shall be officially informed that the Executive of New-York has consented to surrender the supposed fugitives before mentioned, and that the law of the State of New-York, passed May 6th, 1840 entitled "An act to extend the right of trial by jury," has been repealed. A full copy of said act of the Legislature of New-York, as contained in the public prints, is herewith laid before you.

It will belong to the Legislature to decide whether the law that seems to have given offences to the Legislature of Virginia shall be repealed; but I trust it will not be deemed improper for me to state, that although I supposed the trial by jury was already effectually secured to persons claimed as fugitive slaves without the passage of the act in question, and therfore believed it unnecessary, yet I cheerfully deferred in that respect to the better judgement of the Legislature, and approved the law, the repeal of which is thus demanded; in my judgement, the law could not now be repealed, and especially under the singular circumstances presented, without raising a presumption that the Legislature intended to deprive our own citizens, or other persons claimed as fugitive slaves, of the right of trial by jury. Believing that the right is invaluable as a protection to personal liberty, is peculiarly proper in cases where persons are exposed to the loss of liberty without even a charge of crime, and that it is important to every human being within our jurisdiction, in proportion to the humbleness and defencelessness of his condition, I cannot recommend the repeal of the act. If it became my place to speculate concerning the probabilities of legislative action, and if I supposed it possible, which I certainly do not that any disposition existed in the Legislature to repeal the act, I should deem it my duty to remonstrate against the measure.

Unwilling to leave any ground or expectation in regard to the Executive of this State, that convictions of duty which have prevailed, notwithstanding the very elaborate arguments presented by the Executive and Legislature of Virginia can be removed by any injurious measures adopted by that State, I deem it proper to repeat in the most solemn manner, that the humble individuals who are pursued by the Governor of Virginia as felons for the offence of being seamen on board a ship in which a negro secreted himself in order to escape from slavery, if they yet remain in this State, are under the protection of its constitution and laws, and cannot be surrendered to the State of Virginia by Executive authority, on the pretence set up for that purpose, without a deliberate violation of both, and that this conviction, adopted after most mature and impartial deliberation, and srengthened by subsequent reflection, is in no degree affected by the recent proceedings & authorities of Virginia.

Without intending any disrespect to the State of Virginia, and cheerfully leaving its authorities to adopt all such proceedings as may seem to them right and proper in regard to the subject, I avail myself of the occasion to declare that measures of retaliation, injury and reprizal, are deemed equally unworthy the dignity of this State, and inconsistent with its federal relations. The Executive of this State, therefore, will not, although such a course has the sanction of the example of his Excellency the Governor of Virginia; offer large rewards to induce persons to seize within the jurisdiction and in violation of the laws of Virginia, fugitives from the justice of this State, requisitions for whose delivery to the authorities of this State have been denied by the Executive of Virginia, but will be content to put forth the legal powers with which he is entrusted.

The Executive of this State will not appeal to the supposed interests and sympathies in other States, and attempt to combine one portion of the Union against another, but will cheerfully abide for his cause the test of time and free investigation. The constitutional demands of the Executive of Virginia upon the Executive of this State will in all cases be allowed as fully as if the Governor of Virginia has met his own obligations in the same manner, nor will measures of retaliatory legislation be recommended. On the contrary, the Executive of this State confiding in the Constitution and laws of the United States, as affording ample remedies for any injuries the citizens of this State may suffer from unconstitutional proceedings on the part of the State of Virginia, is satisfied that it may be safely left to the magnanimity of Virginia, and her own experience of the injurious consequences of those proceedings to secure an early relinquishment of them and a due acknowledgment and performance of all her constituted obligations.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

President Harrison was taken suddenly ill on Saturday evening last and for a time threatened with severe and protracted if not dangerous indisposition. (His disease is entitled by the doctors *Pneumonia.*) On Tuesday evening, however, the virulence of the disorder had been almost entirely subdued, and sanguine expectations were entertained of his speedy recovery.—*New-Yorker.*

New-York and Virginia.—We understand that on Monday last, the day after the duties of Governor devolved on him as Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Patton issued his warrant for the surrender of Robert F. Curry, the fugitive from justice from New-York, in compliance with the demand made by the Gov. of New-York. He had previously in his capacity of Councillor, advised the surrender when the subject was submitted to the Council for their advice by Governor Gilmer. His own sense of duty therefore, required of him to pursue the course he has so promptly taken. He has, we understand, enclosed the warrant to Governor Seward in a brief letter, containing a strong and decided remonstrance against the conduct of the Governor and Legislature of New-York as to fugitives from justice, and fugitive slaves, with an earnest but respectful appeal to them to arrest the unhappy and dangerous collissions which must ensue from a perseverance in their assaults upon the rights of the State of Virginia and the other Southern States.—*Richmond Whig.*

California Expeditions.—At a late meeting in Independence, Jackson county, fifty-eight persons nineteen of whom will take their families with them, registered their names as members of the expedition which is to leave this spring for Upper California. Persons intending to migrate, are recommended to meet at Sapling Grove on the Old Santa Fe route, on the 10th of May next; where officers will be elected. Various resolutions for the safety, comfort and good government of those engaged in the enterprise, were adopted; and we observe a specific resolve that no person will be allowed to take any spirituous liquors, except for medical purposes, the quantity to be determined at the general meeting at the rendezvous. A cannon has been presented to the company, and it is to be mounted and made ready for service—*Salt River (Mo.) Journal.*

Shocking Calamity.--In North Stonington, on the night of Friday, the 5th instant, two sons of Mr. George Geer were burnt to death. They went out about 10 o'cock, P. M., as usual, to watch a coal pit, and not returning at the usual time in the morning, another little son of Mr. Geer was sent for them. He came running to the house saying, they were burnt to death. The father immediately started for the pit, and a few of the bones were found where the cabin had been situated. One of them was aged 19, and the other 11 years.—*Norwich Aurora.*

A Shower of Ashes.—The last number of Silliman's Journal contains the following memorandum, handed in by Rev. Peter Parker, M. D., who was a passenger in the ship Niantic, from Canton, for New-York.

"Ship Nantic, L. F. Doty, master, April 5th, 1840, being in lat. 7 deg 5 min. north, lon. 121 deg. 10 min. east, at 2h. A. M., sixty miles west from Mindanao, one of the Phillipine islands, came up a fine breeze from the northeast, which was attended with a shower of dust, resembling that of ashes. It came so thick that it obscured the moon and stars, which were all out very clear before; it filled the sailor's eyes so full that they were obliged to retreat from the deck below; it lasted about one hour, and cleared away. At daylight, the Niantic looked like an old furnace, completely covered, from the royal mast head down to the water's edge. The decks I should judge were one quarter of an inch thick with the ashes; we took up one half bushel, and might have saved three or four.—It fell in small quantities at different times, for two or three days after. On the 14th April, spoke the English banque Margaret, Whaler; reported likewise on the 5th of April had a similar shower of ashes, being at the time three hundred miles north-northeast of us; he informed me that on the 12th of April, he visited several villages on the island of Madura, entirely deserted by the people, from one of which he had taken two brass cannon, and several other articles. This led us to think that some volcanic eruption had lately happened in that neighborhood. After the 9th, perceived no more in proceeding northward."

Privilege of the Ladies in Leap Year.—In an ancient Anglo-Saxon law, which still remains in force, it is enacted: "Albeit as often as Leape Yeare dothe occurre, the woman holdeth prerogative over the menne, in matter of courtshippe, love, and matrimonie; soe that when the ladie proposeth, it shall not be lawful for menne to say her nae; but she shall receive the propoll in all good courtesie.

Anti-Rent Meeting.—The Schoharie Patriot of Tuesday has the following item of news:

"A meeting of about three hundred of the tenants on Livingston's patent, in this county, assembled at Livingstonville on Saturday last, and unanimously resolved not to pay any more rent. We believe it is contended by the tenants that there is some defect in the landlord's title."

The United States and Great Britain.—The Madisonian asserts that the official advices from England by the late steamer are entirely pacific in their tone and character.

The duelling mania seems to prevail. Judge Smith of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and Mr. McClernand Secretary of State, went out at Alton on the 4th inst., to fight a duel with rifles—but were arrested on the way.

Alcoholic drinks have been reduced, the last year, in Ireland, 3,500,000 gallons; and the te-totalers now number 3,300,000.

American Copper.—A late number of the Wisconsin Enquirer says, that Messrs. W. Alford and P. W. Thomas, of New Baltimore, in that territory, have met with complete success in their experiments on smelting copper ore. They constructed a very simple furnace, which cost only ten dollars, in which they smelted, on the 28th of September last, 2508 lbs. of ore, from which they obtained nearly 700 lbs. of good pig copper, pronounced by competent judges to be superior to the South American pig copper. The time occupied in procuring from the ore the above amount of copper was only nine hours. Neither Mr. Alford nor Mr. Thomas had any experience in the business of smelting, and the result is justly deemed a matter of great consequence to that territory, which abounds in rich copper ore.

The Freshet at the South.—We learn from L. O. Reynolds, Esq., engineer-in-chief, who was in Macon at the time of the flood, that it did immense damage to the planters in the vicinity, of the Oconee, Ocmulgee, and Ogechee rivers. On Commissioners' Creek, ten mills have been carried away. Many other mills on other streams have been swept off. Numbers of cattle have been drowned. On one island in the Oconee 700 head of cattle were destroyed, and several persons have lost 100 head. Valuable lands on the rivers have been much impaired in value, if not totally destroyed, by the washing of sand over the surface.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Singular Robbery.—On the 16th inst., a gentleman residing at Covington, Ky., being in Cincinnati, went to the river, and called for a ferry boat to take him across. Two men approached in a skiff—he got in, and after arriving in the middle of the river, they turned down stream—robbed him of his watch, money, &c., and landed him on the same side from which he started, about five miles below.

The Slave Trade.—Capt. Lenist, of ship Carolina, arrived at this port, left at St. Helena, 14th ult., three slavers which had been brought in by British cruisers. One of them had landed three hundred negroes; the others had their slaves on board—about half of them had died of small pox since their arrival.—*Boston Courier.*

Mr. Darg's Slave.—It was whispered about with no little industry, that as soon as Mr. Darg obtained possession of his slave, he would immediately hurry him off to the South, and sell him to some planter, and thus separate him forever from his family. While passing through Centre street we met a well-dressed, good-looking Mulatto man, whose countenance recalled to our recollection that we had seen him before, under extraordinary circumstances. Presently, we recognized him as Tom Hughs, who had robbed his master and absconded, and was retaken and sent to the State Prison, from which he has been recently discharged. We were not a little surprised to see him walking the streets of New York at full liberty, and asked him one or two questions; in reply to which, he informed us that his master had not only forgiven his offense, but brought his wife and family on here from the South,—treats more kindly than ever, and entrusts him to go from home as he would any ordinary servant.—In proof of which, he was then going to purchase some articles for Mr. Darg's family.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Sentence of Robinson.—This person was brought into Court on Thursday at 12 o'clock, M., by direction of the bench to receive his sentence. On being asked by the Chief Justice if he had any thing to say why the judgment of the law should not be pronounced against him, he with complete indifference replied, "I have nothing to say." He was then sentenced to be hung on the 16th of April.

During the delivery of the sentence, and at its close, while the whole audience were moved with feeling, and many affected to tears, the prisoner, preserved the greatest composure and indifference. He confessed, it is said, to one of his counsel before the trial, all the particulars of the murder.

The counsel for the prisoner, says the Newark Advertiser, informed the Court that they intended to petition to the Chancellor for a writ of Error to remove the case to the Supreme Court for its decision upon the legal objections taken by them to the indictment; but as this is a writ of grace, not of right, and as it is understood that the Chancellor usually consults the Supreme Court before allowing it, there appears to be no reason to fear that the just sense of the law will be suspended.

Highway Robbery.—A few nights since, as Mr. Joseph Seagraves, Jr., of Providence, R. I., was standing in Broadway, at the corner of Anthony-st., about 9 o'clock, three men approached him, and hit his hat on one side, as with an intent to knock it off. He suddenly drew his hand from his pocket, in which it had been thrust, to replace his hat, when one of the fellows, a black named Joseph Morrison, alias Butcher Joe, a well known thief and burner, quick as lightning, forced his hand into Mr. Seagrave's pocket, and drawing out his pocket book, containing $710 in bank bills, sundry valuable papers, and free passage tickets in the Stonington Rail road and the Providence Steamboat line—and with their plunder they then escaped.

Justice, however, was quickly at their heels, for officers A. M. C. Smith, Stephens, Walker, and James L. Smith, from the description given by Mr. Seagraves, arrested Butcher Joe, and found in a drawer of a bureau in his house, corner of Church and Anthony sts., the identical pocket book of Mr. Seagraves, which he at once recognized as his. They also arrested a mulatto man named Richard Staines, who had recently served out a long term in the State Prison, and a white man named Mathew L. Burron, who has been repeatedly charged with offences of a higher grade, and the three were committed to prison to answer the charge. Mr. Seagraves identified the prisoners as those who robbed him.—*N. Y. Express.*

Canal across the Isthmus of Darien.—Advices have been received from Panama, that the obstacles heretofore interposed, by the clashing of the local and General Governments, with regard to the proposed canal across the isthmus, have deen effectually removed; and that the work seems at length in a fair way to be accomplished through the medium of the Franco-Gradian Company, established at Paris. The funds are already provided, and operations will soon be commenced.

From the Charleston Patriot March 24.

Burning of the Creole—twenty-five persons destroyed.—The following, from the Natchez Free Trader, furnishes the particulars of the burning of the Creole, of which a brief account has already appeared in the papers.

The Burning Steamer.—The steamer Creole, met the other day by the Sultana below the mouth of the Red River, a burning mass of cinders, had the misfortune to have her tiller ropes first burnt off. She was therefore unmanageable, and was left at the mercy of her mad engineery, which kept on working more and more furiously, as the heat of the burning mass became more intense. The boat first struck the shore, at Barker's, where one or more threw themselves off and gained the bank; the rebound of the boat turned her brow another way, and she took directly across the river again. It is a lamentable fact, that nearly all who threw themselves from the boat into the river, sunk to rise no more.

There were two great deficiencies in this boat: first, chain tiller cables, that would have enabled the pilot to hold the boat to her course, and run her ashore—and second, a few life preservers, which would have ensured the escape of those who threw themselves into the river.

It will probably never be known with certainty how many perished in this fierce, brief struggle with fire and water.

In the Republican we find a letter containing the following names of passengers known to be missing.

Mr. Celqushon, cashier of the City Bank, Natchitoches.

Miss Norman, daughter of Dr. Norman.

Miss Cuney, daughter of Mrs. P. Cuney. Mrs. C. is safe.

A family of negroes belonging to Mr. Benoist.

Mr. Norman, of Norman's landing, Avoyelles.

Capt. Dalman and all the officers are saved, Mr. George Sweeny, mate of the Creole, handed me a package of letters, written after the accident. I have marked all thus "from the wreck of the Creole," to be delivered without delay. All the remainder of the passengers have gone on the steamboat Monroe to New Orleans—some were almost without clothes. Mr. Sweeny told me that he could not tell the number missing, or who they were,—he said there were about seventy passengers in all, and supposes some 20 or 30 to be missing. The Monroe was only alongside the Hannibal 2 or 3 minutes, and the above is all that I could glean from Mr. Sweeny, of the accident. JAMES BRADISH.

Arrest of Rail Road Robbers.—The robbers who have been long preying upon travelers on the Syracuse and Auburn Rail Road are at length arrested. Three gentlemen, Messrs. Wilkie, Strong and Clark, on arriving at Albany, found that they had been robbed of considerable sums of money, and on comparing recollections, became satisfied that the robberies were committed in the baggage car, between Auburn and Syracuse. They therefore returned to that place on Sunday, accompanied by Messrs. Young and Williams, Rail Road Superintendents. Suspicion fell so strongly upon Richard Graves, Collector on the A. & S. Road, and George Wall, Porter to the S. & U. Road, that they were both arrested. An examination failed to elicit any facts against Graves who was discharged. Mr. Strong, however, went with Graves to Auburn, keeping an eye on his movements. Mr. Clark took Wall into a room at the Syracuse House, and after locking the door, commenced a conversation which continued seven or eight hours, and resulted in a full confession of the robberies and the recovery of all the money. Mr. Clark drew Wall by degrees into familiar conversation, and in undertaking to account for various sums of money which had been traced to him, he got entangled in a labyrinth of contradictions. While thus embarrassed and alarmed, Mr. C. informed him that a mysterious box which had been made for him, had been found, and that $900 had been found at his boarding house. He then confessed that this $900 was part of a package of $1,700, belonging to Messrs. White and Williams, of Buffalo, which he had stolen from E. Norton, Esq., last fall, and that the box referred to contained $500 more of the same money.

Wall, finding himself cornered, said that he and Graves were in company; that on the night of the last robbery, he started from Auburn locked alone in the car next to the baggage; that after the engine started he went into the baggage car with a dark lanthorn, and by means of false keys unlocked several trunks, took packages of money from those of Messrs. Clark, Strong and Wilkie; that after their arrival at Syracuse, he divided the money with Graves, (who came in the same train as Collector,) and after arranging it in such a manner as to preserve it, they secreted it in the basement wall of the Presbyterian church, where, on examination, it was found, one of the packages having "R. Graves" on it, and the other being marked, "G. Wall."

Wall is an old offender, having been twice in the State Prison. He had been suspected and discharged, but kept around the Depot in temporary employment.

Graves is extensively known at the South and the North. He has led a roving life, and has been more or less suspected for several years.

Trial of McLeod—On the 22d ult., before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, McLeod was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment against him. His counsel, Messrs. Gardner and Bradley, then moved the court for two commissions to issue—one for the examination of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, the British Minister, at Washington,—the other to examine McNabb and others, in Upper Canada. This was granted, with the condition that the people might join in the commission. An application was then made to remove the cause from the Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court, on an affidavit setting forth some of the circumstances of the offense charged to have been committed, and that difficult and complicated questions of law would arise on the trial. The counsel urged that at the Oyer and Terminer, the presiding judge might be overruled by the county judges, and that it was proper in this case, for that reason, that this cause should be tried in the Circuit Court, rather than in the Oyer and Terminer. The circuit judge declined allowing the certiorari upon that ground, as there was no allegation of improper bias on the part of the county judges, and our statute has provided the means of correcting any *error* in the proceedings of the Oyer and Terminer, by a bill of exceptions.

The counsel asked for time to add an affidavit in relation to the excitement which had existed in the county upon the subject, and the reason why it was believed a fair trial could not be had. This was granted, and the court adjourned over to the afternoon, to give an opportunity to serve the writ if allowed. During the intermission the affidavits were prepared, the certiorari allowed, and served on the court on their going in, in the afternoon. This gives McLeod's counsel an opportunity to move the supreme court to change the venue to some other county.—*Albany Argus.*

Louisiana Purchase.—Jefferson gave *eleven* millions of dollars for Louisiana, and the government have received, since the purchase, $14,539,271 for the sales of public lands—three and a half millions better than the purchase money, besides, having on hand six millions of acres yet to sell, within the boundaries of the State. The sales of public lands in Louisiana, from January 1, 1839, to January 1, 1840, footed as follows: 509,307 11-100 acres, amounting to $822,080 45; the Natchitoches land office, exceeding in sales the other four offices, (Opelousas, New Orleans, Ouachita and Groensburg,) in the State.

The ensuing nine months, from January 1, 1840, to October 1st, of the same year, the sales at the Ouachita office exceed any other in the State. The total at all the offices for the nine months, was—acres of land, 159,071 26-100, amounting to $189,875 04.—*Vicksburg Free Trader.*

Mormon City Nauvoo.—As this city is in some respects a curiosity, we have watched its proceedings with interest. From the "Times and Seasons," we learn the following facts in regard to it. The city Council have prohibited any person from selling whiskey in a less quantity than one gallon; and any other liquor in less than a quart, unless on the prescription of a physician. The University of Nauvoo has been duly organized by the election of a Chancellor and Trustees.—James Kelly, A. M., as Alumnus, of Trinity College, Dublin, has been elected President of the University. The Nauvoo Legion has been also organized, and officers have been elected. The council have passed a vote of thanks to the State Government, for the favors it has conferred, and to the citizens of Quincy, for the protection received, when driven from Missouri.—*St. Louis Gaz.*

Every one has influence.—On the morning of the 18th, a number of citizens applied at the Temperance Rooms to sign the *pledge*; among these was a fine built, but poorly clad son of Erin. When asked what was his object in taking the *pledge?* his eye sparkled and in his native brogue, he said, "he had seen that nice company of fellows yesterday, and among them was John Bryne. I have had many of a drunken frolic with him. Last year on St. Patrick's day we were drunk together. Now he is as much of a gentleman as any one in Albany. If I live until next St. Patrick's day, I will have as good clothes as John Bryne, and be as much respected as he is." As "one sinner destroys much good," so one correct act prevents and remedies much evil.—*Temp. Rec.*

The Proscribed Subject.—John Quincy Adams has published in the National Intelligencer, a list of 139 petitions, which he was prevented from offering to the House, in consequence of the rule of that body, restricting the time for that presentation. Most of them relate to the question of slavery, in some of the various forms under which that subject is open to the legislation of Congress. The diligence and fidelity of Mr. Adams, in relation to petitions entrusted to his care, are worthy of the highest praise.

Blowing Up.—Last week a son of the Emerald Isle left Dayton in a wagon, by the Union road. He had a fur cap on his head, and in the cap a half a pound of gun powder done up in a paper. He lighted his pipe on the commencement of his journey, and smoked along the road until he was satisfied with the recreation, when he pulled off his cap, and having deposited the pipe along with the powder, replaced it upon his head. In a few minutes the powder exploded, blew off the cap, singed nearly all the hair off his head, and burned his forehead and cheeks most wofully.—*Dayton Journal.*

The Common Council of Boston offer a reward of $2000 for the detection and conviction of persons engaged in the daring robberies in that city.

According to the Albany Argus, the trial of McLeod cannot take place until the 1st Monday in October, unless a special Court be held for the purpose, which, under the Revised Statutes, can be ordered either by the Legislature or by the Circuit Judge.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, have placed at the disposal of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 10,000 copies of the New Testament in the New Zealand language.

Sir John Harvey, Governor of New-Brunswick, has been recalled. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke is spoken of as his successor. Capt. Prescott, R. N. Lieut. Gov. of Newfoundland, has tendered his resignation, and expects to be relieved in May or June.

An official letter has been issued from the Department of State, to each of the other departments of government, signifying the wish of the President that no officer employed by the government should at all interfere in elections, and that any attempts to do so will procure the removal of the person.

Mr. Patton, Lieut. Governor of Virginia, has issured his warrant for the surrender of Curry, whom Gov. Gilmer refused to give up to this State.

Prof. Jamieson of Edinburgh, in a letter recently published, remarked that "the American Dictionary of Dr. Webster, is as great an improvement on Johnson's Dictionary, as the latter was on those of his predecessors."

A hundred thousand Bibles printed in Spanish have been circulated in Spain by English agents, since the 1st of September. For the first time, the London Bible Societies have found free access into the bosom of the unity of the Spanish Catholic Church.

Temperance sermons are delivered every Sunday evening to crowded houses, in the Odeon, at Boston.

There are 206 distilleries in the State of New York, which annually produce 2,710,110 gallons of liquor.

The Sherbrooke (Canada,) Gazette states that a suit has been brought by the Government against the British American Land Company, for £80,000, and judgment obtained by default. The Company had paid £36,000 to the Government, and expended most part of the balance in improving the country, making roads, building churches, market-houses, &c. for which they were not allowed any credit.

The Hon. Daniel Webster arrived in this city on Monday evening, in company with Mrs. Webster, on what is feared may be a last visit to her aged father, Herman Le Roy, who we regret to hear is dangerously ill.

The entire number of newspapers printed in the kingdom of Great Britain, is set down in a recent report at 519.

The steamboat Utica, Capt. Shultz, forced her way through the ice to Albany on the 26th inst. The passengers on board met, and passed a vote of thanks to Capt. S., and resolved to raise money enough to purchase for him a fine telescope.

It is said that in Ohio, eighteen millions of bushels of wheat, and thirty millions of bushels of Indian corn are produced.

It is stated in the correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, that the President was unwell on Sunday. Fear has been expressed that the late excitements will prove too much for him.

Population of the City of New York:

In 1731	8,622	In 1810	96,276
" 1756	10,381	" 1820	123,700
" 1773	21,876	" 1825	166,086
" 1786	23,614	" 1830	202,580
" 1790	33,131	" 1840	312,883
" 1800	60,489		

Encouragement to the Faithful Teacher.—A gentleman has put in our hands the following extract from a blank leaf of a female Sunday School Teacher's Question book.

"Since I became a teacher in the S. S., in 1818, I have had about fifty different scholars; and of that number, about thirty-five have professed faith in Christ."

Such is the result of the labors of one obscure, humble, but faithful female teacher.

News has been received in this country from the London Police Office, that the most artful robber they ever had to contend with, is now in the United States.

More Testimony.—Rev. Jared Curtis, chaplain of the Massachusetts State Prison, says in his report, "Intemperance ever has been, and still continues to be, the fruitful source of more vice and crime than all other known causes combined."

Attempted Suicide.—On the 27th inst., a young married woman, at 312 West street, in this city, attempted to destroy herself by taking laudanum, but was prevented by the timely interposition of a physician. The only reason she assigned for the rash act, was the constant intoxication of her husband, and that she had rather die than live with him. Such a feeling is more to be lamented than wondered at.

Death of Mr. Chitty.—This distinguished law writer, whose works on *Pleading*, *Bills of Exchange* and *Practice*, have been so extensively used in our country, died on the 17th of February, 1841, in Southampton Street, Fitzroy Square, London, in the 66th year of his age.

Extra Sessions.—The following extra sessions of Congress have been called since the organization of our gov[illegible]

"John Adams was inaugu[illegible] 4th of March, 1797. He con[illegible] gress May 16, 1797. His fir[illegible] dress was delivered Nov. 2[illegible]

Thomas Jefferson was [illegible] 4th of March 1801. He [illegible] session Oct. 17, 1803.

James Madison was in[illegible] 4th of March, 1809. He [illegible] gress May 23, 1809, als[illegible] May, 1813.

Martin Van Buren was [illegible] 4th of March, 1837. He [illegible] gress, Sept. 4, 1837."

According to the official a[illegible] population of St. Petersburgh, [illegible] 1840, was 470,202, of whom only [illegible] 590 were females.

It appears from the United States census, that if 60,000 is adopted as the ratio of representation in the popular branch of the National Legislature, the slave-holding States will lose five, and the non-slave-holding states gain 12 members.

Serious Accident.—On Thursday last, as the wife of Mr. Allen Fisk, and son, were riding on the Owasco lake, the ice unexpectedly gave way, precipitating the whole directly into the water, at a place where, as we understand, it is no less than 30 feet deep. As the team sank, the son bounded on the ice, and then, by an effort worthy of an older head, succeeded in rescuing his mother from a watery grave. The horses were drowned, and we learn have since, together with the sleigh, &c., been recovered.—*Auburn Journal.*

Traveling.—The steamboat North America, on her passage down on Monday evening, is said to have had between 600 and 700 passengers. The same boat left New York on Tuesday afternoon with 550 passengers.—*Argus.*

Irwington, (Ala.) March 17.

The Freshet.—Never before has it been our lot to witness such a mighty rushing of the waters and destruction of property as we did last week. On Monday and Tuesday of last week, the rain poured in torrents, and, in a short time, the Chattaboochee began to rise and threaten destruction to every thing within its reach. A large amount of cotton was taken from the warehouse at this place, and the ware house belonging to Dr. Sheppard, was swept downward by the swelling flood. The river continued to rise until Saturday evening, when it reached a height never before known. The plantation of Mr. Harrison, on the opposite side of the river, was fully two-thirds covered with water, and we learn that plantations on each side of the river, below and above, have suffered greatly from the inundation. A negro woman belonging to Mrs. Fort, was unfortunately drowned on Friday, by being capsized while in a batteau catching cotton. Considerable damage has been done to the butment of the Irwington bridge, on the Georgia side—the foundation having been washed from under the pier, when it was forced to give way. We regret, also, to learn that the Florence bridge, on the Alabama side, received a similar injury. The Irwington Bride Company have set about repairing the bridge, and it will be ready for crossing in a few days.

We learn that the Columbus bridge and the Factory bridge above Columbus have both been swept away, the river having risen above the piers to the body of the bridges, when, as a matter of course, they were forced to yield to the irresistible torrent.

The warehouse at Fort Gaines, we understand, has also been swept off, together with a large amount of cotton which was stored in it.

The great destruction of property occasioned by this flood is incalculable, and it will be some time before the loss can be fully known.

In the interior of Alabama, so far as we learn, the extent of damages was much more limited.

President's Family.—Mrs. General Harrison is herself expected to preside at the White House, but will not assume her station earlier than May. She will be assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Harrison.—The "cabin" at North Bend will be occupied by Dr. Thornton, a son-in-law of the President; the farm having been rented to an experienced agriculturist.

The husband of Mrs. Wm. Harrison died about three weeks since. It is probably true, that Mrs. Taylor, of Virginia, a niece of the President and mother of his son-in-law, will be associated with the ladies of the White House. Mr. Findlay, relict of the late Gen. James Findlay, of this city, and aunt of Mrs. Wm. Harrison, and an old and intimate friend of the President's family, is expected likewise to be a member of the same domestic circle, for at least the ensuing year, Of these ladies, the Mrs. Taylors are members of the Episcopal Church. The Mrs. Harrisons, and Mrs. Findlay, have long been connected with the First Presbyterian Church of our city, under the pastoral care of the venerable Joshua L. Wilson, D. D.—*Cincinnati Daily Republican.*

Murder most Foul.—A man named Hezekiah Lounsbury, was this morning arraigned and committed for the murder of his wife, at Westville, (a parish of this town,) yesterday afternoon, by striking her with a bar of iron, in a quarrel excited by *intemperance*. A Jury of Inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder, and we are informed that the unhappy man has confessed the crime. It is most melancholy that he is in the sear and yellow leaf, being nearly 70 years of age, and his wife was both aged and infirm. We refrain from detailing the circumstances as related to us, since the case must undergo a judicial decision, when all the facts will be fully developed.—*New H[illegible] Herald.*

[illegible] *Outrage by a British Cruiser.*—[illegible] Register informs us that let-[illegible] received from the brig Rich-[illegible] Salem, which state that [illegible] been overhauled by a Brit-[illegible] Richmond was on her [illegible] Salem to St. Helena, and [illegible]ubique; and a few weeks [illegible] at St. Helena, when off [illegible] Thomas, on the coast of [illegible] brought to by a British brig [illegible]ces and other papers were [illegible] examined, and she was fi-[illegible] to proceed on her voyage, [illegible] found to justify a seizure.—[illegible] the fifth Salem vessel that has been searched by English cruisers within a few months.—*Boston Morning Post.*

Narrow Escape.—As the train of cars was coming towards the city yesterday, from New-York, on the west-side of the Delaware, near Bristol, one of the wheels struck the end of an iron rail which was loose, and erected in a manner generally called a snake's head. The bar passed through the bottom of the car, and between the legs of a passenger, Mr. Yates, of Albany, tearing his cloak in pieces, grazing his ear, and thence passed out at the top of the car. The escape of Mr. Y. seems almost miraculous. An inch difference in his position on the seat, and he must have been killed. Great care should be taken to keep down these obtruding ends of the rails; for as soon as they are erected over a certain height, instead of the wheel passing *over*, it passes *under* them, to the imminent danger of persons in the car.—

The First Step.—The N. Y. Observer says that thus far, no attempt has been made to show that a pen or a tongue was ever moved on the subject of a Temperance reform, before Dr. Benjamin Rush employed the powers of his gifted mind, so early as 1804, to rouse the patriotism and humanity of his countrymen in this cause.

POST-SCRIPT !

News by this Morning's Mail.

DEATH OF GEN. HARRISON!

Wednesday noon, April 7.

We stop the Press to announce the death of Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, which occurred on Sunday last at 12 o'clock noon. It is officially announced by his Cabinet at Washington, in the absence of the President of the Senate, intelligence of which has this moment reached us in an Extra from the Commercial Record office, Philadelphia. We defer particulars until next week.

MARRIED,

In Independence, on the 11th ult. by the Rev. S. Coon, Mr. GEORGE POTTER, of Genesee and FANNY GREEN, of Independence; also, at the same time and place, Mr. DECATUR M. CLARKE, and Miss MARIA A. GREEN of the former place

DIED,

In this village, on the 6th inst., CALEB MAXSON, in the 89th year of his age. Some particulars will be given in an obituary next week.

In Alfred, on the 5th ult. at the residence of his Son, Joshua Vincent jr. Mr. JOSHUA VINCENT, in the 79th year of his age, in full faith and hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Jabez Chadwick, N. Y. Hull' (next week.) J. & E. Norton, W. Ennis, P. M. (it is done.) Ebenezer Davis, (we will send them.) Isaac D. Titsworth, (you have our thanks.) H. Wilson, (the direction is altered) Jonathan F. Randolph.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Oliver Hart, $2, vol. 2. Leonard J. Wheelock, $1, vol. 1 A. H. Burdick $2, cr. Charles Benjamin, vol. 2. Of J. D Titsworth, $10, cr. S. Hall, $2,25. Jonathan Davis, $2, vol. 1. Reuben Davis, Solomon Hall, R. T. & E. F Randolph, $2, each vol. 2. Of E. Davis $4, cr. self, and M. F. Randolph $2, each vol. 2. J. P. Livermore, $3, cr. S. S. Clark $2, E. B. Green, $1, vol. 1. Of Jonathan F. Randolph $5, cr self, & Jesse F Randolph, $2, each. vol. 2. Asa Davis, $1, vol. 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RENT,

A SUIT of rooms convenient for one of two small families in the building with the Printing Office. Inquire at this office
April, 9th 1841.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter, April 1st, 1841.

Allen John
Ackley Chauncey
Babcock Sarah Ann
Byram Joseph
Barber Alvah
Beebe Lorenzo D.
Burdick Rowland S.
Coon Jonathan
Church Ward R. R.
Coon Luke
Carpenter J. T.
Carpenter Jesse
Coon Solomon
Converse Adolphus
Carpenter Sarah Ann
Cochran Wm. D.
Down Mrs. P.
Dean Enos
Darling Mr.
Davis Otis R.
Fairbank J. N.
Fenton John H.
Gibson Alonzo
Greenman Perry
Gifford David
Gage Mary (Widow)
Gifford Eliza Ann
Gifford Joseph
Gage R. W.
Gage Levantia C.
Green John D.
Harkell Simeon
Hoag Marble
Hogan John
Johnson Jabish 2
Kanover Benjamin
Knowlton George
Levisee Walter
Lewis Charles G.
McDougall Lucretia
Merchant Ebenezer
Nye Joseph
O. Bryon Mary
Olin Schuyler
Olin Jonathan
Richmond Roswell
Reed Mr. B.
Rider Sally
Rhodes Juston
Rice Joseph F.
Reynolds Cary G. 2
Ryneck Sarah E.
Starr John
Stillman Diana M.
Swift Heman 2
Shepherd John
Snyder John
Shields John 2
Stone George W.
Vincent Joshua.

GEORGE SEARS, P. M.

POETRY.

Stanzas.

BY REV. W. B. O. PEABODY.

Oh! steal not my faith away,
Nor tempt to doubt the trusting mind—
Let all that earth can yield decay,
But leave this heavenly gift behind;
Our life is but a meteor gleam,
Lit up amid surrounding gloom
A dying lamp, a fitful beam,
Quenched in the cold and silent tomb.

Yet if, as holy men have said,
There lie beyond that dreary bourne
Some region where the faithful dead
Eternally forget to mourn:
Welcome the scoff, the sword, the chain,
The burning wild, the black abyss,—
I shrink not from the path of pain,
Which endeth in a world like this.

But oh! if all that nerves us here,
When grief assails and sorrow stings,
Exist but in the shadowy sphere
Of Fancy's weak imaginings;
If hopes, though cherished long and deep,
Be bold and baseless mockeries;
Then welcome that eternal sleep,
Which knoweth not of dreams like these.

Yet hush! thou troubled heart! be still;
Renounce thy vain philosophy;
Like morning on the misty hill,
The light of Truth will break on thee.
Go—search the prophet's deathless page—
Go—question thou the radiant sky,
And learn from them, mistaken sage!
The glorious words—"Thou shalt not die."

Miscellaneous Department.

A POPISH PRIEST REFUTED.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S CURIOUS METHOD OF REFUTING A POPISH PRIEST.

King James II. hearing that the Duke of Buckingham was somewhat out of order, thought that it was a proper season for working up his credulity, and making a convert of him to popery; and accordingly sent Fitzgerald, an Irish Priest, to him to use his utmost endeavors for that purpose. The Duke had been apprized of the intended visit, as also of the motive to it, and was constantly prepared for the reception of the Priest, was no sooner informed of his arrival than he gave orders for his introduction, with great ceremony, which the father thought a happy omen; and the usual compliments having been passed, he desired him to sit down. An inquiry into the Duke's health followed then of course; and he owning himself greatly concerned about his future welfare, declared the design of his coming, and by whose order he came. His Grace pretended great willingness to be better instructed if he was in any error; but he desired that they might drink a glass of wine together previous to their entering into a conference, to which the Priest agreeing, a bottle was called for, and brought. But, guess the poor father's surprise when, after having drunk a glass or two of wine, the Duke, (a man of incomparable sense, and celebrated wit,) taking the cork out of the bottle, and stroking it several times with great gravity, asked him very seriously how he liked that horse. He was confounded to the last degree at such a question; and yet more so when his grace finding him continue silent, repeated it again without changing his countenance in the least; but persisting, on the contrary, in stroking the cork, in calling it a horse, and launching into the most extravagant encomiums on its goodness and beauty; he at last, however, answered:—He found his Grace had a mind to be merry, and that he had chosen an unseasonable time, would therefore come again when his grace was better disposed to hear what he had to offer.

Merry! cries the Duke, in a seeming surprise—I assure your reverence I was never more serious in all my days. What fault can you find with it?

I beg your Grace would compose yourself a little, and consider, says the priest.

Consider what? answered the Duke—what objection have you against him?

Ah! my lord, replies the father, do you not see that it is but a cork? and do you not know that you took it but a few minutes ago out of that bottle?

A very pretty story indeed, says the Duke. What! would you persuade me that this fine courser, whom I have been so long commending, and stroking, is but a mere cork, and that I am under the delusion?

Nothing more certain, my Lord, answers the father.

I would not be positive about any thing, replied the Duke, calmly—perhaps my illness may have discomposed me more than I am aware; but I wish you could convince me that I am mistaken. I say this is a horse; you affirm it is a cork; how do you prove it is so?

Very easily, my lord; if I look at it, I see it is a cork; if I take it in my hand, I feel it is a cork; and if I smell it, I find it is but cork; and if I bite with my teeth, I am assured it is but the same; so that I am every way convinced thereof, by the evidences of all my senses.

I believe your reverence may be in the right, says the Duke, (as just recovering from a dream,) but I am subject to whims; and let us talk no more of it, but proceed to the business that brought you hither.

This was just what the father wanted, and of course entered upon the most controverted points between the papists and us; when the Duke cutting him short, told him what was more difficult of digestion with him was their doctrine of transubstantiation, and if he could but prove this single article, all the rest would soon be got over. Hereupon the priest not doubting but that he could make the Duke a proselyte, enters upon the common topics used by those of his persuasion on such occasions, insisting, above all, greatly upon the words of consecration, 'This is my body,' and 'This is my blood,' &c. To all which the Duke replied, that these were but figurative expressions, and no more to be understood literally, than those others, 'I am the vine,' and 'I am the door;" besides which continued he, the bread and wine still remain unchanged as before, after the words of consecration.

No, my lord, cries the father, with humble submission, there is only the form or appearance of these elements; for they are actually changed into the very real body and blood.

Nay, says the Duke, I will convince you to the contrary, father, by your own argument;—I look upon it, and see it is bread; I touch it and feel it is bread; and I taste it, and find it is bread; mere bread still! REMEMBER THE CORK, father—remember the cork! This silenced the father.

TIME—This is the most indefinable, yet paradoxical of things; the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past even while we attempt to define it and like the flash of lightning at once exists and expires. Time is the measure of all things, but is itself immeasurable, and the grand discloser of all things, but is itself undisclosed. Like space, it is incomprehensible, because it has no limits, and it would be still more so if it had. It is more obscure in its sources than the Nile, and in its termination than the Niger;—and advances like the swiftest tide, but retreats like the swiftest terror. It gives wings of lightning to pleasure, but feet of lead to pain, and lends expectation a curb, but enjoyment a spur. It robs beauty of her charms to bestow them on her picture, and builds a monument to merit but denies it a house; it is the transient and deceitful flatterer of falsehood, but tried and final friend to truth. Time is the most subtle yet the most insatiable of all depredators, and by appearing to take nothing, is permitted to take all; nor can it be satisfied until it has stolen the world. It constantly flies, yet overcome all things by might, and although it is the present ally, it will be the future conqueror of death. Time, the cradle of hope, but the grave of ambition, is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counselor of the wise, bringing all the dread to the one, and all the desire to the other; but, like Cassandra, it warns us with a voice that even the sagest discredit it too long, and silliest believe it too late. Wisdom walks before it and repentance behind it; he that has made it his friend will have little to fear from his enemies, but he that has made it his enemy, will have but little to hope from his friends.—*Lacon.*

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL QUESTION.—The senior editor of this paper was indicted for a libel against a Mr. A. H. Parsons of Buffalo, for publishing in the Evangelist, in March, 1838, an extract from the Minutes of the Niagara Presbytery, at the request of the Stated Clerk. The case was tried on the 8th inst., in the Recorder's Court, Buffalo. Mr. Johnson, in the original publication, did not consider himself as vouching for the correctness of the Presbyterial decision, but as simply reporting what the Presbytery did. He, therefore, in his defense, pleaded that the publication of the decisions of an ecclesiastical court, in circumstances not admitting the possibility of malicious intent, was a privileged act, and could not be construed as libelous. The argument was conducted with great ability by J. G. Masten, Esq., in his behalf, and altho' the Recorder took a different view of the law, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The question is one of considerable importance to religious editors, and indeed to all ecclesiastical bodies. The Recorder was very decided, and we doubt not, perfectly honest in rejecting the argument. We are certain, however, that the verdict given by the jury, is based on a true construction, and is perfectly accordant with the spirit and intent of the law. As our opinion may not be considered quite impartial, it is proper to add, that we are sustained in our opinion and position by most profound civilians, whose views have been consulted. —*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Female Department.

FEMALE INFLUENCE

BY DANIEL WEBSTER.

It is by the promulgation of sound morals in the community, and more especially by the training and instruction of the young, that woman performs her part towards the preservation of a free government. It is now generally admitted, that public liberty, the perpetuity of a free constitution, rests on the virtue and intelligence of the community which enjoys it. How is that virtue to be inspired, and how is that intelligence to be communicated? Bonaparte once asked Madame Campan in what manner he could most promote the happiness of France.—Her answer was full of poetical beauty.—She said—"Instruct the mothers of the French people." Because the mothers are the affectionate and effective teachers of the human race. The mother begins this process of training with the infant in her arm. It is she who directs, so to speak, its first mental and spiritual pulsations. She conducts it along the impressible years of childhood and youth; and hopes to deliver it to the rough contests and tumultuous scenes of life, armed by those good principles which her child has first received from maternal care and love.

If we draw within the circle of our contemplation the mothers of a civilized nation, what do we see? We behold so many artificers working, not on frail and perishable matter, but on the immortal mind, moulding and fashioning beings who are to exist forever. We applaud the artist whose skill and genius presents the mimic man upon the canvas—we admire and celebrate the sculptor who works out that same image in enduring marble—but how insignificant are these achievements though the highest and fairest in all the departments of art, in comparison with the great vocation of human mothers! They work not upon the canvas that shall fail, or the marble that shall crumble into dust—but upon mind, upon spirit, which is to last forever, and which is to bear, for good or for evil, throughout its duration, the impress of a mother's plastic hand.

I have already expressed the opinion, which all allow to be correct, that our security for the duration of the free institutions which bless our country, depends upon the habits of virtue and the prevalence of knowledge and of education. Knowledge does not comprise all which is contained in the larger term of education. The feelings are to be disciplined—the passions are to be restrained—true and worthy motives are to be inspired—a profound religious feeling is to be instilled, and pure morality inculcated, under all circumstances. All this is comprised in education. Mothers who are faithful to this great duty, will tell their children that neither in political nor in any other concerns of life, can man ever withdraw himself from the perpetual obligations of conscience and of utility; that in every act, whether public or private, he incurs a just responsibility: and that in no condition is he warranted in trifling with important rights and obligations. They will impress upon their children the truth, that the exercise of the elective franchise is a social duty, of as solemn a nature as man can be called upon to perform; that a man may not innocently trifle with his vote; that every free elector is a trustee as well for others as himself; and that every man and every measure he supports, has an important bearing on the interest of others as well as on his own. It is in the inculcation of high and pure morals such as these, that in a free Republic, woman performs her sacred duty, and fulfils her destiny. The French are remarkable for their fondness for sententious phrases, in which much meaning is condensed into a small space. I noticed lately, on the title-page of one of the books of popular instruction in France, this motto: "Pour instruction on the heads of the people; you owe them that baptism."—And certainly, if there be any duty which may be described by a reference to that great institute of religion, a duty approaching it in importance, perhaps next to it in obligation, it is this.

Children's Department.

Fading, Still Fading.!

FADING, still fading, is written on all;
Over life's pathway still lingers the pall.
Joy for the youthful
Fills high the brim—
Ere it be tasted,
Pale death enters in.
Bright flower unfold
At the dawning of light;
Where are those flowers
At the coming of night?

Fading, still fading, is written on all;
Over life's pathway still lingers the pall,
Beauty, like sunlight,
Gleams out for a breath,
Glittering with gems
For the bridal of death,
The warrior in mail
To the battle speeds on;
Death is the victor!
The battle is won,

Fading, still fading, is written on all;
Over life's pathway still lingers the pall;
Fame sound thy trumpet,
And fill the broad skies;
Fame! 'tis meteor,
The echo replies,
Grave it in marble,
The deeds of the past;
'Tis writing in dust,
Sweep away by the blast.
Fading still fading, is written on all!
Over life's pathway still lingers the pall

THE CHILDREN AND THE LION.

There was once a father who had two children whom he loved exceedingly. They were a little girl and boy, and they were good and obedient children. For many years, ever since they were born, they had lived in the middle of a great town, and had never seen the open fields and the beautiful flowers, and birds and woods, except sometimes when their father took them out in a carriage with him for an hour or two; and those were happy times. One day when the little girl was seven, and the boy nine, years old, the father called them to him, and said to them, "My dear children I am going to take you away from this house in which you have been used to live, and to take you into another house where you will have a beautiful garden, in which you can play about amongst the flowers, and hear the birds sing all day long, and see the bright butterflies, which you have seen when I have taken you out in the carriage."

CHILD.—How pleased the little boy and girl must have been to go to such a beautiful house; from the midst of the dark town where they had lived before.

F.—Yes, they were greatly pleased, and when the next day they came to this house, and looked out of its windows, and saw the green grass looking fresh and bright, and gay butterflies flying over it up and down, and the painted feathers of all sorts of birds which flew in and out of the bushes, or strayed to warble in the thickets, they longed to run straight out of doors and sing too; they were so happy; and thought that they should never tire of gathering the flowers, and playing with the bright yellow gourds which they could see growing here and there in the beds, and watching the birds and butterflies. But just as they were running out, their father called them to him with a very grave face, so grave as to be almost sad, and said to them, "My dearest children, before you go into that beautiful garden, listen well to what I am going to tell you. In that garden there is a fierce and hungry lion, who is always walking up and down, to find some one to devour. There are reasons which you cannot understand, why I cannot turn this lion out;—and why, much as I love you, I have yet brought you to live in this garden, near such a savage beast—but if you will remember my words, he can never hurt you. What you must do is this: keep in mind that he is ever near you; that he is waiting to spring on you, and when the sun is the brightest, and birds the gayest, and all is most beautiful around you, and you are the happiest yourselves, then think that he is near you, and watch carefully, lest he should spring on you unseen; for if, when you see him, you call on me to help you, you will find me always near you, and he will fly away from you. Do not stay to think how I can hear you when you do not see me, but call at once on me, and I shall be always by your side, and you will be safe. But if in your play you cease to watch for the lion, and so are not ready to call on me, he will creep close to you when you least expect it, and spring on you and devour you."

The children looked very grave and thoughtful; each took the other's hand and they walked quite sadly down into the garden, trembling & afraid, as though thinking at every turn the great lion would spring out upon them. But they saw nothing of him; and as the birds hopped round them, and the gay butterflies floated up and down in the air, and the sun sparkled in the stream that ran amongst flowers, they began to forget that there was such a thing as a lion in the world; and soon they were playing and laughing as merrily and loud as if they had never heard that he was near them. But just when they were the gayest, they heard their father's voice, saying, sadly and seriously, "*Remember!*" They started and looked round, but they could not see him; the voice seemed to come from the air; but the little girl thought directly of the lion; and as she looked into the bushes, which were quite white with their bright blossoms, she saw something creeping softly towards her; and in a moment her eyes were fixed on the fierce fiery eyes of the savage lion. She had hardly breath left to call upon her father, but at the first call he stood by her side; and she could see the lion turn from her, and spring away and hide himself in the thicket. Her father took her in his arms, and told her not to fear, for that she was quite safe in his keeping; and he bid her remember, that if she had not watched, and seen the lion, and called on His name, the evil beast would have sprung upon her, and she would have been his prey.

Day after day passed away, and the children became more and more watchful, and even in their sport and play, they were sober and mindful of the lion; and when he was stealing near to them, they called always on their father, and he ever stood beside them, and saved them from his fangs.

Now do you remember any thing like this in the Bible?

Yes, I remember the text which says, "Be sober, be vigilent, because your adversary the devil goeth about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." I suppose that he is the lion.

F.—Yes, my dear children, he is; and who is the kind father who is ever near to hear when they call?

C.—Is not that God whom we are taught to call our heavenly Father?

F.—Yes, it is God, and Jesus Christ our Saviour, who is ever near those who trust in them, and who will hear as soon as ever they call, and who will help and deliver you from the devil and his snares.

So that you see, my dear children, how you must watch; if you would be kept safe from this great enemy. You must "watch and pray;" watch that you may pray, and pray that you may be safe.—*Wilberforce's Sunday stories.*

ELLEN AND THE BIRD.

BY A LITTLE GIRL.

ONE day Ellen was standing at the window, playing with a bird in a cage. It belonged to her brother Thomas, who had as many as four. She happened to look up, and saw a little girl of her acquaintance looking at her, very much amused, her name was Mary; Ellen did not like her very well, and wishing to show her what she could do, she said. 'Mary, I can open the door of the cage, and the bird will not fly out.' 'I should like to see you,' replied Mary. Ellen had done so before, but this time she kept it open too long, and before she thought of it, the bird was gone. Mary laughed triumphantly; this provoked Ellen, and she shut down the window, and began to think what she should do. Thomas had a very bad temper, and she knew she should have a scolding and perhaps a slap, She was frightened at what she had done, and she thought she might conceal it. The more she thought of it, the more she liked the plan, but still she felt something whispering that it was wrong; this was her conscience, and if she had minded it, all would have been well, but her fear overcome it, and she waited impatiently till Thomas should find it out, which he did soon, and run over the house crying out, where is my bird?' Ellen declared she knew nothing about it, and got off very well; but she was to be found out in a way she little expected. Mary had told it about in school, and it reached Thomas's ears; he came home, and saluted his sister with a push, which knocked her down and cut her head against a chair, then slapping her, he went away saying, 'learn not to touch my things.' Ellen got up and told her mother; this led, however, to the disclosure of her falsehood. Their mother much shocked at the behavior of her children, punished them both severely.

From this it may be seen that a falsehood can never do any good in the end, however it may seem at first; and that a person who tells one, cannot be believed afterwards. There is no person among children and grown people who is so much despised as a liar. No one can put any trust in such an one, and she is universally disliked.

The longest life is a parcel of moments.

CHILDREN, YOUR TEACHERS LOVE YOU.—"The one I love is sick," were the words of a Sabbath School teacher. And who do you think was sick? His mother?—No. His brother? No. But it was his beloved scholar.

Dear children, repay your teachers' love by obeying them, and they will have the satisfaction of knowing they do not labor in vain.

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The above very valuable work, which has been highly commended by Ministers and Religious Press in Great Britain, the subscriber proposes to republish in this country, if sufficient encouragement is given

The work was originally published by A. J. Valpy, A. M., editor of the Family Classical Library, Greek Septuagint, &c. &c.—and edited by Rev. T. R. Hughes, B. D., Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough—late Christian Advocate at Cambridge, Editor of the Continuation of Hume and Smollet's History of England from the reign of George the 2d, to 1835, Author of Travels in Greece, &c. &c. The well established literary reputation of the original editor and publisher will no doubt be a sufficient guaranty that the abridgement has been executed with skill and fidelity.

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For the Register.

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BY HENRY GOODWIN.

Of the many subjects upon which the mind of man is led to dwell with deep and thrilling interest, none present to our view a more spacious field for solemn contemplation, or a fairer region for the fancy-flight of imagination, than the Ruins of Time.—When we consider the transitory existence of all human works; the splendid productions of genius, which are but as so many monuments of decay, and behold the fairest fabrics ever reared by human hands defaced or destroyed by the desolating hand of Time; how is it possible to avoid feeling a deep and lively interest in things which concern us so nearly!

When we turn our eyes to the East, the land of holy writ, with what deep and mingled emotions of wonder and awe do we behold the remains of those cities which were once the emporium and center of the civilized world, where were assembled the great, the rich and the powerful of every clime and nation, now mouldering in ruins! With what a melancholy interest do we linger around the antiquated ruins of Palmyra, and survey the remains of the once mighty Thebes, the grandeur and magnificence of whose ruins have for centuries excited the wonder and admiration of mankind! And with what feelings of solemnity do we gaze upon Petrea, the ancient capital of Edom, whose destruction was foretold by the Most High, in the following terrible denunciation: "Oh! thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rocks, that holdest the heights of the hill, though thou shouldst make thy nest as high as the eagle, I will bring thee down from thence; and thorns shall come up in her palaces, nettles and brambles in the fastnesses thereof, and it shall be a habitation for dragons, and a court for owls." How forcibly are we impressed with the truth of the words of the inspired penman, written when this was one of the most magnificent, populous, and powerful cities in the world. But where are the inhabitants? the young, the gay, the beautiful, and the high ones of this now desolate city? They have long since passed to their eternal home; and her splendid palaces and magnificent temples have crumbled to the dust. Her streets, which were once crowded with the busy throng, are now lonely and silent; nought disturbs the stillness of its ruins save the wild beast, or the still wilder Arab, as he wanders in search of some hidden treasure. And as the traveler gazes upon her wide-spread ruins, his mind is irresistibly carried back to the time,

When in this silent place
Far other sounds were heard,—
Sounds of man's pleasure and distress,
The living, frequent, tread.
But where are they! This wilderness
Shows scarce a single shed;
And save the shepherd to the fold,
Or, mountain passing, fen behold
This city of the dead.
Peace to their sleep! from year to year
How quietly they slumber here!

Let us now turn from contemplating the remains of Eastern magnificence, and cast a passing glance upon Greece—once lovely Greece—the land of scholars and of Arts; the home of eloquence and of science; the mother of Philosophers, of Poets and of Orators; that Greece to whose genius and improvement in the arts and sciences mankind are indebted for the knowledge which they possess; whose ancient grandeur and glory are recorded upon the brightest pages of history. But now how changed! Fallen, indeed, is the land of Demosthenes. Her glory has departed; her once splendid temples are in ruins; her monuments are decayed and broken. We no longer behold her sons displaying the bravery and patriotism of Leonidas or Miltiades, or the wisdom of a Solon or Lycurgus; neither do we hear from the rostrum the thundering eloquence of a Demosthenes; nor from her schools the philosophy of a Socrates or a Plato; nor from the pens of her poets the inspired strains of a Homer.

Look for a moment upon Rome—imperial Rome! once the proud mistress of the world, the renown and terror of whose arms spread to the remotest regions of the earth. She, too, has fallen! The golden eagle, which hovered with outstretched wings over the Imperial City, has long since taken its flight and winged its way to a more congenial clime; and Rome, the genius of whose people and wisdom of whose laws have been for succeeding ages the admiration of mankind, now presents nought but one broad expanse of ruin! Her wise statesmen who first formed those laws to which she was indebted for the mighty power which she possessed, and her profound philosophers have passed away. Her Orators, who by the magic of their stirring eloquence could rouse the dormant passions of the human heart, or by a nod bid them—be still—they too have crossed the Stygian wave.

Her poets, "touched by the Muse's fire," rendering immortal each lofty deed of daring which they sung, have long since "hung their harps upon the willow," and their voices are hushed in the eternal stillness of Death. Desolate is the land of the Cæsars. The bright halo of glory which once encircled her proud name is dimmed. Upon her palaces and her lofty domes, and even upon her SEVEN HILLS are inscribed those fearful and fatal words, "PASSING AWAY."

But let us not confine our attention to Time's dark ravages in the old world alone. When we contemplate the condition of our own happy country, and consider that these pleasant fields and populous cities which we every where behold, rising as if by magic, occupy the places of a once dark and tangled forest, the happy home of the red man, we can but say, that Time has indeed dealt heavily with the Aborigines of our land. Their shrill war-whoop is no longer re-echoed upon the mountains. The wild game fly not before the lightning speed of their arrows. Their song and their war-dance is hushed, and their council fires are quenched in the blood of their warriors.—They have left the graves of their ancestors, and are seeking a quiet home in the wilds of the distant west.

On glancing back through the dark vista of the past, we have beheld the desolation of nations and cities; have seen the proudest works and monuments of man laid in ruins by the relentless hand of Time. But 'tis not in past ages alone that Time's fell ravages are displayed; all things around us are marked with the seal of decay. We see our fellow beings departing to their eternal home. The young and the beautiful, with their fair cheeks and sparkling eyes, are mown down like summer flowers. The grey haired veteran, who has braved many a dark storm during the changing vicissitudes of life, passes to the silent tomb. We behold the youth, as he takes his part in the great drama of life, fondly dreaming of future fame, changed to the infirm and aged man. The days of his youth are like the visions of the past. And in our own youthful land, Time will soon bring many and fearful changes. We shall leave these halls buoyant with hope, our hearts glowing with noble aspirations for honor and future glory. But we shall soon have passed away, and "the places that know us now, shall know us no more forever."

De Ruyter Institute, April 7, 1841.

For the Register.

What is the true Aim for Missionary Effort.

It is a well known fact, that while great exertions during many consecutive years have been made for the conversion of the heathen world, and much has transpired to enkindle the ardor of the christian and the philanthropist; yet, in comparison to the amount of life sacrificed, and labor and time spent, the effect has fallen so far short of the desideratum that the Christian may well, yea, should stop and enquire—What is the cause? It is a source of grief to the true Christian that the religion of Jesus Christ, which has the promise of being universal, (as its author is to "reign king of nations as he now reigns king of saints,") makes as yet, even nominally, so slight an impression upon distant and powerful nations of the earth. And if he is truly awake to the subject, and considers that for a great length of time, with a trifling exception, it has made no acquisition of territory, his tears will run more freely.—While the united powers of European and American christians have been bent upon the Asiatic and African shores; upon the isles of the North and South; and upon every nook and corner of the earth, to evangelize and christianize the benighted heathen, but little in comparison has been done for the Jews.

A people so long upheld by supernatural and divine power; so universally scattered among, and yet kept separate from all people; around whom hangs such a halo of faded glory, and upon whom, according to scripture predictions, is to burst such unnumbered beams of light and glory.—A people that are so conspicuously placed in almost every accessible part of the globe; and who are bound by such imperishable ties of interest to the Christian church, may well claim the sympathies, prayers, and labors of the missionary and his supporters; and these, with a few honorable exceptions, they have not received. How few the efforts that have been made to bring the gospel direct to the body of the Jewish people? I would not presume to impugn the wisdom, the piety, or devotion to the cause of the truly excellent of the earth, who, for the last half century have stood forth in bold relief, as the pillars of the cause of missions. Yet, I would humbly ask for consideration upon the subject while I propound a few questions. As man, in his best earthly estate, is but a poor erring creature, may there not have been a wrong direction given to the missionary labor, or at least to the main portion of it? Or if right, formerly, may not the change of times and the development of circumstances require the united efforts of the christian church now to be made in behalf of the Jews? Is it not the case that missions have been the most successful among those people where there were no Jews dispersed? as, for instance, the South Sea Islands, Southern Africa, &c. Is not this an admonition not to neglect them, that is, the Jews? And does not the scripture present to us the idea that the gathering again of the dispersed of Israel into one nation, and to the worship of their God, will be the foundation of the universal gathering of the Gentile world? This I believe to be true; and while in the present day missionary efforts are increasing, yet being spent, in a great measure, in a wrong channel, so far they must necessarily prove abortive. For if it be the case that "the receiving of them again" will be to the church "but as life from the dead," and the time has fully come for "the deliverer to come out of Zion, which shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob;" fruitless must be our expectations while we expend our efforts in a diverse channel. All things around us seem to call upon us to awake fully to the subject of missions. And prophetic writings, the declarations of the Savior and the Apostles, and the gathering interests of the Jewish people, call us earnestly to awake to their situation, their claims on us, and our duty.

Let us, then, so many as love the mission cause, put away the pernicious habit of spiritualizing away the promises of the restoration and conversion of the Jews.—That giving them their literal meaning, we may be able to take hold of the subject aright, and through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, we may prosecute it to the praise of his glory.

E.

Religious Department.

THE DESTROYER OF DEATH.

BY DR. CHALMERS.

When we look at the wide extent and universality of the ravages of death, how hopeless is our escape! We see no exception—it scatters its desolations with unsparing regularity among all the sons and daughters of Adam. It perhaps adds to our despair when we see it extending to the lower animals, or behold the lovely forms of the vegetable creation dissolving into nothing. It carries to our observation all the mutability of a general law; we can look for no mitigation of the incorrigible distemper; we cannot reverse the process of nature, nor bid her mighty elements to retire. Is there no power, then, superior to nature, and which can control it? To us a law of the universe carries the idea of some fixed and unalterable necessity along with it, and of none more strict, more unfailing, and more widely extensive in its operations than the law of death. In the wide circuit of things does there exist no higher authority that can abolish this law?—no power that can overthrow death, that can grapple with this mighty conqueror and break his tyranny to pieces? We never saw that being, but the records of past ages have come down to us, and we there read of the extraordinary visitor who lighted on these realms where death had reigned so long in all the triumphs of extended empire. Wonderful enterprise! He came to destroy death. Vast undertaking! He came to depose nature from this conceived immutability; and a law which embraced within its wide grasp all who live and move on the face of the world, he came to overturn; and he soon gave token of a power commensurate to the mighty undertaking. That nature to whose operations we are so apt to ascribe some stubborn and invincible necessity, gave way at his coming; she felt his authority through all her elements, and she obeyed it. Wonderful period!—when the constancy of nature was broken in upon by him who established it—when the Deity vindicated his honor, and the miracles of a single age, committed to authentic history, gave evidence to all futurity that there is a power above nature and beyond it. What more unchanging than the aspect of the starry heavens—and in what quarter of her dominions does nature maintain a more silent and solemn inflexibility, than in the orbs which roll around us?—Yet at the coming of that mighty Savior, these heavens broke silence—music was heard from their canopy, and it came from a congregation of living voices, which sung the praises of God, and made them fall in articulate language on human ears. After this, who can call nature unalterable? Jesus Christ hath abolished death, he has made perpetual invasion upon nature's constancy, and she never in a single instance resisted the word of his power. "What manner of man is this?" said his disciples, "even the wind and sea obey him!" Philosophers love to expatiate, and they tell us of the laws of the animal and vegetable kingdom. These laws may prove an impassable barrier to us, but in the hand of the omnipotent Savior they were nothing—he reversed or supported them at pleasure; he blasted the fig tree by a single word; and what to us was the basis of high anticipation, he made the subject of his miracles. He restored sight to the blind, he restored speech to the dumb, he restored motion to the palsied, and to crown his triumph over nature and her processes, he restored life to the dead—he laid down his own life, and took it up again. The disciples gave up all for lost when they saw the champion of their hopes made the victim of the very mortality which he promised to destroy. It was alike the contest and victory of nature—but it was only to make his triumph more complete. He entered—

"That undiscovered country from whose bourn
No traveler e'er returns"—

But he did. He broke asunder the mighty barriers of the grave; he entered and he re-animated that body which expired on the cross, and by that most striking of all testimonies he has given us to know that he hath fought against the law of death, and hath carried it.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

GOLDEN LEGENDS.

CAUTION NECESSARY.—When I see the fisherman bait his hook, I think on Satan's subtle malice, who sugars over his poisoned hooks with seeming pleasures. Thus Eve's fruit was candied with divine knowledge—"Ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." When I see the fish fast hanged, I think upon the covetous worldling, who leaps at the profit without considering the danger. Thus Achan took the garment, and the gold, but never considered that his life must answer for it. If Satan be such a "fisher of men," it is good to look before we leap. Honey may be eaten, so that we take heed of the sting. I will honestly enjoy my delights, but not buy them with danger.—*Warwick.*

POWER OF THE GOSPEL.—The scruple is often heard, and sometimes from good men, who have taken but short views on the subject, "What, after all, can you accomplish? Iniquity abounds, and the wicked seem to multiply and wax bolder!" Sadly true; but what would the world become, without restraint?—abandoned to its chosen course, and the reign of indulgence thrown on the neck of every passion?—The Christian religion is healthy and purifying, and is adapted to the temporal, intellectual and moral wants of our race. It harmonizes with the constitution of our physical and moral nature, and if its influences ever become disastrous, it is because by perverting it we have made them such. There is nothing in the united universe that can so elevate and refine the soul.—Take the most degraded from the haunts of vice, and let the spirit of God seal the gospel in his heart, in the assurance that the Lord waits to be gracious, and notwithstanding all his vileness will be reconciled, and remit all, and forgive all his rebellion and ingratitude; and his soul rises at the blessed thought; his bosom will begin to expand with noble impulses, as the love of God in the great scheme of redemption warms his soul. Now he hates his chains, abhors his vileness; his spirit breaks away from his bondage, and he rises to the liberty and purity of the sons of God.—There is an energy and power in *crucified love*, that when it beams on the soul, melts, and humbles, and exalts it. This mighty motive will yet bring the world of rebellion to submission and obedience, in filial trust and love.—*Frelinghuysen.*

TIME.—Spend your time in nothing which you know must be repented of.—Spend it in nothing on which you might not pray for the blessing of God. Spend it in nothing which you could not review with a quiet conscience on your dying bed. Spend it in nothing which you might not safely and properly be found doing, if death should surprise you in the act.—*Baxter.*

PLEASURE.—There are many things that in themselves have nothing that is truly delightful; on the contrary, they have a good deal of bitterness in them; and yet, from our perverse appetites after forbidden objects, are not only ranked among the pleasures, but are made even the greatest designs of life. To pursue such rainbow visions is folly. True pleasure lies in the soul and consists in knowledge, and in that delight which the contemplation of truth carries with it; to which may be added, the joyful reflections on a well spent life, and the assured hopes of a future glorious immortality.—*More.*

HAVE YOU THE HOLY SPIRIT?—"If you have the Holy Spirit, you have seen the *evil* of sin; you have *repented* of sin; you have *forsaken* sin; you *hate* sin; you *watch* and *pray* against sin; you have received the spirit of love. If you have the Spirit of God, you love God supremely; you love the Father who gave his Son to suffer and die; you love the Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, for what he hath done and suffered on your account. You love *all* the sincere followers of Jesus Christ, and confine not your regards to a party. You love the human race at large, as children of the same family, and you wish them to know the things that belong to their peace.

You are of a forbearing and *forgiving* temper; you *pity* and *pray* for sinners, who, through blindness and ignorance, oppose at present their own eternal interest; you are of a thankful spirit; you thank God for making to differ, by his grace, from many others; and you praise him for *every* favor, both of a temporal and spiritual nature;—you are zealous for the honor of God in the world; you *desire* to rejoice in Christ Jesus, and in all the duties of Christianity; and you esteem the applause, the pleasure, and the wealth of the whole world, as nothing, in comparison of the love and blessing of God, through Christ Jesus.

REPENTANCE.—How long time has thou, sinner? I cannot tell for God hath not revealed it unto me. If he had, I would not tell you of it. I would not be afraid, nor spare to tell it you for the good will I bear you; but I cannot tell how long time you have, for God hath not opened it to me.—But I can tell you that this lenity, this long forbearance and holding of his hand, provoketh us to repent and amend. I can tell, that whosoever contemneth these riches and treasures of God's goodness, of his mercy, his patience, and long suffering, shall have the more grievous condemnation. This I can tell well enough. Paul telleth me thus; and I can tell, that ye have to repent as long as ye live here in this world; but after this life I can make no warrant of any future time to repent.—Therefore, repent and amend while ye be here, for when ye are gone hence, ye are past that. But how long that shall be, within to-morrow or the next day, or twenty years, I cannot tell.—*Latimer.*

SAINTS IN HEAVEN.—Temptation and Sin have no place in heaven. Those evils belong to earth and hell; but within the gates of heaven nothing must enter that tempteth—nothing that defileth. The mixture of sinful thoughts and idle words, sinful actions and irregular affections, makes our state of holiness so imperfect here below. We groan within ourselves, being burdened. We would be rid of those criminal weaknesses, those guilty attendants of our lives. The Spirits above are under the sweet necessity of being for ever holy. Their natures have put on perfection. The image of God is so far completed in them, that nothing contrary to the divine nature remains in all their frame—for they see God in all the fairest beauties of his holiness, and they adore and love. They behold him without a veil, and are changed into the same image from glory to glory.—*Watts.*

HARDEN NOT YOUR HEARTS.—The metal of the human soul, so to speak, is like some material substance. If the force which you lay upon it do not break or dissolve it, it will beat into hardness. If the moral argument by which it is plied now, do not so soften the mind as to carry and overpower its purposes, then on another day the argument may be put forth, in terms as impressive, but it falls on a harder heart, and therefore with a more slender efficiency. You have resisted to-day, and by that resistance you have acquired a firmer metal of resistance against the power of every future warning that may be brought to bear upon you. You have stood your ground against the urgency of the most earnest admonition, and against the dreadfulness of the most terrifying menaces.—On that ground you have fixed yourself more immoveably than before; and though on some future day, the same spiritual thunder be made to play around you, it will not shake you out of your obstinacy of your determined rebellion.—*Chalmers.*

AN INFIDEL'S ADVICE.

A writer in the Western Observer, Bishop McIlvaine, we presume, relates the following remarkable anecdote:

I have recently been in conversation with a gentleman who personally knew Tom Paine, from whom I have learned some particulars, which it may be useful to repeat. This gentleman states, that when a young man he was driving his father's wagon from Sing Sing to a place in Westchester co., N. Y., when Paine, traveling the same way requested to be taken in. The young man consenting, they rode about twenty miles together. The fame and talk about 'Paine's Age of Reason,' had made a sceptical impression on the mind of the youth, and finding himself in the presence of its author, he gladly availed himself of the opportunity to learn more of that sort of reason. In the course of the conversation, Paine positively asserted that he believed the Scriptures to be the word of God, and most seriously charged his auditor not to read his book, or if he did, not suffer it to have any influence on his mind. He said it did not contain the truth; that he wrote it, at first, without the intention of publishing, merely to see what he could do; that he deeply regretted its publication, and would have given any thing had he never written it. Such was the serious earnestness of Paine in these remarks, and so conclusively did he reason against the principles of his 'Age of Reason,' that he entirely removed all sceptical impressions from the mind of the young man, (the present reformant,) so that the latter has ever since retained a grateful recollection of the conversation, and now says, that such was Paine's earnestness to prevent his being injured by his writings, and to eradicate all such evil impressios as they had already made, that he can never lose the remembrance of it. The same gentleman says, that he has heard of several persons who could relate the same observations from Paine to them.

PEACE IN DEATH.—On board an East Indiaman was a pious boatswain whom, on this account, the crew looked upon as a strange man. The ship was overtaken with a storm so dreadful, that after every effort to preserve life, the captain said, "All that could be done had been done—it was impossible the vessel could weather it."—The ship seemed sinking—the captain withdrew into the cabin—the men were some on their knees, and others with horror hanging on parts of the rigging. All expected the vessel would founder. The boatswain had been very active, and apparently unalarmed, during the whole of the gale. At this moment, when a heavy sea struck the ship, and seemed as if it would instantly sink, looking up with a smile he exclaimed, "Blessed be God, all is right!" and began to sing. The storm afterwards abated, and the vessel was saved. Thus, amidst the storms of life, on the dark ocean of death, and amidst the terrors of the judgment day, the Christian may still smile and exultingly exclaim, "Blessed be God, all is right!"

Children's Department.

WHEN WILL YOU LOVE GOD?

One Sabbath morning I had been talking to a class at the Sunday School, about the love of God in giving up his only Son to die for us. The children were all very attentive: at length I said, "Since God has shown so much love for us, ought we not to love him in return;" I waited for an answer, but no one replied. I then turned to one little girl, and said, "What do you think about it, Fanny?"

'I cannot love God *now*,' the little girl replied.

'Cannot love him, my dear!' I said:—'why cannot you? God gave Jesus to die for you; and, besides this, it is he that gives you your friends, your food, clothing, and every other blessing which you receive; and, if I am not very much mistaken, you love your mother in return for her kindness to you, and why cannot you love God in return for his kindness?"

'I cannot love him *now*, teacher,' the little girl replied.

'And why not *now*?' I asked. 'If you cannot *now*, when will you love him?'

'I will love him when I get to heaven, teacher,' said Fanny.

'But nay, dear child, if you do not love him *now*, do you think God will take you to heaven? O no! you must love him now, and thus, when you get to heaven, you will love him much more.'

'And when, my dear, will you love God?" said I, turning to another little girl.

'Oh! teacher,' said the little girl, and the tears started into her eyes, "I do love him a little now, but I want to love him more.'

'And what must you do if you want to love him more.'

'I must pray to God to help me ma'am.'

'Yes,' I replied, 'and he will help you; he delights in the prayers even of a child, and he will hear your prayers, if you pray in sincerity.'

I then turned to another, and said, 'When will you love God, Emma?'

'I love him now, teacher; and thus when I die, I shall go to heaven, and I shall see little William; for mother says that he is gone to heaven.'

I had no time to reply, for the signal was now given to close the school; but as I was collecting the books, Fanny said, 'I will love God *now*, teacher; I will pray to him to help me."

'Do pray to him,' I replied, "and he will help you.'

And now, my young readers, I will put the same question to you—'When will *you* love God?' Do not put it off, and think you cannot love him *now*, for you have great cause to love him. If you had committed a crime for which you were to be severely punished, and one came forward and begged to take the punishment which was due to you upon himself, would you not love him in return? would you not fear to offend him? How much more, then, ought you to love God, seeing that he has given up his only Son to die to save you from the punishment which was due to you for your sins! O for such love to guilty sinners, can you do less than love him in return? Give him your heart; seek to please him, to serve him, and love him now; and when you die, you will go to heaven, and love him for ever.—*London Child's Companion.*

Could we but look *into* many domestic circles, with all their *outward* show of finery, what scenes of misery would present themselves to our view, all originating in the senseless rage for gentility, or the silly ambition of figuring in a higher station than that to which they belong.

Nothing annoys an enemy more than kindness. It is an arrow that generally hits the mark. It is the most severe, yet the most noble mode of treatment.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, April 23, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

De Ruyter Institute.

The Trustees of De Ruyter Institute are happy to announce to their patrons that they have secured the services of Mr. JOSEPH A. BADGER, as Teacher of Languages, &c. Mr. Badger's recommendations are a sufficient guaranty that he will be fully able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may be placed under his instruction.

CAMPBELL'S CARRIAGE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING: 120 pp. octavo.

The above work has just been issued from our press. We have the fullest assurance that it will be of great service to the class of artists for whom it was designed. The author was a practical painter, of no mean repute. His work is scientific, and the author exhibits a thorough acquaintance with the art. Eld. Campbell having died just before the work went to press, it was purchased by R. R. LEWIS, of Scott, by whose direction it is published. The book, we learn, is selling rapidly, and is very highly esteemed.

National Fast.

By reference to the Proclamation in another column, it will be seen that President TYLER has recommended a day of fasting to be religiously observed throughout the country. This we trust will meet a glad response throughout the land. The country deeply feels the loss of her President. Our exchanges, almost without exception, are clad in the habiliments of mourning.—The heat of party zeal is lost in deep sorrow for the death of the officer of highest rank in the nation. We especially hope that this Proclamation will meet a hearty response in every Christian's heart, and in all the churches. We have much need to humble ourselves in view of our national sins, and implore the continuance of that care which has brought us thus far in our national course. Our country has been most highly favored of Heaven. Our institutions have flourished; our battles have been fought, and peace and plenty have almost invariably attended us. But, like Israel, we have forgotten God to a great extent, and laid a heavy yoke upon many who were made for the enjoyment of freedom.

Br. S. M. BURDICK informs us that there have been six added to the church in Lincklaen within a few weeks past. Four of whom have lately embraced Christ, and one of these is a convert to the Sabbath of the Bible.

From the Ravenna (Ohio,) Cabinet and Visiter.

There can be no mistaking of the fourth command of the decalogue, *Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy*. This is a clear, positive, plain, explicit and direct command, and by it, we are clearly bound to keep the Sabbath, religiously, as a day of rest, and abstinence from the ordinary pursuits of the world. The only exception granted, is that contained in the New Testament, for works of *necessity* and *mercy*, involving relief to the immediate wants and distresses of man and beast. He who made the Sabbath day, and commanded it to be kept holy, knew all things, and foreseeing all things, knew what inducement there would be to violate this particular command in this particular respect, yet it seems it did not comport with the wisdom of his plan to make any exception, or to grant any indulgence, save the one above mentioned. How then can any one doubt as to the path of duty in this matter—how can any one of God's children hesitate to make the *strict* observance of HIS SABBATH, a point of exact conscientious duty? It is to be feared that the fashion of the times and the laws of the land, together with the natural inclination of the heart, have more to do, in shaping the conduct of professed disciples, than do "the statutes of the Lord." This is a matter of great moment, and one which it well behooves the church seriously to examine, for in so far as the laws of God are observed, so far, and so far only, may we look for prosperity. In conclusion, we may add, that the light which the Scriptures clearly shed upon this subject, can neither be added to, or diminished by the sophistry of man.

The foregoing we take from the Western Reserve Cabinet and Family Visiter, published at Ravenna, Ohio. We feel most grateful for the sentiments expressed in this article. When the convenience system governs religious creeds, so much as at the present day, we are most happy to find any contending with such zeal for the law of the Lord. It is a matter of great grief to the friends of the Redeemer, to see the word of the Lord trampled under foot by the professed friends of purity and truth, and to see the "innovations of the man of sin" supersede the commands of the Most High. The Church can never triumph in the convenience system. It must come back again to its pristine purity, and men must "call the Sabbath a delight," and refrain from doing their pleasure on God's holy day. No subject can be made plainer than is the subject of the Sabbath in the scriptures, and we think, with our brother of the Cabinet, that "there can be no mistaking the fourth command of the Decalogue." Here is a Sabbatic law—a "thus saith the Lord." To the christian, there is no higher authority than the word of God. The heavens and earth may pass away, but God's word shall never pass away.

All time is the same with God. All time, past or to come, is present with him; and when he speaks of time without limiting it, he speaks of eternity. So it is in the law mentioned in the above extract,—"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." This word, *is*, comprehends all time. It is no where limited. It refers back to the seventh-day of time, and forward as long as seven days of time shall remain.

Having these facts before us, we deeply lament when we see men professedly pious setting aside this holy law, and adopting a convenience system. It is time to stand in defense of God's holy law, and to contend earnestly for the faith which was once delivered to the saints. Men must learn obedience to God if they would see his truth triumph over error. We exhort a return to pristine purity and obedience.—We are anxious to see the time when all shall walk by the same rule, and when there shall be but one Lord, one faith, one baptism, and one Sabbath.

By the way, we would suggest to our brother of the Cabinet, whether obedience to the Sabbatic law which he so much loves, would not require a change in his practice? The phraseology is very specific, and in no way ambiguous. It can not be misunderstood.

Extracts from Letters.

Extract of a letter from Br. L. A. DAVIS, dated, Port Jefferson, Ohio, April 2d, 1841.

"The three churches are in a flourishing condition. We have had some trials since you left us, but a happy state of union still prevails. We have had some additions and a number more expected soon. The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

Extract of a letter from Br. J. GOODRICH, dated, Milton, Rock Co., Wiskonsan Territory, March 25th, 1841.

"Your Register is well liked in this place by all who have read it, and I am extremely sorry that there should be any falling off among its supporters, and I hope I shall be able soon to send on names to increase the subscription.

"The people here are all well, and are of the opinion that they are located in the best part of the world; surely, we have a good heritage. We have not had any rain since the middle of November, until within a few days, and then not much.

"Yours in haste."

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

The American S. D. B. H. M. Society.

It is generally known that I was appointed a Missionary to travel within the bounds of the denomination, for the purpose of supplying as many of the destitute churches with preaching, as I could, whilst I was instructed to visit the more highly favored churches for the purpose of receiving their contributions in aid of the funds of the society. In accordance with this appointment, I came home, arranged my business, and commenced my labors. I went to Persia, Cattaraugus Co., where I remained nearly two weeks, but the weather was very stormy, and the roads in such a state that the people, generally, could not get out to meetings. I came home, and after some time I went to Alfred, where I expected to receive a considerable sum in aid of the cause. But I found that there was so much dissatisfaction resting in the minds of all the brethren with whom I conversed, with regard to the constitution of the Society, and the manner in which the affairs of the Society had been conducted, that there was no prospect of raising money enough to pay traveling expenses, over and above what would be raised in the regular mode; and being aware that it was not expected that the Mission would add to the debt already due by the Society, I thought it expedient to call upon the Executive Committee for advice, whether it would be better to proceed any farther or to stop. They accordingly met; and after having deliberated upon the subject, informed me that in their opinion it would be better to go no farther in the matter. Under these circumstances, I gave up all idea of prosecuting the Mission, and I write this for the purpose of letting the churches know the situation of affairs; so that they may take measures to advance the welfare of the cause, without waiting for a visit from me, as their Missionary.

I have only further to say, that if ever there was a time when we, as a denomination, were loudly called upon to enter vigorously into the Home Missionary enterprize, it is now. The Lacedemonian cry is heard from all quarters, "Come over and help us," especially from the west; and I am sure that if many of our brethren who are rolling in the lap of luxury, both as it regards temporal and spiritual things, could hear the pathetic appeal for help that have been lately made, and see the spiritual dearth that exists in many portions of the land, they would not give "sleep to their eyes, nor slumber to their eye-lids," until they had given up that portion of the property which they hold in possession, which ought long ere this, to have been consecrated to this glorious cause.

JAMES H. COCHRAN.

Controversial Papers.

For the Register.

Reasons for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity.

NO. II.

MR. EDITOR.—My second reason for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity, is that our Lord Jesus Christ expressly and repeatedly acknowledges the Father to be *his God*, as well as his Father, and that he is also so represented by the Apostles and Prophets.

This acknowledgment is made, not in reference merely to an inferior nature, or office; but in reference to his entire person, or being. It is manifestly made on the same ground that God is declared to be the God and Father of his people. Thus, when on the cross, he cried out, "my God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" Mark xv. 34. And, after his resurrection, he said to Mary, "I ascend to my Father and your Father, and to my God and your God," John xx. 17, placing himself in the same dependent relation to God which belonged to that disciple.

Again, he says, "Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God," Rev. iii. 12, and "Lo, I came to do thy will O God." Heb. x. 7. Will it be said that he speaks thus as man and mediator only? Where, I ask, is it said, or intimated that he spake thus, *otherwise* than in his entire person—his very self, which must include his entire being? Where, in all the sacred volume, is it said, that he spake certain things *as man*, and other things *as God?* There is no example of any such thing. This turning from Divinity to humanity, and from humanity to Divinity, to explain what is predicated of Christ, has no countenance, as I can find, from his scriptures. Besides; do not Trinitarians consider him, in his capacity as mediator, both *God* and *man*, or, as it is frequently expressed, '*God-man;*' '*God-incarnate;*' '*man-divine?*' In that case, he must make these declarations *as God*, as well *as man;* which is palpably inconsistent. Moreover; God is represented to be his God in the character, or capacity of *Lord*, which is the highest that he sustains. Paul calls him "the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." Eph. i. 3. "And the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory," verse 17.

Again, he says, "that ye may with one mind and one mouth glorify God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." Rom. xv. 6. Again, the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ knoweth that I lie not." 2 Cor. xi. 31. Peter also styles him "the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." 1 Epist. i. 3. The prophet Micah also says, "he shall stand and feed in the strength of the Lord, in the majesty of the name of the Lord his God," ch. v. 4. And David, ascribing to him, according to the common version, the title, *God*, speaks of him in the same connection as having a God. "Therefore God, *thy God*, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows." Ps xlv. 6, 7. Also, in a number of places where we meet with the phrase in the common version, "God and the Father," the full sense of the original requires it to be rendered, "the God and Father," identifying God and the Father, and showing that he is as truly the God of Jesus Christ, as he is of any man, or angel; and that he is the God of him in his highest character and dignity. The only difference is, that Christ is "the First-born among many brethren," and "made so much better than the angels, as he hath by inheritance obtained a more excellent name than they." Exalted to universal Lordship, he still takes the attitude of *a child*, and *a subject* of the living God, saying "my Father and your Father, my God and your God." Hence, believers are represented as being "joint-heirs with him *of God*,"—Rom. viii. 17, which implies that he is an heir of him too; and, therefore, cannot be the God whom he is the heir of. Whoever heard, or conceived of any one's being heir of himself? Besides; what is the meaning of the expressions, "the God of our Lord," and "the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ," if he possess a nature of which God *is not* the God?

Moreover; the highest glory which he receives, according to Phil. ii. 11, is to the glory of God the Father. It does not terminate on himself; but passes from him to a superior, and that superior is the Father. Whereas, the homage which the supreme God receives is not to the glory of another; but terminates on himself. Jesus Christ is to be universally worshipped *as Lord;* but never as the *supreme God.*—To affirm this, is not lowering his true character. God forbid that I should withhold from him his due. It can be no virtue to place him higher than the Father and himself have estimated him. Awarding to their estimation of him, he is the *First-born Son of God;* but *as truly a Son* as any other, though inconceivably the greatest of all creatures; and made Lord by gift and appointment—all which evinces a dependence on the alone Supreme; and which dependence he, on all occasions, either expressly, or impliedly confessed. Accordingly, he prayed to the Father, John 17 ch., acknowledged the glory which he had with him before the world was, to be a gift, verse 22, 24; and prayed to be restored to it, verse 5. He gave thanks to God, Mat. xi. 25, and John xi. 41, 42; sang praises to him, Heb. ii. 12; trusted in him, &c., and worshipped him, John iv. 21, 22. Yea; he was the Father's servant, appointed, sustained and rewarded by him, Isa. xlii. 1—8. He "came forth from God," "not to do his own will; but the will of him that sent him," John vi. 38. "And though a Son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered," Heb. v. 8.

This view, therefore, of Christ, which there is nothing in the scriptures really to contradict, (which will be hereafter shown,) presents a valid reason for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity.

Yours in the Lord,
JABEZ CHADWICK.

Weedsport, April, 1841.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The news by the Acadia, down to the 19th ult., affords but little additional information. The excitement produced by the reception of Pickens' report, was still existing; and the probabilities of a war between England and this country, were greatly talked of, even in the most intelligent circles.

Warlike Preparations.

The Portsmouth Journal says:—"We have this day learnt that our government, in order to prepare for any emergency that may spring out of the case of M'Leod, (and if the Republic execute him, we do not think there is a man in this United Kingdom, but will demand justice,) have directed six regiments to hold themselves in readiness to embark for America—two of which are the 19th and 84th regiments now in Ireland. It is also stated in private letters from the first circles in Paris, that Lord Granville officially announced to M. Guizot, that the English government would find it necessary to send ten sail of the line to the same quarter. Of course, a fleet of steamers will form a part of such an expedition."

The opinion of the leading journals is, however, that notwithstanding the menacing aspect of things, *there will be no war.*

The Boy Jones in the Palace Again.

The Sun, of the 16th says:—"Yesterday evening the boy Edward Jones, who about three months ago, found his way into Buckingham Palace, and had the satisfaction of inspecting the Queen's apartments, and hearing the Princess Royal cry, paid another visit to the Palace, but, luckily for the peace of its inmates, he was soon discovered and taken into custody. He had effected an entrance unobserved by the guards and police stationed in the Palace and its vicinity; but before he had time to intrude far, his progress was arrested by a sergeant of police. He was instantly conveyed to the station house, where he remained all night, and to-day was brought to Bow street. The prisoner only came out of Tothill-fields House of Correction this day fortnight. It was intended to ship him on board of a man-of-war to keep him out of the way. Jones declares that his only object in going to the Palace was to hear the conversation of her Majesty and Prince Albert, in order to 'write a book,' which, he says, must be read with great interest.

The Chartists.

Several Chartist meetings have been held in various town, but they were thinly attended. A grand convention of Chartists is to be held in London, on the 12th inst. Their object is to devise plans for the restoration of Frost, Williams and Jones, for the release of all Chartist prisoners, and for making the charter the law of the land. The convention will sit for two weeks, and each delegate is to be paid £3 per week; the expenses to be defrayed by a weekly subscription of one half-penny from each Chartists.

France.

The French papers are principally occupied with articles upon the renewed difficulties growing out of the Eastern Question, and the probability of a war between England and America. These troubles produce the greatest excitement in Paris. Rumors had gained strength that a protocol had been signed in London, which was originally said to have had for its intention, the termination of the *isolation* of France, but it is now announced in the Paris journals, that France has refused her signature, on account of the hard conditions recently imposed to Mehemet Ali.—Negotiations are, however, still going on.

The *Temps* says that the Prince de Joinville is to be sent to the Chinese seas, where it is necessary that the French flag should be in a state of observation.

Eastern Question Re-Opened!

Alexandria is again the scene of troublesome negotiations. Three firmans arrived from the Sultan on the 20th of Feb. conveying the Pachalic of Egypt to Mehemet Ali, with succession to his descendants, on certain conditions. These conditions are both numerous and stringent, and in case of the non-performance of any one of them, the inheritance would be revoked.

It is stated that Mehemet Ali absolutely rejected two of them, declaring, at the same time, that he looked to England, on whose good faith he always relied, to save him from the danger and disgrace involved in them.

Com. Napier remained at Alexandria, in hopes of assisting to bring the new dispute to an amicable termination.

China.

The report of Admiral Elliott's resignation from ill health is confirmed, and he had arrived at Singapore, on the 17th of Dec., and left that port on the 20th following, whereby Commodore Sir James Gordon Bremer takes the command of the squadron.

Persia.

The whole of Persia is in a most unsettled state. It is stated that the son of the late King of Persia is determined to strike for the throne: all the chiefs, and those in the south-west of Persia, as well as the chief of the Chaub Arabs, and the people of Kerman, are in his favor, and will join him; besides this, he has all the priesthood of Persia with him.

Foreign Items.

The King of Hanover is carrying on his suit against Queen Victoria, for the Crown Jewels, and other valuable property.

Several papers contradict the announcement made by the London Globe, respecting the "situation" of the Queen.

Admiral Patterson died on the 10th ult., at the advanced age of 85.

Rear-Admiral Parker is appointed to take charge of the China fleet, and is to proceed overland for that purpose. This officer did service at the capture of the Marengo and the Belle Poule.

The Lord Chancellor had so far recovered from his recent illness, as to be able to take his seat in the Chancery Court.

The English funds, which had been for several days very much depressed, continued in the same languid situation after the American news was published. It was conjectured that thus they would remain till after the arrival of the steamer President.

News of the Day.

President Tyler's Address.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. S.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Before my arrival at the seat of Government the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments, of the deeply regretted death of *William Henry Harrison*, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the highest office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operations of Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from among us and by the provisions of the Constitution the efforts to be directed to the accomplishment of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. The same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test.

For the first time in our history, the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Costitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assaults upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall constantly be addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn to 'protect, preserve and defend.'

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an Inaugural Address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been offered to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs, would seem to be due, as well to myself as to you, in regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice, on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none.—While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army which has in other days covered itself with renown and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American Standard, in all the waters of the earth, shall be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human systems is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing at his pleasure, the agent selected for their custody, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep peace with the growth of our population, until without a figure of speech, an army of office holders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by the selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority, or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object.

The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the election, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the direction of the Chief Executive officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office, who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partisanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no farther." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures, the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace, be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends, and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue rather than to those doubtful expedients, which, ultimating in a public debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country, and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share to the disbursing agents, as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office, and the most condign punishment.

The public interest demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself, to declare that I regard existing enactments, as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry, its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure, to the end proposed as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school, for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of government and the light of their ever-glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world, of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation.—Those who are charged with its administration, should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union.

The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by the feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union, and the blessings of union, for the good of our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my Administration of the Government, and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired, the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me, in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1841.

By a report of Mr. Hawley, the Treasurer, to the Legislature, it appears that the Utica & Schenectady Rail Road has earned 71 per cent, on the cost in the last four and a half years, and has for the same time divided to the stockholders 13 1-2 per cent. per annum by carrying passengers only.

The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 31st ult. says: "This city is now crowded with blacklegs. One of our principal hotels, we have learned, is literally crammed with them and their gambling apparatus."

At the charter election in Penn Yan, on the 5th inst. the Temperance ticket, composed of both parties, succeeded. The question was, "license or no license," and the majority for the no-license ticket was 75.

Madison Johnson, a youth scarcely of age, has been sentenced to death in North Carolina, for murder.

A lad of fifteen, having been discharged from jail in New-Haven, immediately stole a pair of shoes for the purpose of being sent back. He had no means of livelihood and was willing to find food and shelter even in a prison.

The dwelling house of Mrs. Martha Wood, of Westmoreland, N. H., was destroyed by fire on the 3d instant, and Mrs. W. perished in the flames. She was 81 years old.

The cannon fired at the Washington Navy Yard on the day of the funeral, were charged on Saturday week for receiving the President at the yard which he contemplated visiting.

The aggregate depth of snow which fell at New Haven during the past winter, is 8 feet—exclusive of the storm just finished, which added another foot to the grand total.

The Pawnee Indians, which number 6,241, have as yet adopted no habits of civilization—not even intemperance, for they will not use intoxicating drinks.

President TYLER is fifty-one years of age. He is therefore younger than any President we have ever had.

The body of a girl, 18 or 20 years of age, named Jane McAllister, who had been missing from Owego several weeks, was a few days since found in the river near Skinner's Eddy, in Luzerne county, Penn. There was marks of violence on her person, and suspicion rests on different individuals. The body has since been recognised by the mother of the lost girl.

Fires out.—We understand that the largest distillery, probably, in New-York, and perhaps in the United States, is about to be closed for want of market at home and abroad for its fiery products. The owner says the movements in temperance have ruined his business.

Lead in Iowa and Wisconsin.—Dr Owen, who was appointed by the government of the United States to explore the mineral regions of Iowa and Wisconsin Territories, states that they now produce as much lead as the whole of Europe, G. Britain excepted; and are capable of yielding as much lead as the whole of Europe, Great Britain including.

Public Schools in Poland.—In the city of Poland,—one of the most beautiful towns, and most intelligent in its populationion of any in the Union there are eighteen public schools, attended by 2541 pupils. The cost to the city is $9,131. The expense for each scholar is less than four dollars. What town or city who wishes well to the country and well to the rising generation would object to such a tax.

New-York City Election.—The election held last Tuesday in this city for Charter officers passed off with unusual quietness. Robert H. Morris the Van Buren candidate, (late Recorder,) is elected Mayor by a majority of between 600 and 700. The official returns were not published at the time of our going to press. The Whigs have gained two members in each of the Boards. In the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh and fifteenth wards the Whig alderman and assistant are elected. In the remaining ten wards Van Buren members are chosen.

Wiskonsan.—Congress has officially settled the orthography of the fine territory lying between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, to be *Wiskonsan*—in conformity with the pronunciation that prevails in the territory, to accent being on the second syllable. Mr. Doty, its representative, is making an effort to secure an appropriation to open a steamboat navigation through it from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, by a canal only 7,739 feet long, to connect the Wiskonsan and Fox rivers. This would open a water communication from New-Orleans to New-York, making a charming summer route. Wiskonsan will soon make a State.

Progress of the Mormons.—The disciples of Joe Smith have recently obtained three charters from the Legislature of Illinois; one incorporating the city of Nauvoo; another a great University, and a third the Nauvoo Military Legion. They do not intend to be driven out of Illinois, as they were from Missouri. They have commenced operations under their city charter, Dr. Dennett, Qr. Master General of Illinois, through the appointment of Governor Carlin, being their Mayor.

Charles F. Mitchell.—We learn that this individual committed a forgery in the name of a gentleman of our city to the amount of $1400, some two years ago. When the fact was discovered by the gentleman in question, he promised, out of regard to Mitchell and his connections, to keep the affair a secret—and he did so up to the time of hearing that Mitchell was an applicant up for the office of Navy Agent for New-York. He then very properly communicated the circumstances to the Hon. Mr. Grinnell, who thereupon opposed the defeated Mitchell's application.

It appears that the amount of forged cheques disposed of by Mitchell in Wall street was about $1300, and it further appears that similar cheques were sold by him in Philadelphia to the amount of some $2000 more.—*Sylvester's Philadelphia Reporter.*

Five young men are now in jail in Brooklyn, for committing a most atrocious rape on a married woman, in Myrtle lane. They were of a gang of fifteen, and strong hopes are entertained that those now at large will soon be secured. The poor woman, we understand, is dead. No punishment can be too severe for these inhuman rascals.

EXECUTION.—PETER ROBINSON, the murderer of Abraham Suydam was executed at New Brunswick, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The thousand stories afloat in his last sayings and doings, we are assured, are all false or exaggerated. They were put afloat merely to gratify the morbid passions of those who love to revel in murder, and for the purpose of making a penny at the expence of a public execution. The following comes from a reliable source, and, as will be seen, is in every way different from the stories afloat:—N. Y. Express.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 14, 1841.

I have just been in with Peter Robinson, and am happy to say that he appears to be truly penitent; so much so that he says he freely forgives all his enemies, and that the People did just what they ought to have done: that his sentence is just, and he hopes to die in peace with all mankind. He read several portions of Scripture to me, viz: Psalm 51, Isaiah 1st, with several other portions. I then sung the hymn beginning, "How tedious and tasteless the hours," in which he joined and sung in a very clear voice. When we came to the words "And prisons shall palaces prove, if Jesus will dwell with me there," he said—yes, 'if Jesus is with me' all will be well; but I have a hope that he will. There is nothing grieves me so much as the destruction I have brought on myself and others by not having the government of my passions.—Had I been led by my bible this would not have happened. Had I been guided by my wife's counsels I should have been a happy man to-day; but I am glad she knew nothing of this." Such was his conversation with me.

The officers are now building a fence in front of the jail to screen the execution, which will take place on Friday noon, from the public.

Yours, respectfully,

FREDRICK PILCH.

The Governor has issued his proclamation, ordering an election for a member of the twenty-seventh Congress, for the twenty-sixth district, to take place on the 11th of May, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Granger.

The Irish Temperance Society in Lowell rallies nearly 2000 members.

The Baptists have in Liberia, six churches and 288 members; 32 were added the past year.

The Savannah Republican says, that during the nine years that Major Farnum has been Collector of that port, he has not had occasion to sue a single bond for duties, nor has the government lost a single dollar by an importer. The average collections have been $175,000 yearly.

Mr. Lewis Peck, of Schenectady, has been fined $100, and sentenced to be imprisoned 20 days in the county jail, for striking John Brotherson, Esq, in open court.

The duties received at the Custom House of Liverpool, in the year 1840, amounted to £4,700,000.

A new marble building, intended for the General Postoffice, is in progress at Washington, the cost of which will exceed half a million of dollars.

We are informed by the Cashier of the institution, that an injunction ordered by the Chancellor, was served upon the Bank of Western New York at Rochester, on the 6th inst., which as a matter of course, stops all its operations for the present, in the redemption of its bills or otherwise.

The Newark Daily Advertiser of the 7th inst. says:—"We regret to learn, this morning, that Mr. Southard, who has been some time indisposed, was not able to reach Washington in season to attend the funeral, and that he was under the necessity of stopping at Trenton."

Mr. Stratton, a constable of Boston, is under bonds for $100, to appear at the Municipal Court, for kicking the wife of a prisoner whom he was taking to the watch-house. The kind woman had come to bring her husband his hat, and received this unmanly salute for her pains.

Official notice has been given that the canals of this State will be opened for navigation on the 24th inst.

Drake, the murderer of Mr. James Scott and family, in Southampton Co., Va., some few months since, was tried on the 2nd inst. and the case given to the jury in the evening of that day, who, after an absence of ten minutes, brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

Letters from Richmond, Va., recently received, state that the banks of that city have suspended specie payments on all their responsibilities.

Great Expected Emigration to America.—The Evening Star mentions that letters from Europe announce an immense emigration of persons from Europe the ensuing spring and summer. Great preparations are making in Germany and Holland; whole communities are holding meetings preparatory to setting out, under the direction of intelligent persons, selected to direct the efforts of these emigrants after they arrive here. Considerable purchases have been made in Delaware and Ulster counties, N. Y., for account of French agriculturalists. Many settlements of Scotch farmers have been made in Delaware county with great success. The emigrants begin to find they can do better on farms in New York, than in the far West, both as to profit and health, besides affording them an opportunity of seeing their relatives and friends twice a year, without the labor, risk and expense of traveling 2000 miles. This is one of the early results of the policy of making the Erie Railroad.

Campbellites.—A writer in the Christian World gives the number of this sect in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri, at between eighty and ninety thousand members, which includes, he conjectures, more than half of their whole number in the United States. On this supposition, the number of Campbellites in the United States, would be about one hundred and fifty thousand.—*Cross and Journal.*

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Washington, April 9, 1841.

The members of General Harrison's family, who had resided with him since his inauguration, were to leave, and, I believe, they left the city to-day, on their return to North Bend. As soon as Mr. Tyler arrived, he despatched a polite note to them, condoling with them on the heavy loss which the will of Providence had required them to bear, and requesting that they would not think of quitting the Executive Mansion, for the present, but would permit him to consider himself as indebted to their hospitality when he entered it, or that they would gratify him by remaining as his guest.

That they felt the kindness of his offer, they have no hesitation in acknowledging; but a sense of the duty they owed to the bereaved widow prevailed over every other consideration, and induced them to make the speediest arrangements for a journey to the West. Great apprehensions are felt as to the effect which will be produced on the health of Mrs. Harrison, when the news of her bereavement reaches her.—'Heaven tempers the wind to the shorn lamb;' but in her weak state of health, clinging to her husband, as she did, with an affection which years had not abated, it will surprise few if she should sink under the violence of the shock.

OFFICIAL.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Recommendation.

When a Christian People feel themselves to be overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognise His righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge his goodness in time past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the dependence of Nations, as well as of individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent.

I have thought, therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of the community in recommending, as I now do, to the people of the United States, of every religious denomination, that, according to their several modes and forms of worship, they observe a day of Fasting and Prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable on the occasion; and I recommend Friday, the fourteenth day of May next, for that purpose; to the end that, on that day, we may all with one accord join in humble and reverential approach to HIM, in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind, under these frowns of His providence, and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our Government and country.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 13, 1841.

LAST LETTER OF GEN. HARRISON.

Washington, 26th March, 1841.

"Dear Sir.—The bearer hereof, Mr. Thomas Tucker, a veteran seaman, came with me from Carthagena, as the mate of the brig Montidia, in the year 1829. In an association of several weeks, I imbibed a high opinion of his character—so much so that (expressing a desire to leave the sea,) I invited him to come to North Bend and spend the remainder of his days with me. Subsequent misfortune prevented his doing so, as he was desirous to bring some money with him to commence farming operations. His hard fortune still continues, having been several times shipwrecked within a few years. He says that himself and family are in such a situation, that the humblest employment would now be acceptable to him, and I write this to recommend him to your favorable notice. I am pursuaded that no one possesses in a higher degree the virtues of fidelity, honesty, and indefatigable industry; and I might add of indomitable bravery, if that was a quality necessary for the kind of employment he seeks.

"Yours very truly,

"W. H. HARRISON.

"EDWARD CURTIS, Esq.,
"Collector, &c., New York."

[Mr. Curtis, we are glad to learn, immediately appointed Mr. Tucker, an Inspector of Customs.]

St. Augustine, April 3.

Extract of a letter received in this city, from an officer of rank, dated "Camp Eojotka, 45 miles from Tampa, March 22, 1831:"

"I arrived here this day with *Wild Cat.* His people are collecting, and will be emigrated in six weeks. A detachment of my regiment is now on the march with *Cosa Tustenuggee*, to Tampa. I doubt whether another shot will be fired."

Sugar.—By a document concerning the cultivation of sugar, transmitted by the Legislature of Louisiana to Congress, it appears there are 525 sugar estates in that state, employing 40,000 hands, and 10,000 horses, and that the average crop is equal to 70,000 hhds. of 1,000 lbs., or 70,000,000, lbs. sugar, and 350,000 gallons of molasses; the average value of sugar is six cents per lb., and molasses 20 cents per gallon.

Counterfeiters Arrested.—Two men were recently arrested at Princeton, N. J., on a charge of passing counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Merchants' Exchange Bank of New York. On arresting one, the other slipped out of the hotel into a back building, where was immediately discovered a roll of counterfeit tens on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and fives on the Salem Bank. The counterfeits on the Merchants' Exchange Bank are not very well executed; the coloring is very light, and the engraving indistinct. They are marked letter B, payable to James Kent, and dated June 20, 1840. The signature of Peter Stagg, President, is well done; for the name of W. M. Vermilye, the cashier, they have W. M. Yumilur.

Dangerous position of a French Frigate—and total loss of an American Brig on the Coast of Africa.—The Paris *Moniteur* contains a report of Capt. Bonard, of the French brig of war Volage, which encountered a violent tempest in the roads of Mogador, (Morocco,) on the 5th ult. The vessel was secured in six fathoms water by three anchors, when the breeze set in from the south and south-west, and rendered it impossible for her to put to sea without abandoning them. The captain, besides, was instructed to remain in the roads as long as possible, and he had accordingly taken every precaution to enable him to do so with security. The breeze in the mean time continued to increase, the barometer was going down, and the storm was raging with redoubled fury. An American brig, the William Tell, unable to hold to her mooring, about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, fired several signals of distress.—Capt. Bonard sent him his large boat, with an officer and two men, and established a communication by means of a cable between the two vessels, in order at least to save her crew.

The captain having given notice to M. Bonard that he would endeavor to clear out as a last resource, if he had three hands more on board, the latter immediately sent him six of his best seamen. The operation, however, failed, and in less than half an hour the William Tell disappeared, having been dashed to pieces by the breakers. The situation of the Volage was becoming every moment more critical. The two last anchors were thrown out, but to no effect; she continued to drag her anchors, and was within 100 yards of the breakers, when the captain, seeing no hope of salvation, resolved on running the vessel aground on a sand beach, while it was yet practicable for him with a chance of success. He accordingly threw overboard all his carronades, only keeping two guns on deck, which he hoped to be able to land on the beach to protect himself against the Bedouins, who had repaired in vast numbers from the mountains to the shore. He secured, with the same view, muskets and ammunition in the poop. He then caused all the empty casks to be brought up from the hold and well stopped, with which to form safety buoys, and took every other measure for security possible under those circumstances.

Everything being thus prepared, he determined on waiting events, ordered all his men to the stern, and apprising them of the danger to which they were exposed, recommended them to hold themselves in readiness to execute his orders. They remained in that position until the 7th at noon, the men remaining on deck all the while; the whistling of the wind, the noise of the waves, and the cries of the Bedouins who were watching their prey, were only interrupted by the commands of the officers; the lieutenant repeatedly verified if every one was at his post, to effect the running aground, which the captain was several times on the point of ordering, when, on the 7th, the glass slightly rose, and the wind suddenly fell. The position was, however, as perilous as ever; waves mountain high washed over her; the men were kept constantly working at the pumps the water penetrating into the hold through several apertures.

On the 8th, at day break, the sea becoming less agitated, the captain made the necessary preparations to get out at the first favorable moment; and early on the 9th he mounted into the only boat which he had left, and went to inform the French consul that it was impossible for him to remain any longer in the roads of Mogador. He at the same time offered the American consul to take on board the crew of the William Tell, the captain and one seamen of which had perished. At nine o'clock p. m., he had recovered two of his anchors, seventy fathoms of small cable, and seventy-two fathoms of the largest cable, which were all that could be saved. At two in the morning, the wind having shifted to the S. E., he sailed for Cadiz, where he arrived on the 4th.

From the North American

Jewish Passover.—This festival in the Hebrew church commenced on the 4th instant, corresponding to the 14th of the ancient month, *Nisan*, when the Jewish Passover or feast of unleavened bread began.—During the period of one week, the Synagogues in this city were opened, and this feast, which is regularly and rigidly observed by the Jews throughout the world, was celebrated. The unleavened bread is made of the finest wheat and is baked in thin cakes. In taste and appearance it resembles common crackers. The exercises in the Synagogues are usually conducted in Hebrew. Every member has a light sash thrown over his shoulders, and responses from the audience are constantly made, as in the Episcopal church. They sit covered, and no particular order is observed about entering or leaving the room whenever the auditor chooses. The exercises are recited in a chanting tone, while the audience stand or sit as suits their fancy. The sexes are separated, the females occupying the galleries, and the males the lower portion of the Synagogue. The peculiar features and complexion which mark the descendants of Abraham the world over and which tend to keep up the distinctive characteristics of the race, are visible to the most superficial observer. In witnessing their exercises the other day, although unintelligible, there was something exceedingly impressive, when their history and customs were remembered. How remarkably the prophetic declaration of the Scriptures are verified in the past and present condition of this people. If nothing more was adduced, these prophecies are conclusive evidence that the Bible was written by holy men, guided by the finger of Divine inspiration.

The following description of the Hearse, constructed to carry the remains of the late President to the receiving tomb, says the Providence Journal, was furnished us by a citizen who was present, and witnessed the grand and solemn pageant:—

The Car consisted of a table or area oblong, eight feet wide, twelve feet long, about five feet from the ground; this was entirely covered with black silk velvet, with a rich mourning fringe reaching nearly to the ground, entirely concealing the wheels. The pendant curtain was festooned at both sides and both ends with crape; on the centre of the table, was a pedestal nine inches elevated and oblong, four feet wide, eight feet long;—this also was covered with black velvet and upon this lay the coffin, with a black silk velvet pall, trimmed with gold—on the top of the coffin lay the scroll of the Constitution bordered with black. Hyacinths and other spring flowers were strewed over the coffin. The car or hearse, was drawn by six beautiful white horses in deep mourning, led by six black men, one to each horse. There were in Eastern costume, of white turbans, interlaced with black crape, loose white trowsers and tunics to the knees, and broad black scarfs. There was nothing superfluous or gaudy. It is said to have been *a la Napoleon.* The body will probably preserve its present form half a century or more; it is enclosed in two separate leaden coffins, both exhausted of air, and hermetically sealed, and then enclosed again in a mahogany sarcophagus covered with fine black broadcloth. The face can be seen, as a glass was so secured as to shut out the air, leaving all the features plainly to be seen.

Northern Rail Road.—We have read with much interest the speech of Mr. Beckwith, in the House of Assembly of this State, on the subject of a Rail Road between Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain. It is proposed that the State should make the road and receive the tolls; but whatever may be the views or action of the Legislature upon that point, the importance of the road is rendered evident by the statistical facts set forth by Mr. B. The testimony of Gen. Scott, Gen. Macomb, and Col. Worth are given, as to the immense value of the road in case of a war with Great Britain. But Mr. B. goes much farther, and exhibits the wealth and business of the country which would contribute to this road, in a manner to enforce the conviction that it would be a very profitable investment, and sure to pay a good interest.—*Long Island Star.*

POST-SCRIPT!

By this Morning's Mail.

FIRE AT NORTH BEND!

Wednesday noon, Apr. 21.

The mails of this morning bring us the melancholy intelligence of the total destruction of the mansion house of our late President Harrison, at North Bend, by fire on the night of the 11th inst. We make extracts as follows:

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
Cincinnati, April 12th, 1841.

FIRE AT NORTH BEND!

The Captain of the steamer New-York reports that when he passed North Bend at at 6 o'clock last night, the west wing of the Mansion House of Gen. Harrison was on fire—the roof was covered with persons with axes and buckets of water,—the windows of the house were broken out, and the furniture had all been removed out upon the green in the front of the house. The Captain thinks the main building will be saved.

P. S. The house is burnt to the ground.

Yours, &c. J. B. RUSSEL.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

BALTIMORE, April 16, 1841.

Mr. Crittenden has passed through Baltimore, on his way to Kentucky, to make arrangements to remove his family to Washington.

NORTH BEND BURNED.—Afflictions never come alone. By the Western Mail this morning, we have the following letter from the Assistant Post Master at Wheeling.

P. O. WHEELING, April 14.

We learn by this morning's mail from the West, that the residence of Gen. Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio, was burned to the ground on Sunday night last, the 11th inst.

L. P. DELAPLAIN, Ass't P. M.

FLORIDA, April 4, 1841.

Gentlemen:—An express has this morning arrived at Pilatka from Fort King, stating that the Indians have exhibited an hostile attitude this day within a mile of Fort King. A party of seven warriors suddenly emerging from the hammock, attacked a small party of soldiers who were out hunting, fired upon them and killed private Thompson, company "H," 2d Infantry. This occurrence took place at 12 M. A detachment of the command of Fort King immediately left in pursuit. Another item to add to the pleasing prospect of closing the war. The Indians are supposed to be of the same party which left Fort Clinch yesterday about the time the express rider started for Fort King. It is now the full of the moon and you may expect shortly to insert in your columns an article headed "bloody massacre."

Yours, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1841.

No New-York appointments have been acted upon. The President has appointed Mr. Taylor, the son-in-law of General Harrison, who was to be his Private Secretary, Post Master of Cincinnati. A young gentleman who had been acting as his Private Secretary, and who was his nephew, Mr. Harrison has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Dubuque. Thus the relations of General Harrison fare much better now than if the General had lived, for it was his intention, it is said, to appoint none of them to office.

There is no other news of interest. The members of the Cabinet are indefatigable in their work, night and day, they bring much to pass, as will be seen in the Extra Session.

MARRIED,

In Truxton, on the 29th inst., by the Editor, Mr. LORENZO P. AYRES, of De Ruyter, and Miss ESTHER P., daughter of Caleb W. Church, of the former place.

In De Ruyter, on the 15th inst., by Z. T. Bentley, Esq. Mr. CLARK BURDICK, of Lincklaen, and Miss ANNA HUNT, daughter of Elihu Hunt of the former place.

In Westerly, R. I., April 4th, by Eld. Daniel Coon, Mr. SAMUEL SWEET, of South Kingston, and Miss ABBY PECKHAM of the former place.

In Rodman, on the 8th inst., by Rev. E. S. Bailey, Mr. BENJAMIN COATES, of Adams, and Miss LOIS WHITFORD, daughter of Maj. Edward Whitford of the former place.

DIED,

In Adams, on the 10th inst., of the consumption, Mr. E. W. RICHARDS, aged 25. Mr. Richards joined the S. D. B. Church in Adams last summer, and was a worthy member while he lived, and died triumphantly.

In Sangerfield, on the 25th ult., JESSE COLLINS, son of Clark T. and Nancy Rogers, aged 3 years 1 month and 25 days.

LIST OF LETTERS.

D Fox, P M. E S Bailey, (we will do it.) J A Badger, D G York, J G Maxson, M S Curtis, D Hardin, (it is done.) J Grant, P M, Alvan Richardson, P M, (we will do it.) Rev. L A Davis, A R Hathaway, P M. J Goodrich.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

J. Goodrich, $10, cr. Stephen Maxson, $2,25, self, $7,75. E S Bailey, $14, cr. Edward Whitford, $4, David Maxson, Elihu Cleveland, Maxson Whitford, each $2, Vol 2. Harvey Maxson, $1,50, Vol 1. D Dery, 50 cents, Vol 2. B T Bliss, $2, Vol 2. Joseph Spicer, $6, cr. Benj. Potter, John D Langworthy, $2 each, Vol 2. Peleg Maxson, $2, Vol 1 & 2. J Kingerman, Jr., $2, cr. Nelson Bowen. J Grant, $1, cr. S H Sperry. D Hardin, $2, cr. P B Burch, Vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

De Ruyter, April 22, 1841.

SHERIFFS SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me delivered. I have levied upon the right, title and interest of Stephen G. Sears in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Village of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and bounded as follows: on the north by the turnpike road, on the east by lands owned by Noah B. Foote, on the south by lands owned, or in possession of, John Starr, on the west by lands owned by Marvin M. Hamilton, which I shall expose to sale at public Vendue, as the Law directs, at the house of Wm C. Gage, on Saturday, the 22d day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dated, De Ruyter, April 10, 1841. 59w6

ISAAC BROWN, SHERIFF.

By T. ORVILLE ELMORE, Deputy.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS EPHRAIM C. DAVIS, a lad 17 years 7 months old, bound to Rogers Davis as Apprentice, has left his home, without my consent on the 27th day of March, inst., this is to forbid any person trusting or harboring said Ephraim on our accounts after this date, as we will not pay any of his contracts. 59w3

Brookfield, 30th March, 1841.

ROGERS DAVIS,
ALBERT CLARK.

POETRY.

From the Madison County Eagle.

Spring.

Hail! lovely Spring, with thy endearing charms,
And welcome all thy train of beauties fair.
Thou com'st to cheer and fertilize the earth
And clothe creation in a beauteous garb
Of richest texture.
Upon thy brow we see the smile of peace,
And shining dew drops glist'ning on thy head,
Thy tresses fair come mantling round thy neck,
Rich blooming garlands gird thy graceful form;
Sweet scented odors issue from thy breath,
And balmy breezes speak thy near approach.
Nature, too, rejoices, when from tropic
Climes thou com'st exulting in thy beauty.
The forest smiles with gladness; the streams which
Winter bound in icy fetters, now resume
Their wonted course; the feathered tribe once more
Attune their voice, to sing in sweetest strains
Thy coming.
The husbandman with cheerful heart delights,
To see thy dawn, and in thy smiling face
He views the bud—fair emblem of the fruit.
The weather-beaten mariner, who long
Has braved the fury of the wintry winds,
And grasp'd the icy rope with strongest nerve,
Looks delighted, singing, 'welcome Spring',
The youthful maiden, too, of sprightly form,
Goes forth to meet thee smiling, and gather from
Thy rosy bower, a wreath of sweetest flowers.
Thy prattling infant now, with ruddy cheek,
Walks out t' enjoy thy sweet regaling winds;
And many a truant lad, forth issuing from
His tiresome task, rejoices in "A TRAIN."
Bright Sol, ascending up the azure sky,
Look gladly down on nature's blooming face,
And far around o'er hill and dale, upon
The mountain wave, and on the placid lake,
Profusely pours his golden beams of light.
To irrigate and dry the thirsty land,
The nightly dews of heaven are sent; or in
More copious flowing show'rs the rain descends
Attended by the zigzag lightning's glare,
Rending with thunder-tones th' inflated air;
Then passing off at random, shoots away unseen.
Delightful Spring! Thou'rt ever welcome here;
For when thou com'st, creation smiles with joy;
All nature, with her twice ten thousand tongues,
Breaks forth in strains of charming melody;
And chanting sweet in harmonious lays,
Sings the loud anthem of Creative Power.
But short, alas! will be thy vernal reign,
For soon the flowers that decorate thy brow
Will fade; thy charms will cease to win the heart;
Thy mellow voice will change its dulcet tones,
And Summer, fruitful Summer come, to bring
The choicest treasures of a warmer clime. M.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the New York Mirror.

THE DYAKS IN THE ISLAND OF BORNEO.

BORNEO is the third largest island in the world—it is embosomed in a great cluster of islands, surrounded by seas, so shut in by land that their waters are as smooth as those of a lake. Its western coast is scarcely two days' sail from Singapore, which is becoming the great mart for trade between India the Western World and China. The Dutch have several small establishments upon the coast.

The population of the island, which is estimated at 3,500,000, is composed of various tribes. Some are Malays, others Bugis—both of these are Mahomedans—in a partially civilized state, and engaged in trade, although the Malays especially seem greatly to prefer piracy. A people called Dyaks, whose numbers are supposed to be about 2,000,000, occupy the whole interior of the island, which is chiefly mountainous, and are its original inhabitants. They are still savages Some of their tribes are, however, more barbarous than others. These rove about like wild beasts. They go out and hunt them for amusement. The men taken in these incursions are invariably killed; but the women, if young, are commonly spared. The children of these wild Dyaks, it is said, cannot be tamed. In consequence, when taken they have one of their feet cut off by their captors, that they may not run away to their native forests; their services being still available for paddling in their canoes, &c.

Many of the Dyaks are engaged in agriculture, and collecting the produce of their country, such as camphor, bees-wax, gold-dust, etc. for sale. But the occupation for which they are most notorious is that of 'HEAD-HUNTING.' The men must procure at least one head before they can marry; they preserve also the heads and skulls of persons they have slain, as trophies and ornaments. They seek for heads as we would seek wealth or honor, as these constitute their wealth and honor. The Dyak head-hunter cherishes no enmity toward the person he kills, either private or national. It is neither more nor less than a wretched custom, one of the many of a similar kind that exists in countries where Satan—the destroyer—reigns supreme. This custom, and the feelings of the heart necessarily connected with it, form the most odious trait in this people's character. They have, however, many good qualities. They are generally inclined to cultivate the soil, are a fine race of people, and very honest. Their vices are those of barbarians who know no better. Some of the leading natives have already expressed their readiness to relinquish the practice of head-hunting, if Europeans would only come and settle among them. They seem generally to have no religious belief. At all events they have no religion to which they are strongly attached, which, of course is a favorable circumstance toward their reception of the true religion.

Scarcely any efforts have yet been made to introduce Christianity among these people. The Americans are, as we have said, now turning their attention to the island. From the journal of the two missionaries who have recently returned from a tour in the country we make the following extracts:

At one village they observe, "The Dyaks here still continue the practice of cutting off heads, and boast of bringing in two or three fresh ones every year. In the verandah where we have our lodgings there are fifteen or twenty, and some suspended immediately over the place assigned us to sleep in. How many heads are now in their possession we cannot learn, but we are told they are numerous, or to use their own language, 'many tens.' Here we may remark that the Dyaks, in general appear to know nothing of numbers above ten; hence they give us their reckonings in this way. The warriors of this village sally forth every year on a beheading expedition. They seem not to have the least compunction of conscience on this subject. They laugh at us when we express our astonishment at the practice, and ridicule us when we attempt to teach them its cruelty and wickedness. It does appear that the Dyak character is made up of extremes. As we see them, they are mild, and gentle, and 'given to hospitality.' But when they exchange their domestic habits for those of the warrior, their greatest delight seems to be to revel in human blood, and their greatest honor to ornament their dwellings with human heads, which are the trophies of their human barbarity. Shocking as it may appear, they carry about with them tokens of the number of persons they have killed. This they effect by inserting locks of human hair corresponding to the number of persons decapitated, in the sheath of their war-knife, which they always carry with them when from home. We fell in with a man this evening, just returning from his labor, with a basket in which he had carried out the necessaries for the day, and to which was attached a lock of human hair. The hair was ten inches or a foot long. He informed us that it was a token of his having cut off a head during the past year. How true it is that these dark places of earth are full of inhabitants of cruelty."

Upon another occasion, a recent writer remarks:

"Here we discovered the first indication of religion among the Dyaks. Upon our arrival the first thing which attracted our attention was several small wooden images placed under a shelter. Upon inquiry we were informed that these images are mementoes of their old men who had distinguished themselves by daring exploits, the number of heads they had cut off, etc. Whenever such persons die they make a wooden image, rude indeed, yet in the form of a man, varying in length from twenty inches to the feet. Around this they all gather and hold a feast of consecration, after which it is placed among the others. These are all considered patron gods, whose peculiar province it is to watch over and prosper their cultivation of rice. At the time of planting the rice they are removed to or near the field, with their fences in that direction. Here they are left till the crop is gathered, when they are again brought into their dwellings. As far as we could learn, the only act of worship paid to these images is that of offering them food once a month, such as rice, pork, fowls etc.

"Human heads hang all around us, and some are suspended over our sleeping-place. We tried hard to obtain one of the heads; but the bare expression of the wish was met by a prompt and decisive 'No; we cannot part with them.' The same was the case with the wooden images. On no condition whatever would they consent to part with either. The only reason assigned was that sickness would be the inevitable consequence. The heads are considered charms to ward off evils and procure blessings, and believing this, it is no matter of surprise that they are loth to part with them."

The writers of the above journal spent about four weeks on the island, during which time they traveled one hundred and seventy miles on foot going about sixty miles into the interior. The general impression produced on their minds by what they observed during their visit, was of so favorable a character, that it has been determined to commence a mission in Borneo at once and to establish two or three stations. Six American missionaries and their wives were expected to proceed from Singapore to the island during last summer.

THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND GIRL.

In an appendix to the late annual Report of the Trustees of the Perkins Institution for the Blind—an establishment from which we trust that the Legislature in their zeal for economy, will not withhold their customary aid—is a most interesting account, written by Dr. S. G. Howe, the able superintendant of that Institution, of Laura Bridgman, and who is deaf, dumb, and blind, and whose only mode of communication with objects around her, is by the *touch*, which is remarkably acute.

The following extract describing the meeting of Laura with her mother, after an absence of several months, is exceedingly interesting and touching—and proves that she possesses the affections in all their strength and purity:

"During this year, and six months after she had left home, her mother came to visit her, and the scene of their meeting was an interesting one.

The mother stood some time, gazing with overflowing eyes upon her unfortunate child, who, all unconscious of her presence, was playing about the room. Presently Laura ran against her, and at once began feeling of her hands, examining her dress, and trying to find out if she knew her; but not succeeding here, she turned away as from a stranger, and the poor woman could not conceal the pang she felt that her beloved child did not know her.

She then gave Laura a string of beads which she used to wear at home, which were recognized by the child at once, who, with much joy, put them around her neck, and sought me eagerly, to say she understood the string was from her home.

The mother now tried to caress her; but poor Laura repelled her, preferring to be with her acquaintances.

Another article from home was given her, and she began to look much interested; she examined the stranger much closer, and gave me to understand that she knew she came from Hanover; she even endured her caresses, but would leave her with indifference at the slightest signal. The distress of the mother was now painful to behold; for although she had feared that she should not be recognized, the painful reality of being treated with cold indifference by a darling child, was too much for woman's nature to bear.

After awhile, on the mother taking hold of her again, a vague idea seemed to flit across Laura's mind, that this could not be a stranger; she therefore felt of her hands very eagerly, while her countenance assumed an expression of intense interest—she became very pale, and then suddenly red—hope seemed struggling with doubt and anxiety, and never were contending emotions more strongly painted upon the human face. At this moment of painful uncertainty, the mother drew her close to her side, and kissed her fondly, when at once the truth flashed upon the child, and all mistrust and anxiety disappeared from her flushed face, as, with an expression of exceeding joy, she eagerly nestled in the bosom of her parent, and yielded herself to her fond embraces.

After this, the beads were all unheeded; the playthings which were offered to her were utterly disregarded; her playmates, for whom but a moment before she gladly left the stranger, now vainly strove to pull her from her mother; and though she yielded her usual instantaneous obedience to my signal to follow me, it was evidently with painful reluctance. She clung close to me, as if bewildered and fearful; and when, after a moment, I took her to her mother, she sprang to her arms, and clung to her with eager joy.

I had watched the whole scene with intense interest, being desirous of learning from it all I could, of the workings of her mind; but I now left them to indulge, unobserved, those delicious feelings, which those who have known a mother's love may conceive, but which cannot be expressed."

The subsequent parting between Laura and her mother, showed alike the affection, the intelligence, and the resolution of the child; and was thus noticed at the time:

"Laura accompanied her mother to the door, clinging close to her all the way, until they arrived at the threshold, where she paused and felt around, to ascertain who was near him. Perceiving the matron, of whom she is very fond, she grasped her with one hand, holding on convulsively to her mother with the other, and thus she stood for a moment,—then she dropped her mother's hand,—put her handkerchief to her eyes, and turned round, clung sobbing to the matron, while her mother departed, with emotions as deep as those of her child."

LAST MOMENTS OF MEN OF GENIUS.—Rosseau, when dying ordered his attendants to place him before the window that he might once more behold his garden and bid adieu to nature. Roscommon uttered at the moment he expired, two lines of his own version of *Dies iræ*. Haller died feeling his pulse, and when he felt it almost gone turning to his brother physician, said, 'My friend, the artery ceases to beat,' and died. Petrarch was found dead in his library, leaning on a book. Bede died in the act of dictating. Herder closed his career writing an ode to the Deity, his pen on the last line. Walter died repeating some line of Virgil. Tasso's dying request of Cardinal Cynthia was indicative of the gloom which haunted him through life. He had one favor, he said, to request of him, which was that he would collect his works and commit them to the flames, especially his 'Jerusalem delivered.' Leibnitz was found dead in his chamber with a book in his hand. Clarendon's pen dropped from his fingers when he was seized with the palsy, which terminated his life. Chaucer died ballad making. His last production he entitled 'A Ballad, made by Geoffrey Chaucer on his death-bed, lying in great anguish. Wycherly, when dying, had his young wife brought to his bedside and having taken her hand, in a very solemn manner said he had but one request to make of her, and that was, that she would never marry an old man again. Keats, a little before he died, when his friend asked how he did, replied in a low voice, 'Better, my friend, I feel the daisies growing over me.'

A LOFTY POND.—We see it stated in the Farmer's Monthly Visitor that about one thousand feet below the highest point of Mount Washington, and between that and Mount Monroe, is the pond or the spring which gathers into a body of clear pellucid waters, the innumerable fountains gushing from the rocks above, the highest sources of the Amonoosuck river which discharges itself into the Connecticut some forty miles to the south-west. Such is the abundance of water collected from less than one-third of the surface of the two highest mountain tops, that the water discharging itself from this high reservoir at all seasons, would be quite sufficient at the height of more than four thousand feet from the mountain base, to do the work of a factory of several thousand spindles.

A REFLECTION.—When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me. When I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out. When I meet with the grief of parents upon a tomb-stone, my heart melts with compassion. When I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them—when I see rivals placed side by side, or holy men, that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died as yesterday, and some of six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be cotemporaries, and make our appearance together.—*Addison*.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

This room is visited by thousands yearly. The old State House stands on the south side of Chestnut st. between 5th and 6th. It is a large two story plain brick edifice and bears the marks of age. It is kept by Mr. Thomas Downing (familiarly called *Tommy*) and under the control of the City Common Council. The wings of either end are occupied as County offices. The main building has but two ground rooms, separated by a large hall which runs through the building north and south. The west room is occupied as a court room, and the one on the east end is the identical room in which our Declaration of Independence was adopted, and received the signatures of the founders of our Republic, the only alteration being the removal of the gallery, and seats. A statue of Washington occupies the place formerly assigned to the Speaker of Congress. He is represented as standing on a platform, on the front side of which is inscribed the well known motto: "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen;"—is dressed in plain citizen's costume—a roll under one foot,—another in his right hand, and a volume under his arm. At the request of a friend who accompanied me, Mr. Downing related to me the following incident, and as it gives a good description of this statue, I will give his own words, as near as I can recollect:

"Some six or seven years ago," said he, "one of the members of the City Council introduced to this room a gentleman, who was an officer in His Majesty's Navy, and requested me to give him a description of it. I thought I must show him all the *pretty* things, and led him in front of that statue. That, sir, said I, is a statue of General George Washington, carved on wood, by Mr. Richard Rush of this city. That roll under his foot is an emblem of the instrument which bound these Colonies to England. He tramples on it. The one in the right hand, is the Declaration of Independence; and that volume under his arm is emblematical of the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America. He fought for, obtained, and then preserved them. That, sir, is a good representation of Washington, carved when he was about 60 years of age.

"The officer remarked that "he had always supposed that Washington was a large corpulent man," and stepping up to the statue, he commenced a closer examination. Taking hold of his ankle, I heard him say, in a low voice, "what a calf." I thought as he was an English officer, I would not let him leave the room without a rejoinder. "No, sir," said I, "Gen. Washington was no calf. I sat in the same church with him almost every Sunday, for several years knew him well, both in public and private life and knew him to be a brave General, a good Statesman, and an honest man."

Behind this statue there hangs in a frame, the Declaration of Independence, with *fac simile* signatures. On the left side of the door as you enter the room from the middle hall hangs a large painting represeting Wm. Penn, in the act of treating with the Indians; and on the right of the entrance another painted by Mr. Sully representing Lafayette, about three miles from this city, reviewing the company of Washington Gray's who went out to escort him in. Mr. Downing gave me the following account of this picture.

"When it was ascertained that Lafayette was about entering the city, the last time he was in this country, the Washington Gray's went out to escort him in, and met him about three miles out of the city. While reviewing the company he accidentally saw on one of the knapsacks, the letters W. G. He stood looking at them for some moments, and then was overheard to say, "I wish I were a member of that company." The roll was immediately unfurled, and his name added to it. These are the circumstances which led to the drawing of that picture, and which give that company the right to be represented on the painting."

Such is a brief outline of the present appearance of "INDEPENDENCE HALL." There is no exorbitant display of architecture in its construction, no gaudy curtains or dazzling chandelier; but its appearance is at once calculated to carry the mind of the beholder back to the infant days of our republic, and it stands as a monument of the simplicity and economy of our forefathers who sat in that hall, while surrounded by the blood-hounds of war, and declared this people free and independent, and with heart and hand, united in vowing to maintain such Declaration with "fortune, lives, and sacred honor." BUCKINGHAM.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15th 1811.

MOUNTAIN SCENERY.—"There is something in the wilderness and sublimity of mountain scenery that tends to remind us rather of eternity than decay. The perishable works of men are no where to be seen. No city lies in gloomy ruins to show the outline of faded greatness; no remnant of a sanctuary here stands, to show the worship that has passed away. We see no falling records of the glorious deeds of those whose names are learned in history's page. We stand upon the mountain, and we scarce know that man exists upon the earth. This is not the land where arts have died or science been forgotten; those rocks never echoed the eloquence of orators, or the song of poets; these waters never bore the proud ships of the merchant; the soil never yielded to man the fruit of his industry. It is not here that the finger of time can be recognized.—In vain would he set his mark on snows that never fall nor disturb the fast bound form of adamantine ice. In vain he stretches out his hand where the rustling torrent and the wavering waterfall, blest with an eternity of youth, dash on their headlong course, regardless of the blighting power that withers strength, or lulls to rest the creations and the creatures of mortality. Here we may pause and say that Time has lost power. Here we may view the faint efforts of time overthrown in an instant. Changes they are; but the work of an hour has defeated the slow progress of decay. The lightning of the thunder storm, the blowing tempest, the engulfing flood, the overspreading avalanche have effaced from the surface of nature the impress of time, and left naught in the change to remind us of age. Surely there are scenes in life which seemed created to awaken in mankind the recollection that even time can lose its power. Who will not feel the nothingness of the pleasures, the cares, yea, or even the sorrows of our petty span, when for a moment he dwells with his heart and soul upon the thoughts of an eternity! Yes, it will sober the gay—it will comfort the grieved."—*Edward Everett.*

EMMET'S LAST MOMENTS.—One day, previous to the trial, as the governor was going his rounds, he entered Emmett's room rather abruptly; and observing a remarkable expression in his countenance he apologized for the interruption. He had a fork affixed to his little deal table, and appended to it there was a tress of hair. 'You see,' said he to his keeper, 'how innocent I am occupied. This little tress has long been dear to me, and I am plating it to wear on my bosom on the day of my execution.' On the day of that fatal event, there was found, sketched by his own hand, with a pen and ink upon that very table, an admirable likeness of himself, the head severed from the body which lay near it, surrounded by the scaffold, the axe, and all the paraphernalia of a high treason execution.—what a strange union of tenderness, enthusiasm and fortitude do the above traits exhibit! His fortitude, indeed, never forsook him. On the night previous to his death he slept as sound as ever; and when the fatal morning dawned, he arose, kneeled down and prayed, ordered some milk which he drank, wrote two letters, one to his brother in America and the other to Secretary of State enclosing it, and a desire for the Sheriff to be informed that he was ready. When they came into the room he said he had two requests to make—one, that his arms might be left as loose as possible, which was humanly and instantly acceeded to 'I make the other,' said he, 'not under any idea that it can be granted, but that it may be held in remembrance that I have made it; it is that I may be permitted to die in my uniform.'* This of course, could not be allowed; and the request seemed to have no other object than to show that he gloried in the cause for which he was to suffer. A remarkable example of his power over himself and others, occurred at this melancholy moment. He was passing out attended by the sheriffs, and proceeded by the executioneer—in one of the passages stood the turnkey, who had been personally assigned to him during his confinement; this poor fellow loved him in his heart, and the tears were streaming from his eyes in torrents. Emmet paused for a moment; his hands were not at liberty—he kissed his cheek—and the man who had been an inmate of a dungeon, habituated to the scenes of horror and hardened against their operation, fell senseless at his feet. Before his eyes had opened again upon this world, those of the youthful sufferer had closed on him forever."

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*The color of the rebel uniform was green.

FATHER MATHEW.—Father Mathew's opponents who have denounced him as wishing to make money, will be somewhat surprised to learn that, so far from making himself rich in his benevolent mission, he has been involving himself in pecuniary responsibilities; and that a brother and a brother-in-law, each of whom had distilleries, had lost immensely since the commencement of his temperance movement. Father Mathew stated at Cork on New Year's Day, that he was now 1,500*l*, poorer than on the day when he entered on the Temperance reform; that he was indebted 1,100*l* for medals in Birmingham and elsewhere; and that to meet these demands upon him he could not boast of having money in any bank or any where else.—*Leeds Mercury.*

There is said to be iron enough in the blood of 42 men, to make a ploughshare weighing 24 pounds.—The brass in their faces cannot be ascertained with so much accuracy.

A great Boat in the Great West.—The Cincinnati Gazette has a notice of the new steamboat Missouri, which lately laid half a day at the Broadway wharf, and was visited by a large number of the citizens. The Missouri is the largest boat that has ever been on the Western waters, and is said to be one of the handsomest. Her length on deck is 233 feet; width of hull 30 feet, and including guards 59 feet. Her wheels are 32 feet in diameter; and her cylinders are 26 inches in diameter, with a 12 foot stroke. The Missouri carries 600 tons. She was built at Pittsburgh for Capt. Swan, of St. Louis, at a cost of $45,000; and is intended for a regular trader between St. Louis and New-Orleans.

The Brothertown Indians, about 45 miles from Green Bay, Wisconsin, have been admitted to citizenship in that Territory, and are substantial farmers. The Stockbridge Indians are settled 36 miles south of Green Bay. Neither of these tribes permit ardent spirits to be sold within their reservations. Among both there has recently been a very interesting revival of religion.

The Burning Coal Mines.—The Pottsville (Pa.) Emporium states that another coal mine in that region has taken fire, and continues to burn with increased fury.—The vein is a very large one—we believe the Mammoth vein—and consequently must prove very disastrous to the proprietors of the land. The mine beyond Newcastle, which we have so frequently noticed, continues burning as usual, and the craters upon the summit of the mountain are still increasing in size and number.

Medicines! Medicines!!
TO FAMILIES.

S. D. DELLAY, would call the attention of families to some of the most speedy and effectual remedies which have ever before been offered to the public; for the sale of which he has lately been appointed sole agent of this place—among which may be found

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s
MOTHER'S RELIEF.
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BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
GEO. W. SUTTON.
De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

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EDWIN P. BLY,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of De Ruyter and the public generally, that he has for sale Books of most kinds and descriptions usually called for in any Book Store. The following are a few, viz:—Davies Geometry, do. Surveying, do. Algebra, do. Arithmetic, do. First Lessons in Arithmetic. Also, almost all kinds of Latin, Greek and Italian, Olney's Geography & Atlas, Burnet's Geography of the Heavens.

Common Schools can be supplied with Books for a Library.

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De Ruyter, November 1st, 1840. 35tf

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For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

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S. D. DELLAY.

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Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russel, P. M.
Berlin—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick.
Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Charles Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M. Daniel S. Truman.
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin. H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Horace Whitford.
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Scott—Joel Greene, Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Hopkinton.—Joseph Spicer, jun., P. M.
Westerly.—Jonathan Maxson.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth
Salem— David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto.—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge.—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISCONSIN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

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TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., SIXTH-DAY, APRIL 23, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

The Ruins of Time.

BY HENRY GOODWIN.

Of the many subjects upon which the mind of man is led to dwell with deep and thrilling interest, none present to our view a more spacious field for solemn contemplation, or a fairer region for the fancy-flight of imagination, than the Ruins of Time.—When we consider the transitory existence of all human works; the splendid productions of genius, which are but as so many monuments of decay, and behold the fairest fabrics ever reared by human hands defaced or destroyed by the desolating hand of Time; how is it possible to avoid feeling a deep and lively interest in things which concern us so nearly!

When we turn our eyes to the East, the land of holy writ, with what deep and mingled emotions of wonder and awe do we behold the remains of those cities which were once the emporium and center of the civilized world, where were assembled the great, the rich and the powerful of every clime and nation, now mouldering in ruins! With what a melancholy interest do we linger around the antiquated ruins of Palmyra, and survey the remains of the once mighty Thebes, the grandeur and magnificence of whose ruins have for centuries excited the wonder and admiration of mankind! And with what feelings of solemnity do we gaze upon Petrea, the ancient capital of Edom, whose destruction was foretold by the Most High, in the following terrible denunciation: "Oh! thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rocks, that holdest the heights of the hill, though thou shouldst make thy nest as high as the eagle, I will bring thee down from thence; and thorns shall come up in her palaces, nettles and brambles in the fastnesses thereof, and it shall be a habitation for dragons, and a court for owls." How forcibly are we impressed with the truth of the words of the inspired penman, written when this was one of the most magnificent, populous, and powerful cities in the world. But where are the inhabitants? the young, the gay, the beautiful, and the high ones of this now desolate city? They have long since passed to their eternal home; and her splendid palaces and magnificent temples have crumbled to the dust. Her streets, which were once crowded with the busy throng, are now lonely and silent; nought disturbs the stillness of its ruins save the wild beast, or the still wilder Arab, as he wanders in search of some hidden treasure. And as the traveler gazes upon her wide-spread ruins, his mind is irresistibly carried back to the time,

When in this silent place
Far other sounds were heard,—
Sounds of man's pleasure and distress,
The living, frequent, tread.
But where are they? This wilderness
Shows scarce a single shed;
And save the shepherd to the fold,
Or, mountain passing, fen behold
This city of the dead.
Peace to their sleep! from year to year
How quietly they slumber here!

Let us now turn from contemplating the remains of Eastern magnificence, and cast a passing glance upon Greece—once lovely Greece—the land of scholars and of Arts; the home of eloquence and of science; the mother of Philosophers, of Poets and of Orators; that Greece to whose genius and improvement in the arts and sciences mankind are indebted for the knowledge which they possess; whose ancient grandeur and glory are recorded upon the brightest pages of history. But now how changed! Fallen, indeed, is the land of Demosthenes. Her glory has departed; her once splendid temples are in ruins; her monuments are decayed and broken. We no longer behold her sons displaying the bravery and patriotism of Leonidas or Miltiades, or the wisdom of a Solon or Lycurgus; neither do we hear from the rostrum the thundering eloquence of a Demosthenes; nor from her schools the philosophy of a Socrates or a Plato; nor from the pens of her poets the inspired strains of a Homer.

Look for a moment upon Rome—imperial Rome! once the proud mistress of the world, the renown and terror of whose arms spread to the remotest regions of the earth. She, too, has fallen! The golden eagle, which hovered with out-stretched wings over the Imperial City, has long since taken its flight and winged its way to a more congenial clime; and Rome, the genius of whose people and wisdom of whose laws have been for succeeding ages the admiration of mankind, now presents nought but one broad expanse of ruin. Her wise statesmen who first formed those laws to which she was indebted for the mighty power which she possessed, and her profound philosophers have passed away. Her Orators, who by the magic of their stirring eloquence could rouse the dormant passions of the human heart, or by a nod bid them—be still—they too have crossed the Stygian wave.

Her poets, "touched by the Muse's fire," rendering immortal each lofty deed of daring which they sung, have long since "hung their harps upon the willow," and their voices are hushed in the eternal stillness of Death. Desolate is the land of the Cæsars. The bright halo of glory which once encircled her proud name is dimmed. Upon her palaces and her lofty domes, and even upon her SEVEN HILLS are inscribed those fearful and fatal words, "PASSING AWAY."

But let us not confine our attention to Time's dark ravages in the old world alone. When we contemplate the condition of our own happy country, and consider that these pleasant fields and populous cities which we every where behold, rising as if by magic, occupy the places of a once dark and tangled forest, the happy home of the red man, we can but say, that Time has indeed dealt heavily with the Aborigines of our land. Their shrill war-whoop is no longer re-echoed upon the mountains. The wild game fly not before the lightning speed of their arrows. Their song and their war-dance is hushed, and their council fires are quenched in the blood of their warriors.—They have left the graves of their ancestors, and are seeking a quiet home in the wilds of the distant west.

On glancing back through the dark vista of the past, we have beheld the desolation of nations and cities; have seen the proudest works and monuments of man laid in ruins by the relentless hand of Time. But 'tis not in past ages alone that Time's fell ravages are displayed; all things around us are marked with the seal of decay. We see our fellow beings departing to their eternal home. The young and the beautiful, with their fair cheeks and sparkling eyes, are mown down like summer flowers. The grey haired veteran, who has braved many a dark storm during the changing vicissitudes of life, passes to the silent tomb. We behold the youth, as he takes his part in the great drama of life, fondly dreaming of future fame, changed to the infirm and aged man. The days of his youth are like the visions of the past. And in our own youthful land, Time will soon bring many and fearful changes. We shall leave these halls buoyant with hope, our hearts glowing with noble aspirations for honor and future glory. But we shall soon have passed away, and "the places that know us now, shall know us no more forever."

De Ruyter Institute, April 7, 1841.

For the Register.

What is the true Aim for Missionary Effort.

It is a well known fact, that while great exertions during many consecutive years have been made for the conversion of the heathen world, and much has transpired to enkindle the ardor of the christian and the philanthropist; yet, in comparison to the amount of life sacrificed, and labor and time spent, the effect has fallen so far short of the desideratum that the Christian may well, yea, should stop and enquire—What is the cause? It is a source of grief to the true Christian that the religion of Jesus Christ, which has the promise of being universal, (as its author is to "reign king of nations as he now reigns king of saints,") makes as yet, even nominally, so slight an impression upon distant and powerful nations of the earth. And if he is truly awake to the subject, and considers that for a great length of time, with a trifling exception, it has made no acquisition of territory, his tears will run more freely.—While the united powers of European and American christians have been bent upon the Asiatic and African shores; upon the isles of the North and South; and upon every nook and corner of the earth, to evangelize and christianize the benighted heathen, but little in comparison has been done for the Jews.

A people so long upheld by supernatural and divine power; so universally scattered among, and yet kept separate from all people; around whom hangs such a halo of faded glory, and upon whom, according to scripture predictions, is to burst such unnumbered beams of light and glory.—A people that are so conspicuously placed in almost every accessible part of the globe; and who are bound by such imperishable ties of interest to the Christian church, may well claim the sympathies, prayers, and labors of the missionary and his supporters; and these, with a few honorable exceptions, they have not received. How few the efforts that have been made to bring the gospel direct to the body of the Jewish people? I would not presume to impugn the wisdom, the piety, or devotion to the cause of the truly excellent of the earth, who, for the last half century have stood forth in bold relief, as the pillars of the cause of missions. Yet, I would humbly ask for consideration upon the subject while I propound a few questions. As man, in his best earthly estate, is but a poor erring creature, may there not have been a wrong direction given to the missionary labor, or at least to the main portion of it? Or if right, formerly, may not the change of times and the development of circumstances require the united efforts of the christian church now to be made in behalf of the Jews? Is it not the case that missions have been the most successful among those people where there were no Jews dispersed? as, for instance, the South Sea Islands, Southern Africa, &c. Is not this an admonition not to neglect them, that is, the Jews? And does not the scripture present to us the idea that the gathering again of the dispersed of Israel into one nation, and to the worship of their God, will be the foundation of the universal gathering of the Gentile world? This I believe to be true; and while in the present day missionary efforts are increasing, yet being spent, in a great measure, in a wrong channel, so far they must necessarily prove abortive. For if it be the case that "the receiving of them again" will be to the church "but as life from the dead," and the time has fully come for "the deliverer to come out of Zion, which shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob;" fruitless must be our expectations while we expend our efforts in a diverse channel. All things around us seem to call upon us to awake fully to the subject of missions. And prophetic writings, the declarations of the Savior and the Apostles, and the gathering interests of the Jewish people, call us earnestly to awake to their situation, their claims on us, and our duty.

Let us, then, so many as love the mission cause, put away the pernicious habit of spiritualizing away the promises of the restoration and conversion of the Jews.—That giving them their literal meaning, we may be able to take hold of the subject aright, and through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, we may prosecute it to the praise of his glory. E.

Religious Department.

THE DESTROYER OF DEATH.

BY DR. CHALMERS.

When we look at the wide extent and universality of the ravages of death, how hopeless is our escape! We see no exception—it scatters its desolations with unsparing regularity among all the sons and daughters of Adam. It perhaps adds to our despair when we see it extending to the lower animals, or behold the lovely forms of the vegetable creation dissolving into nothing. It carries to our observation all the mutability of a general law; we can look for no mitigation of the incorrigible distemper; we cannot reverse the process of nature, nor bid her mighty elements to retire. Is there no power, then, superior to nature, and which can control it? To us a law of the universe carries the idea of some fixed and unalterable necessity along with it, and of none more strict, more unfailing, and more widely extensive in its operations than the law of death. In the wide circuit of things does there exist no higher authority that can abolish this law?—no power that can overthrow death, that can grapple with this mighty conqueror and break his tyranny to pieces? We never saw that being, but the records of past ages have come down to us, and we there read of the extraordinary visitor who lighted on these realms where death had reigned so long in all the triumphs of extended empire. Wonderful enterprise! He came to destroy death. Vast undertaking! He came to depose nature from this conceived immutability; and a law which embraced within its wide grasp all who live and move on the face of the world, he came to overturn; and he soon gave token of a power commensurate to the mighty undertaking. That nature to whose operations we are so apt to ascribe some stubborn and invincible necessity, gave way at his coming; she felt his authority through all her elements, and she obeyed it. Wonderful period!—when the constancy of nature was broken in upon by him who established it—when the Deity vindicated his honor, and the miracles of a single age, committed to authentic history, gave evidence to all futurity that there is a power above nature and beyond it. What more unchanging than the aspect of the starry heavens—and in what quarter of her dominions does nature maintain a more silent and solemn inflexibility, than in the orbs which roll around us?—Yet, at the coming of that mighty Savior, these heavens broke silence—music was heard from their canopy, and it came from a congregation of living voices, which sung the praises of God, and made them fall in articulate language on human ears. After this, who can call nature unalterable? Jesus Christ hath abolished death, he has made perpetual invasion upon nature's constancy, and she never in a single instance resisted the word of his power. "What manner of man is this?" said his disciples, "even the wind and sea obey him!" Philosophers love to expatiate, and they tell us of the laws of the animal and vegetable kingdom. These laws may prove an impassable barrier to us, but in the hand of the omnipotent Savior they were nothing—he reversed or supported them at pleasure; he blasted the fig tree by a single word; and what to us was the basis of high anticipation, he made the subject of his miracles. He restored sight to the blind, he restored speech to the dumb, he restored motion to the palsied, and to crown his triumph over nature and her processes, he restored life to the dead—he laid down his own life, and took it up again. The disciples gave up all for lost when they saw the champion of their hopes made the victim of the very mortality which he promised to destroy. It was alike the contest and victory of nature—but it was only to make his triumph more complete. He entered—

"That undiscovered country from whose bourn
No traveler e'er returns"—

But he did. He broke asunder the mighty barriers of the grave; he entered and he re-animated that body which expired on the cross, and by that most striking of all testimonies he has given us to know that he hath fought against the law of death, and hath carried it.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

GOLDEN LEGENDS.

CAUTION NECESSARY.—When I see the fisherman bait his hook, I think on Satan's subtle malice, who sugars over his poisoned hooks with seeming pleasures. Thus Eve's fruit was candied with divine knowledge—"Ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." When I see the fish fast hanged, I think upon the covetous worldling, who leaps at the profit without considering the danger. Thus Achan took the garment, and the gold, but never considered that his life must answer for it. If Satan be such a "fisher of men," it is good to look before we leap. Honey may be eaten, so that we take heed of the sting. I will honestly enjoy my delights, but not buy them with danger.—*Warwick.*

POWER OF THE GOSPEL.—The scruple is often heard, and sometimes from good men, who have taken but short views on the subject, "What, after all, can you accomplish? Iniquity abounds, and the wicked seem to multiply and wax bolder!" Sadly true; but what would the world become, without restraint?—abandoned to its chosen course, and the reign of indulgence thrown on the neck of every passion?—The Christian religion is healthy and purifying, and is adapted to the temporal, intellectual and moral wants of our race. It harmonizes with the constitution of our physical and moral nature, and if its influences ever become disastrous, it is because by perverting it we have made them such. There is nothing in the united universe that can so elevate and refine the soul.—Take the most degraded from the haunts of vice, and let the spirit of God seal the gospel in his heart, in the assurance that the Lord waits to be gracious, and notwithstanding all his vileness will be reconciled, and remit all, and forgive all his rebellion and ingratitude; and his soul rises at the blessed thought; his bosom will begin to expand with noble impulses, as the love of God in the great scheme of redemption warms his soul. Now he hates his chains, abhors his vileness; his spirit breaks away from his bondage, and he rises to the liberty and purity of the sons of God.—There is an energy and power in *crucified love*, that when it beams on the soul, melts, and humbles, and exalts it. This mighty motive will yet bring the world of rebellion to submission and obedience, in filial trust and love.—*Frelinghuysen.*

TIME.—Spend your time in nothing which you know must be repented of.—Spend it in nothing on which you might not pray for the blessing of God. Spend it in nothing which you could not review with a quiet conscience on your dying bed. Spend it in nothing which you might not safely and properly be found doing, if death should surprise you in the act.—*Baxter.*

PLEASURE.—There are many things that in themselves have nothing that is truly delightful; on the contrary, they have a good deal of bitterness in them; and yet, from our perverse appetites after forbidden objects, are not only ranked among the pleasures, but are made even the greatest designs of life. To pursue such rainbow visions is folly. True pleasure lies in the soul and consists in knowledge, and in that delight which the contemplation of truth carries with it; to which may be added, the joyful reflections on a well spent life, and the assured hopes of a future glorious immortality.—*More.*

HAVE YOU THE HOLY SPIRIT?—"If you have the Holy Spirit, you have seen the *evil* of sin; you have *repented* of sin; you have *forsaken* sin; you *hate* sin; you *watch* and *pray* against sin; you have received the spirit of love. If you have the Spirit of God, you love God supremely; you love the Father who gave his Son to suffer and die; you love the Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, for what he hath done and suffered on your account. You love *all* the sincere followers of Jesus Christ, and confine not your regards to a party. You love the human race at large, as children of the same family, and you wish them to know the things that belong to their peace.

You are of a forbearing and *forgiving* temper; you *pity* and *pray* for sinners, who, through blindness and ignorance, oppose at present their own eternal interest; you are of a thankful spirit; you thank God for making to differ, by his grace, from many others; and you praise him for *every* favor, both of a temporal and spiritual nature;—you are zealous for the honor of God in the world; you *desire* to rejoice in Christ Jesus, and in all the duties of Christianity; and you esteem the applause, the pleasure, and the wealth of the whole world, as nothing, in comparison of the love and blessing of God, through Christ Jesus.

REPENTANCE.—How long time has thou, sinner? I cannot tell for God hath not revealed it unto me. If he had, I would not tell you of it. I would not be afraid, nor spare to tell it you for the good will I bear you; but I cannot tell how long time you have, for God hath not opened it to me.—But I can tell you that this lenity, this long forbearance and holding of his hand, provoketh us to repent and amend. I can tell, that whosoever contemneth these riches and treasures of God's goodness, of his mercy, his patience, and long suffering, shall have the more grievous condemnation. This I can tell well enough. Paul telleth me thus; and I can tell, that ye have to repent as long as ye live here in this world; but after this life I can make no warrant of any future time to repent.—Therefore, repent and amend while ye be here, for when ye are gone hence, ye are past that. But how long that shall be, within to-morrow or the next day, or twenty years, I cannot tell.—*Latimer.*

SAINTS IN HEAVEN.—Temptation and Sin have no place in heaven. Those evils belong to earth and hell; but within the gates of heaven nothing must enter that tempteth—nothing that defileth. The mixture of sinful thoughts and idle words, sinful actions and irregular affections, makes our state of holiness so imperfect here below. We groan within ourselves, being burdened. We would be rid of those criminal weaknesses, those guilty attendants of our lives. The Spirits above are under the sweet necessity of being for ever holy. Their natures have put on perfection. The image of God is so far completed in them, that nothing contrary to the divine nature remains in all their frame—for they see God in all the fairest beauties of his holiness, and they adore and love. They behold him without a veil, and are changed into the same image from glory to glory.—*Watts.*

HARDEN NOT YOUR HEARTS.—The metal of the human soul, so to speak, is like some material substance. If the force which you lay upon it do not break or dissolve it, it will beat into hardness. If the moral argument by which it is plied now, do not so soften the mind as to carry and overpower its purposes, then on another day the argument may be put forth, in terms as impressive, but it falls on a harder heart, and therefore with a more slender efficiency. You have resisted to-day, and by that resistance you have acquired a firmer metal of resistance against the power of every future warning that may be brought to bear upon you. You have stood your ground against the urgency of the most earnest admonition, and against the dreadfulness of the most terrifying menaces.—On that ground you have fixed yourself more immoveably than before; and though on some future day, the same spiritual thunder be made to play around you, it will not shake you out of your obstinacy of your determined rebillion.—*Chalmers.*

AN INFIDEL'S ADVICE.

A writer in the Western Observer, Bishop McIlvaine, we presume, relates the following remarkable anecdote:

I have recently been in conversation with a gentleman who personally knew Tom Paine, from whom I have learned some particulars, which it may be useful to repeat. This gentleman states, that when a young man he was driving his father's wagon from Sing Sing to a place in Westchester co., N. Y., when Paine, traveling the same way requested to be taken in. The young man consenting, they rode about twenty miles together. The fame and talk about 'Paine's Age of Reason,' had made a sceptical impression on the mind of the youth, and finding himself in the presence of its author, he gladly availed himself of the opportunity to learn more of that sort of reason. In the course of the conversation, Paine positively asserted that he believed the Scriptures to be the word of God, and most seriously charged his auditor not to read his book, or if he did, not suffer it to have any influence on his mind. He said it did not contain the truth; that he wrote it, at first, without the intention of publishing, merely to see what he could do; that he deeply regretted its publication, and would have given any thing had he never written it. Such was the serious earnestness of Paine in these remarks, and so conclusively did he reason against the principles of his 'Age of Reason,' that he entirely removed all sceptical impressions from the mind of the young man, (the present reformant,) so that the latter has ever since retained a grateful recollection of the conversation, and now says, that such was Paine's earnestness to prevent his being injured by his writings, and to eradicate all such evil impressios as they had already made, that he can never lose the remembrance of it. The same gentleman says, that he has heard of several persons who could relate the same observations from Paine to them.

PEACE IN DEATH.—On board an East Indiaman was a pious boatswain whom, on this account, the crew looked upon as a strange man. The ship was overtaken with a storm so dreadful, that after every effort to preserve life, the captain said, "All that could be done had been done—it was impossible the vessel could weather it."—The ship seemed sinking—the captain withdrew into the cabin—the men were some on their knees, and others with horror hanging on parts of the rigging. All expected the vessel would founder. The boatswain had been very active, and apparently unalarmed, during the whole of the gale. At this moment, when a heavy sea struck the ship, and seemed as if it would instantly sink, looking up with a smile he exclaimed, "Blessed be God, all is right!" and began to sing. The storm afterwards abated, and the vessel was saved. Thus, amidst the storms of life, on the dark ocean of death, and amidst the terrors of the judgment day, the Christian may still smile and exultingly exclaim, "Blessed be God, all is right!"

Children's Department.

WHEN WILL YOU LOVE GOD?

One Sabbath morning I had been talking to a class at the Sunday School, about the love of God in giving up his only Son to die for us. The children were all very attentive: at length I said, "Since God has shown so much love for us, ought we not to love him in return;" I waited for an answer, but no one replied. I then turned to one little girl, and said, "What do you think about it, Fanny?"

'I cannot love God *now*,' the little girl replied.

'Cannot love him, my dear!' I said:—'why cannot you? God gave Jesus to die for you; and, besides this, it is he that gives you your friends, your food, clothing, and every other blessing which you receive; and, if I am not very much mistaken, you love your mother in return for her kindness to you, and why cannot you love God in return for his kindness?"

'I cannot love him *now*, teacher,' the little girl replied.

'And why not *now?*' I asked. 'If you cannot *now*, when will you love him?'

'I will love him when I get to heaven, teacher,' said Fanny.

'But nay, dear child, if you do not love him *now*, do you think God will take you to heaven? O no! you must love him now, and thus, when you get to heaven, you will love him much more.'

'And when, my dear, will you love God?' said I, turning to another little girl.

'Oh! teacher,' said the little girl, and the tears started into her eyes, "I do love him a little now, but I want to love him more.'

'And what must you do if you want to love him more.'

'I must pray to God to help me ma'am.'

'Yes,' I replied, 'and he will help you; he delights in the prayers even of a child, and he will hear your prayers, if you pray in sincerity.'

I then turned to another, and said, 'When will you love God, Emma?'

'I love him now, teacher; and thus when I die, I shall go to heaven, and I shall see little William; for mother says that he is gone to heaven.'

I had no time to reply, for the signal was now given to close the school; but as I was collecting the books, Fanny said, 'I will love God *now*, teacher; I will pray to him to help me."

'Do pray to him,' I replied, "and he will help you.'

And now, my young readers, I will put the same question to you—'When will *you* love God?' Do not put it off, and think you cannot love him *now*, for you have great cause to love him. If you had committed a crime for which you were to be severely punished, and one came forward and begged to take the punishment which was due to you upon himself, would you not love him in return? would you not fear to offend him? How much more, then, ought you to love God, seeing that he has given up his only Son to die to save you from the punishment which was due to you for your sins! O for such love to guilty sinners, can you do less than love him in return? Give him your heart; seek to please him, to serve him, and love him now; and when you die, you will go to heaven, and love him for ever.—*London Child's Companion.*

Could we but look *into* many domestic circles, with all their *outward* show of finery, what scenes of misery would present themselves to our view, all originating in the senseless rage for gentility, or the silly ambition of figuring in a higher station than that to which they belong.

Nothing annoys an enemy more than kindness. It is an arrow that generally hits the mark. It is the most severe, yet the most noble mode of treatment.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, April 23, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

De Ruyter Institute.

The Trustees of De Ruyter Institute are happy to announce to their patrons that they have secured the services of Mr. JOSEPH A. BADGER, as Teacher of Languages, &c. Mr. Badger's recommendations are a sufficient guaranty that he will be fully able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may be placed under his instruction.

CAMPBELL'S CARRIAGE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING: 120 pp. octavo.

The above work has just been issued from our press. We have the fullest assurance that it will be of great service to the class of artists for whom it was designed. The author was a practical painter, of no mean repute. His work is scientific, and the author exhibits a thorough acquaintance with the art. Eld. Campbell having died just before the work went to press, it was purchased by R. R. Lewis, of Scott, by whose direction it is published. The book, we learn, is selling rapidly, and is very highly esteemed.

National Fast.

By reference to the Proclamation in another column, it will be seen that President Tyler has recommended a day of fasting to be religiously observed throughout the country. This we trust will meet a glad response throughout the land. The country deeply feels the loss of her President. Our exchanges, almost without exception, are clad in the habiliments of mourning.—The heat of party zeal is lost in deep sorrow for the death of the officer of highest rank in the nation. We especially hope that this Proclamation will meet a hearty response in every Christian's heart, and in all the churches. We have much need to humble ourselves in view of our national sins, and implore the continuance of that care which has brought us thus far in our national course. Our country has been most highly favored of Heaven. Our institutions have flourished; our battles have been fought, and peace and plenty have almost invariably attended us. But, like Israel, we have forgotten God to a great extent, and laid a heavy yoke upon many who were made for the enjoyment of freedom.

Br. S. M. Burdick informs us that there have been six added to the church in Lincklaen within a few weeks past. Four of whom have lately embraced Christ, and one of these is a convert to the Sabbath of the Bible.

From the Ravenna (Ohio,) Cabinet and Visiter.

There can be no mistaking of the fourth command of the decalogue, *Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.* This is a clear, positive, plain, explicit and direct command, and by it, we are clearly bound to keep the Sabbath, religiously, as a day of rest, and abstinence from the ordinary pursuits of the world. The only exception granted, is that contained in the New Testament, for works of *necessity* and *mercy*, involving relief to the immediate wants and distresses of man and beast. He who made the Sabbath day, and commanded it to be kept holy, knew all things, and foreseeing all things, knew what inducement there would be to violate this particular command in this particular respect, yet it seems it did not comport with the wisdom of his plan to make any exception, or to grant any indulgence, save the one above mentioned. How then can any one doubt as to the path of duty in this matter—how can any one of God's children hesitate to make the *strict* observance of His Sabbath, a point of exact conscientious duty? It is to be feared that the fashion of the times and the laws of the land, together with the natural inclination of the heart, have more to do, in shaping the conduct of professed disciples, than do "the statutes of the Lord." This is a matter of great moment, and one which it well behooves the church seriously to examine, for in so far as the laws of God are observed, so far, and so far only, may we look for prosperity. In conclusion, we may add, that the light which the Scriptures clearly shed upon this subject, can neither be added to, or diminished by the sophistry of man.

The foregoing we take from the Western Reserve Cabinet and Family Visiter, published at Ravenna, Ohio. We feel most grateful for the sentiments expressed in this article. When the convenience system governs religious creeds, so much as at the present day, we are most happy to find any contending with such zeal for the law of the Lord. It is a matter of great grief to the friends of the Redeemer, to see the word of the Lord trampled under foot by the professed friends of purity and truth, and to see the "innovations" of the man of sin supersede the commands of the Most High. The Church can never triumph in the convenience system. It must come back again to its pristine purity, and men must "call the Sabbath a delight," and refrain from doing their pleasure on God's holy day. No subject can be made plainer than is the subject of the Sabbath in the scriptures, and we think, with our brother of the Cabinet, that "there can be no mistaking the fourth command of the Decalogue." Here is a Sabbatic law—a "thus saith the Lord." To the christian, there is no higher authority than the word of God. The heavens and earth may pass away, but God's word shall never pass away.

All time is the same with God. All time, past or to come, is present with him; and when he speaks of time without limiting it, he speaks of eternity. So it is in the law mentioned in the above extract,—"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." This word, *is*, comprehends all time. It is no where limited. It refers back to the seventh-day of time, and forward as long as seven days of time shall remain.

Having these facts before us, we deeply lament when we see men professedly pious setting aside this holy law, and adopting a convenience system. It is time to stand in defense of God's holy law, and to contend earnestly for the faith which was once delivered to the saints. Men must learn obedience to God if they would see his truth triumph over error. We exhort a return to pristine purity and obedience.—We are anxious to see the time when all shall walk by the same rule, and when there shall be but one Lord, one faith, one baptism, and one Sabbath.

By the way, we would suggest to our brother of the Cabinet, whether obedience to the Sabbatic law which he so much loves, would not require a change in his practice? The phraseology is very specific, and in no way ambiguous. It can not be misunderstood.

Extracts from Letters.

Extract of a letter from Br. L. A. Davis, dated, Port Jefferson, Ohio, April 2d, 1841.

"The three churches are in a flourishing condition. We have had some trials since you left us, but a happy state of union still prevails. We have had some additions and a number more expected soon. The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

Extract of a letter from Br. J. Goodrich, dated, Milton, Rock Co., Wiskonsan Territory, March 25th, 1841.

"Your Register is well liked in this place by all who have read it, and I am extremely sorry that there should be any falling off among its supporters, and I hope I shall be able soon to send on names to increase the subscription.

"The people here are all well, and are of the opinion that they are located in the best part of the world; surely, we have a good heritage. We have not had any rain since the middle of November, until within a few days, and then not much.

"Yours in haste."

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

The American S. D. B. H. M. Society.

It is generally known that I was appointed a Missionary to travel within the bounds of the denomination, for the purpose of supplying as many of the destitute churches with preaching, as I could, whilst I was instructed to visit the more highly favored churches for the purpose of receiving their contributions in aid of the funds of the society. In accordance with this appointment, I came home, arranged my business, and commenced my labors. I went to Persia, Cattaraugus Co., where I remained nearly two weeks, but the weather was very stormy, and the roads in such a state that the people, generally, could not get out to meetings. I came home, and after some time I went to Alfred, where I expected to receive a considerable sum in aid of the cause. But I found that there was so much dissatisfaction resting in the minds of all the brethren with whom I conversed, with regard to the constitution of the Society, and the manner in which the affairs of the Society had been conducted, that there was no prospect of raising money enough to pay traveling expenses, over and above what would be raised in the regular mode; and being aware that it was not expected that the Mission would add to the debt already due by the Society, I thought it expedient to call upon the Executive Committee for advice, whether it would be better to proceed any farther or to stop. They accordingly met; and after having deliberated upon the subject, informed me that in their opinion it would be better to go no farther in the matter. Under these circumstances, I gave up all idea of prosecuting the Mission, and I write this for the purpose of letting the churches know the situation of affairs; so that they may take measures to advance the welfare of the cause, without waiting for a visit from me, as their Missionary.

I have only further to say, that if ever there was a time when we, as a denomination, were loudly called upon to enter vigorously into the Home Missionary enterprize, it is now. The Lacedemonian cry is heard from all quarters, "Come over and help us," especially from the west; and I am sure that if many of our brethren who are rolling in the lap of luxury, both as it regards temporal and spiritual things, could hear the pathetic appeal for help that have been lately made, and see the spiritual dearth that exists in many portions of the land, they would not give "sleep to their eyes, nor slumber to their eye-lids," until they had given up that portion of the property which they hold in possession, which ought long ere this, to have been consecrated to this glorious cause. JAMES H. COCHRAN.

Controversial Papers.

For the Register.

Reasons for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity.

NO. II.

Mr. Editor.—My second reason for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity, is that our Lord Jesus Christ expressly and repeatedly acknowledges the Father to be *his God*, as well as his Father, and that he is also so represented by the Apostles and Prophets.

This acknowledgment is made, not in reference merely to an inferior nature, or office; but in reference to his entire person, or being. It is manifestly made on the same ground that God is declared to be the God and Father of his people. Thus, when on the cross, he cried out, "my God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" Mark xv. 34. And, after his resurrection, he said to Mary, "I ascend to my Father and your Father, and to my God and your God," John xx. 17, placing himself in the same dependent relation to God which belonged to that disciple.

Again, he says, "Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God," Rev. iii. 12, and "Lo, I came to do thy will O God." Heb. x. 7. Will it be said that he speaks thus as man and mediator only? Where, I ask, is it said, or intimated that he spake thus, *otherwise* than in his entire person—his very self, which must include his entire being? Where, in all the sacred volume, is it said, that he spake certain things *as man*, and other things *as God?* There is no example of any such thing. This turning from Divinity to humanity, and from humanity to Divinity, to explain what is predicated of Christ, has no countenance, as I can find, from his scriptures. Besides; do not Trinitarians consider him, in his capacity as mediator, both *God* and *man*, or, as it is frequently expressed, '*God-man;*' '*God-incarnate;*' '*man-divine?*' In that case, he must make these declarations *as God*, as well *as man;* which is palpably inconsistent. Moreover; God is represented to be his God in the character, or capacity of *Lord*, which is the highest that he sustains. Paul calls him "the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." Eph. i. 3. "And the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory," verse 17.

Again, he says, "that ye may with one mind and one mouth glorify God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." Rom. xv. 6. Again, the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ knoweth that I lie not." 2 Cor. xi. 31. Peter also styles him "the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." 1 Epist. i. 3. The prophet Micah also says, "he shall stand and feed in the strength of the Lord, in the majesty of the name of the Lord his God," ch. v. 4. And David, ascribing to him, according to the common version, the title, *God*, speaks of him in the same connection as having a God. "Therefore God, *thy God*, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows." Ps xlv. 6, 7. Also, in a number of places where we meet with the phrase in the common version, "God and the Father," the full sense of the original requires it to be rendered, "the God and Father," identifying God and the Father, and showing that he is as truly the God of Jesus Christ, as he is of any man, or angel; and that he is the God of him in his highest character and dignity. The only difference is, that Christ is "the First-born among many brethren," and "made so much better than the angels, as he hath by inheritance obtained a more excellent name than they." Exalted to universal Lordship, he still takes the attitude of *a child*, and *a subject* of the living God, saying "my Father and your Father, my God and your God." Hence, believers are represented as being "joint-heirs with him *of God*,"—Rom. viii. 17, which implies that he is an heir of him too; and, therefore, cannot be the God whom he is the heir of. Whoever heard, or conceived of any one's being heir of himself? Besides, what is the meaning of the expressions, "the God of our Lord," and "the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ," if he possess a nature of which God *is not* the God?

Moreover; the highest glory which he receives, according to Phil. ii. 11, is to the glory of God the Father. It does not terminate on himself; but passes from him to a superior, and that superior is the Father. Whereas, the homage which the supreme God receives is not to the glory of another; but terminates on himself. Jesus Christ is to be universally worshipped *as Lord;* but never as the *supreme God.*—To affirm this, is not lowering his true character. God forbid that I should withhold from him his due. It can be no virtue to place him higher than the Father and himself have estimated him. Awarding to their estimation of him, he is the *First-born Son of God;* but *as truly a Son* as any other, though inconceivably the greatest of all creatures; and made Lord by gift and appointment—all which evinces a dependence on the alone Supreme; and which dependence he, on all occasions, either expressly, or impliedly confessed. Accordingly, he prayed to the Father, John 17 ch., acknowledged the glory which he had with him before the world was, to be a gift, verse 22, 24; and prayed to be restored to it, verse 5. He gave thanks to God, Mat. xi. 25, and John xi. 41, 42; sang praises to him, Heb. ii. 12; trusted in him, &c., and worshipped him, John iv. 21, 22. Yea; he was the Father's servant, appointed, sustained and rewarded by him, Isa. xlii. 1—8. He "came forth from God," "not to do his own will; but the will of him that sent him," John vi. 38. "And though a Son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered," Heb. v. 8.

This view, therefore, of Christ, which there is nothing in the scriptures really to contradict, (which will be hereafter shown,) presents a valid reason for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity.

Yours in the Lord,
JABEZ CHADWICK.

Weedsport, April, 1841.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The news by the Acadia, down to the 19th ult., affords but little additional information. The excitement produced by the reception of Pickens' report, was still existing; and the probabilities of a war between England and this country, were greatly talked of, even in the most intelligent circles.

Warlike Preparations.

The Portsmouth Journal says:—"We have this day learnt that our government, in order to prepare for any emergency that may spring out of the case of M'Leod, (and if the Republic execute him, we do not think there is a man in this United Kingdom, but will demand justice,) have directed six regiments to hold themselves in readiness to embark for America—two of which are the 19th and 84th regiments now in Ireland. It is also stated in private letters from the first circles in Paris, that Lord Granville officially announced to M. Guizot, that the English government would find it necessary to send ten sail of the line to the same quarter. Of course, a fleet of steamers will form a part of such an expedition."

The opinion of the leading journals is, however, that notwithstanding the menacing aspect of things, *there will be no war.*

The Boy Jones in the Palace Again.

The Sun, of the 16th says:—"Yesterday evening the boy Edward Jones, who about three months ago, found his way into Buckingham Palace, and had the satisfaction of inspecting the Queen's apartments, and hearing the Princess Royal cry, paid another visit to the Palace, but, luckily for the peace of its inmates, he was soon discovered and taken into custody. He had effected an entrance unobserved by the guards and police stationed in the Palace and its vicinity; but before he had time to intrude far, his progress was arrested by a sergeant of police. He was instantly conveyed to the station house, where he remained all night, and to-day was brought to Bow street. The prisoner only came out of Tothill-fields House of Correction this day fortnight. It was intended to ship him on board of a man-of-war to keep him out of the way. Jones declares that his only object in going to the Palace was to hear the conversation of her Majesty and Prince Albert, in order to 'write a book,' which, he says, must be read with great interest.

The Chartists.

Several Chartist meetings have been held in various town, but they were thinly attended. A grand convention of Chartists is to be held in London, on the 12th inst. Their object is to devise plans for the restoration of Frost, Williams and Jones, for the release of all Chartist prisoners, and for making the charter the law of the land. The convention will sit for two weeks, and each delegate is to be paid £3 per week; the expenses to be defrayed by a weekly subscription of one half-penny from each Chartists.

France.

The French papers are principally occupied with articles upon the renewed difficulties growing out of the Eastern Question, and the probability of a war between England and America. These troubles produce the greatest excitement in Paris. Rumors had gained strength that a protocol had been signed in London, which was originally said to have had for its intention, the termination of the *isolation* of France, but it is now announced in the Paris journals, that France has refused her signature, on account of the hard conditions recently imposed to Mehemet Ali.—Negotiations are, however, still going on.

The *Temps* says that the Prince de Joinville is to be sent to the Chinese seas, where it is necessary that the French flag should be in a state of observation.

Eastern Question Re-Opened!

Alexandria is again the scene of troublesome negotiations. Three firmans arrived from the Sultan on the 20th of Feb. conveying the Pachalic of Egypt to Mehemet Ali, with succession to his descendants, on certain conditions. These conditions are both numerous and stringent, and in case of the non-performance of any one of them, the inheritance would be revoked.

It is stated that Mehemet Ali absolutely rejected two of them, declaring, at the same time, that he looked to England, on whose good faith he always relied, to save him from the danger and disgrace involved in them.

Com. Napier remained at Alexandria, in hopes of assisting to bring the new dispute to an amicable termination.

China.

The report of Admiral Elliott's resignation from ill health is confirmed, and he had arrived at Singapore, on the 17th of Dec., and left that port on the 20th following, whereby Commodore Sir James Gordon Bremer takes the command of the squadron.

Persia.

The whole of Persia is in a most unsettled state. It is stated that the son of the late King of Persia is determined to strike for the throne: all the chiefs, and those in the south-west of Persia, as well as the chief of the Chaub Arabs, and the people of Kerman, are in his favor, and will join him; besides this, he has all the priesthood of Persia with him.

Foreign Items.

The King of Hanover is carrying on his suit against Queen Victoria, for the Crown Jewels, and other valuable property.

Several papers contradict the announcement made by the London Globe, respecting the "situation" of the Queen.

Admiral Patterson died on the 10th ult., at the advanced age of 85.

Rear-Admiral Parker is appointed to take charge of the China fleet, and is to proceed overland for that purpose. This officer did service at the capture of the Marengo and the Belle Poule.

The Lord Chancellor had so far recovered from his recent illness, as to be able to take his seat in the Chancery Court.

The English funds, which had been for several days very much depressed, continued in the same languid situation after the American news was published. It was conjectured that thus they would remain till after the arrival of the steamer President.

News of the Day.

President Tyler's Address.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. S.

Fellow Citizens.—Before my arrival at the seat of Government the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments, of the deeply regretted death of *William Henry Harrison*, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the highest office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operations of Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from among us and by the provisions of the Constitution the efforts to be directed to the accomplishment of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. The same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test.

For the first time in our history, the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Costitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assaults upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall constantly be addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn to 'protect, preserve and defend.'

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an Inaugural Address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been offered to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs, would seem to be due, as well to myself as to you, in regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice, on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none.—While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army which has in other days covered itself with renown and the Navy, not in appropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American Standard, in all the waters of the earth, shall be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human systems is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing at his pleasure, the agent selected for their custody, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep peace with the growth of our population, until without a figure of speech, an army of office holders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by the selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority, or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object.

The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the election, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the direction of the Chief Executive officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office, who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partisanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no farther." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures, the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace, be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends, and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue rather than to those doubtful expedients, which, ultimating in a public debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country, and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share to the disbursing agents, as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office, and the most condign punishment.

The public interest demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself, to declare that I regard existing enactments, as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry, its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure, to the end proposed as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school, for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of government and the light of their ever-glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world, of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation.—Those who are charged with its administration, should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union.

The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by the feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union, and the blessings of union, for the good of our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends, to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my Administration of the Government, and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired, the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me, in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1841.

By a report of Mr. Hawley, the Treasurer, to the Legislature, it appears that the Utica & Schenectady Rail Road has earned 71 per cent, on the cost in the last four and a half years, and has for the same time divided to the stockholders 13 1-2 per cent. per annum by carrying passengers only.

The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 31st ult. says: "This city is now crowded with blacklegs. One of our principal hotels, we have learned, is literally crammed with them and their gambling apparatus."

At the charter election in Penn Yan, on the 5th inst. the Temperance ticket, composed of both parties, succeeded. The question was, "license or no license," and the majority for the no-license ticket was 75.

Madison Johnson, a youth scarcely of age, has been sentenced to death in North Carolina, for murder.

A lad of fifteen, having been discharged from jail in New-Haven, immediately stole a pair of shoes for the purpose of being sent back. He had no means of livelihood and was willing to find food and shelter even in a prison.

The dwelling house of Mrs. Martha Wood, of Westmoreland, N. H., was destroyed by fire on the 3d instant, and Mrs. W. perished in the flames. She was 81 years old.

The cannon fired at the Washington Navy Yard on the day of the funeral, were charged on Saturday week for receiving the President at the yard which he contemplated visiting.

The aggregate depth of snow which fell at New Haven during the past winter, is 8 feet—exclusive of the storm just finished, which added another foot to the grand total.

The Pawnee Indians, which number 6,241, have as yet adopted no habits of civilization—not even intemperance, for they will not use intoxicating drinks.

President TYLER is fifty-one years of age. He is therefore younger than any President we have ever had.

The body of a girl, 18 or 20 years of age, named Jane McAllister, who had been missing from Owego several weeks, was a few days since found in the river near Skinner's Eddy, in Luzerne county, Penn. There was marks of violence on her person, and suspicion rests on different individuals. The body has since been recognised by the mother of the lost girl.

Fires out.—We understand that the largest distillery, probably, in New-York, and perhaps in the United States, is about to be closed for want of market at home and abroad for its fiery products. The owner says the movements in temperance have ruined his business.

Lead in Iowa and Wisconsin.—Dr Owen, who was appointed by the government of the United States to explore the mineral regions of Iowa and Wisconsin Territories, states that they now produce as much lead as the whole of Europe, G. Britain excepted; and are capable of yielding as much lead as the whole of Europe, Great Britain including.

Public Schools in Poland.—In the city of Poland,—one of the most beautiful towns, and most intelligent in its populationion of any in the Union there are eighteen public schools, attended by 2544 pupils. The cost to the city is $9,131. The expense for each scholar is less than four dollars. What town or city who wishes well to the country and well to the rising generation would object to such a tax.

New-York City Election.—The election held last Tuesday in this city for Charter officers passed off with unusual quietness. Robert H. Morris the Van Buren candidate, (late Recorder,) is elected Mayor by a majority of between 600 and 700. The official returns were not published at the time of our going to press. The Whigs have gained two members in each of the Boards. In the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh and fifteenth wards the Whig alderman and assistant are elected. In the remaining ten wards Van Buren members are chosen.

Wiskonsan.—Congress has officially settled the orthography of the fine territory lying between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, to be *Wiskonsan*—in conformity with the pronunciation that prevails in the territory, to accent being on the second syllable. Mr. Doty, its representative, is making an effort to secure an appropriation to open a steamboat navigation through it, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, by a canal only 7,739 feet long, to connect the Wiskonsan and Fox rivers. This would open a water communication from New-Orleans to New-York, making a charming summer route. Wiskonsan will soon make a State.

Progress of the Mormons.—The disciples of Joe Smith have recently obtained three charters from the Legislature of Illinois; one incorporating the city of Nauvoo; another a great University; and a third the Nauvoo Military Legion. They do not intend to be driven out of Illinois, as they were from Missouri. They have commenced operations under their city charter, Dr. Dennett, Qr. Master General of Illinois, through the appointment of Governor Carlin, being their Mayor.

Charles F. Mitchell.—We learn that this individual committed a forgery in the name of a gentleman of our city to the amount of $1400, some two years ago. When the fact was discovered by the gentleman in question, he promised, out of regard to Mitchell and his connections, to keep the affair a secret—and he did so up to the time of hearing that Mitchell was an applicant up for the office of Navy Agent for New-York. He then very properly communicated the circumstances to the Hon. Mr. Grinnell, who thereupon opposed the defeated Mitchell's application.

It appears that the amount of forged cheques disposed of by Mitchell in Wall street was about $1300, and it further appears that similar cheques were sold by him in Philadelphia to the amount of some $2000 more.—*Sylvester's Philadelphia Reporter.*

Five young men are now in jail in Brooklyn, for committing a most atrocious rape on a married woman, in Myrtle lane. They were of a gang of fifteen, and strong hopes are entertained that those now at large will soon be secured. The poor woman, we understand, is dead. No punishment can be too severe for these inhuman rascals.

EXECUTION.—PETER ROBINSON, the murderer of Abraham Suydam was executed at New Brunswick, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The thousand stories afloat in his last sayings and doings, we are assured, are all false or exaggerated. They were put afloat merely to gratify the morbid passions of those who love to revel in murder, and for the purpose of making a penny at the expence of a public execution. The following comes from a reliable source, and, as will be seen, is in every way different from the stories afloat:—N. Y. Express.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 11, 1841.

I have just been in with Peter Robinson, and am happy to say that he appears to be truly penitent; so much so that he says he freely forgives all his enemies, and that the People did just what they ought to have done: that his sentence is just, and he hopes to die in peace with all mankind. He read several portions of Scripture to me, viz: Psalm 51, Isaiah 1st, with several other portions. I then sung the hymn beginning, "How tedious and tasteless the hours," in which he joined and sung in a very clear voice. When we came to the words "And prisons shall palaces prove, if Jesus will dwell with me there," he said—yes, 'if Jesus is with me' all will be well; but I have a hope that he will. There is nothing grieves me so much as the destruction I have brought on myself and others by not having the government of my passions.—Had I been led by my bible this would not have happened. Had I been guided by my wife's counsels I should have been a happy man to-day; but I am glad she knew nothing of this." Such was his conversation with me.

The officers are now building a fence in front of the jail to screen the execution, which will take place on Friday noon, from the public.

Yours, respectfully,
FREDRICK PILCH.

The Governor has issued his proclamation, ordering an election for a member of the twenty-seventh Congress, for the twenty-sixth district, to take place on the 11th of May, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Granger.

The Irish Temperance Society in Lowell rallies nearly 2000 members.

The Baptists have in Liberia, six churches and 288 members; 32 were added the past year.

The Savannah Republican says, that during the nine years that Major Farnum has been Collector of that port, he has not had occasion to sue a single bond for duties, nor has the government lost a single dollar by an importer. The average collections have been $175,000 yearly.

Mr. Lewis Peck, of Schenectady, has been fined $100, and sentenced to be imprisoned 20 days in the county jail, for striking John Brotherson, Esq, in open court.

The duties received at the Custom House of Liverpool, in the year 1840, amounted to £4,700,000.

A new marble building, intended for the General Postoffice, is in progress at Washington, the cost of which will exceed half a million of dollars.

We are informed by the Cashier of the institution, that an injunction ordered by the Chancellor, was served upon the Bank of Western New York at Rochester, on the 6th inst., which as a matter of course, stops all its operations for the present, in the redemption of its bills or otherwise.

The Newark Daily Advertiser of the 7th inst. says:—"We regret to learn, this morning, that Mr. Southard, who has been some time indisposed, was not able to reach Washington in season to attend the funeral; and that he was under the necessity of stopping at Trenton."

Mr. Stratton, a constable of Boston, is under bonds for $100, to appear at the Municipal Court, for kicking the wife of a prisoner whom he was taking to the watch-house! The kind woman had come to bring her husband his hat, and received this unmanly salute for her pains.

Official notice has been given that the canals of this State will be opened for navigation on the 24th inst.

Drake, the murderer of Mr. James Scott and family, in Southampton Co., Va., some few months since, was tried on the 2nd inst. and the case given to the jury in the evening of that day, who, after an absence of ten minutes, brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

Letters from Richmond, Va., recently received, state that the banks of that city have suspended specie payments on all their responsibilities.

Great Expected Emigration to America.—The Evening Star mentions that letters from Europe announce an immense emigration of persons from Europe the ensuing spring and summer. Great preparations are making in Germany and Holland; whole communities are holding meetings preparatory to setting out, under the direction of intelligent persons, selected to direct the efforts of these emigrants after they arrive here. Considerable purchases have been made in Delaware and Ulster counties, N. Y., for account of French agriculturalists. Many settlements of Scotch farmers have been made in Delaware county with great success. The emigrants begin to find they can do better on farms in New York, than in the far West, both as to profit and health, besides affording them an opportunity of seeing their relatives and friends twice a year, without the labor, risk and expense of traveling 2000 miles. This is one of the early results of the policy of making the Erie Railroad.

Campbellites.—A writer in the Christian World gives the number of this sect in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri, at between eighty and ninety thousand members, which includes, he conjectures, more than half of their whole number in the United States. On this supposition, the number of Campbellites in the United States, would be about one hundred and fifty thousand.—*Cross and Journal.*

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Washington, April 9, 1841.

The members of General Harrison's family, who had resided with him since his inauguration, were to leave, and, I believe, they left the city to-day, on their return to North Bend. As soon as Mr. Tyler arrived, he despatched a polite note to them, condoling with them on the heavy loss which the will of Providence had required them to bear, and requesting that they would not think of quitting the Executive Mansion, for the present, but would permit him to consider himself as indebted to their hospitality when he entered it, or that they would gratify him by remaining as his guest.

That they felt the kindness of his offer, they have no hesitation in acknowledging; but a sense of the duty they owed to the bereaved widow prevailed over every other consideration, and induced them to make the speediest arrangements for a journey to the West. Great apprehensions are felt as to the effect which will be produced on the health of Mrs. Harrison, when the news of her bereavement reaches her.—'Heaven tempers the wind to the shorn lamb;' but in her weak state of health, clinging to her husband, as she did, with an affection which years had not abated, it will surprise few if she should sink under the violence of the shock.

OFFICIAL.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Recommendation.

When a Christian People feel themselves to be overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognise His righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge his goodness in time past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the dependence of Nations, as well as of individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent.

I have thought, therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of the community in recommending, as I now do, to the people of the United States, of every religious denomination, that, according to their several modes and forms of worship, they observe a day of Fasting and Prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable on the occasion; and I recommend Friday, the fourteenth day of May next, for that purpose; to the end that, on that day, we may all with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to HIM, in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind, under these frowns of His providence, and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our Government and country.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 13, 1841.

LAST LETTER OF GEN. HARRISON.

Washington, 26th March, 1841.

"Dear Sir.—The bearer hereof, Mr. Thomas Tucker, a veteran seaman, came with me from Carthagena, as the mate of the brig Montidia, in the year 1829. In an association of several weeks, I imbibed a high opinion of his character—so much so that (expressing a desire to leave the sea,) I invited him to come to North Bend and spend the remainder of his days with me. Subsequent misfortune prevented his doing so, as he was desirous to bring some money with him to commence farming operations. His hard fortune still continues, having been several times shipwrecked within a few years. He says that himself and family are in such a situation, that the humblest employment would now be acceptable to him, and I write this to recommend him to your favorable notice. I am pursuaded that no one possesses in a higher degree the virtues of fidelity, honesty, and indefatigable industry; and I might add of indomitable bravery, if that was a quality necessary for the kind of employment he seeks.

"Yours very truly,
"W. H. HARRISON.

"EDWARD CURTIS, Esq.,
"Collector, &c., New York."

[Mr. Curtis, we are glad to learn, immediately appointed Mr. Tucker, an Inspector of Customs.]

St. Augustine, April 3.

Extract of a letter received in this city, from an officer of rank, dated "Camp Eojotka, 45 miles from Tampa, March 22, 1831:"

"I arrived here this day with *Wild Cat.* His people are collecting, and will be emigrated in six weeks. A detachment of my regiment is now on the march with *Cosa Tustenuggee*, to Tampa. I doubt whether another shot will be fired."

Sugar.—By a document concerning the cultivation of sugar, transmitted by the Legislature of Louisiana to Congress, it appears there are 525 sugar estates in that state, employing 40,000 hands, and 10,000 horses, and that the average crop is equal to 70,000 hhds. of 1,000 lbs., or 70,000,000, lbs. sugar, and 350,000 gallons of molasses; the average value of sugar is six cents per lb., and molasses 20 cents per gallon.

Counterfeiters Arrested.—Two men were recently arrested at Princeton, N. J., on a charge of passing counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Merchants' Exchange Bank of New York. On arresting one, the other slipped out of the hotel into a back building, where was immediately discovered a roll of counterfeit tens on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and fives on the Salem Bank. The counterfeits on the Merchants' Exchange Bank are not very well executed; the coloring is very light, and the engraving indistinct. They are marked letter B, payable to James Kent, and dated June 20, 1840. The signature of Peter Stagg, President, is well done; for the name of W. M. Vermilye, the cashier, they have W. M. Yumilur.

Dangerous position of a French Frigate—and total loss of an American Brig on the Coast of Africa.—The Paris *Moniteur* contains a report of Capt. Bonard, of the French brig of war Volage, which encountered a violent tempest in the roads of Mogador, (Morocco,) on the 5th ult. The vessel was secured in six fathoms water by three anchors, when the breeze set in from the south and south-west, and rendered it impossible for her to put to sea without abandoning them. The captain, besides, was instructed to remain in the roads as long as possible, and he had accordingly taken every precaution to enable him to do so with security. The breeze in the mean time continued to increase, the barometer was going down, and the storm was raging with redoubled fury. An American brig, the William Tell, unable to hold to her mooring, about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, fired several signals of distress.—Capt. Bonard sent him his large boat, with an officer and two men, and established a communication by means of a cable between the two vessels, in order at least to save her crew.

The captain having given notice to M. Bonard that he would endeavor to clear out as a last resource, if he had three hands more on board, the latter immediately sent him six of his best seamen. The operation, however, failed, and in less than half an hour the William Tell disappeared, having been dashed to pieces by the breakers. The situation of the Volage was becoming every moment more critical. The two last anchors were thrown out, but to no effect; she continued to drag her anchors, and was within 100 yards of the breakers, when the captain, seeing no hope of salvation, resolved on running the vessel aground on a sand beach, while it was yet practicable for him with a chance of success. He accordingly threw overboard all his carronades, only keeping two guns on deck, which he hoped to be able to land on the beach to protect himself against the Bedouins, who had repaired in vast numbers from the mountains to the shore. He secured, with the same view, muskets and ammunition in the poop. He then caused all the empty casks to be brought up from the hold and well stopped, with which to form safety buoys, and took every other measure for security possible under those circumstances.

Everything being thus prepared, he determined on waiting events, ordered all his men to the stern, and apprising them of the danger to which they were exposed, recommended them to hold themselves in readiness to execute his orders. They remained in that position until the 7th at noon, the men remaining on deck all the while; the whistling of the wind, the noise of the waves, and the cries of the Bedouins who were watching their prey, were only interrupted by the commands of the officers; the lieutenant repeatedly verified if every one was at his post, to effect the running aground, which the captain was several times on the point of ordering, when, on the 7th, the glass slightly rose, and the wind suddenly fell. The position was, however, as perilous as ever; waves mountain high washed over her; the men were kept constantly working at the pumps the water penetrating into the hold through several apertures.

On the 8th, at day break, the sea becoming less agitated, the captain made the necessary preparations to get out at the first favorable moment; and early on the 9th he mounted into the only boat which he had left, and went to inform the French consul that it was impossible for him to remain any longer in the roads of Mogador. He at the same time offered the American consul to take on board the crew of the William Tell, the captain and one seamen of which had perished. At nine o'clock p. m., he had recovered two of his anchors, seventy fathoms of small cable, and seventy-two fathoms of the largest cable, which were all that could be saved. At two in the morning, the wind having shifted to the S. E., he sailed for Cadiz, where he arrived on the 4th.

From the North American.

Jewish Passover.—This festival in the Hebrew church commenced on the 4th instant, corresponding to the 14th of the ancient month, *Nisan*, when the Jewish Passover or feast of unleavened bread began.—During the period of one week, the Synagogues in this city were opened, and this feast, which is regularly and rigidly observed by the Jews throughout the world, was celebrated. The unleavened bread is made of the finest wheat and is baked in thin cakes. In taste and appearance it resembles common crackers. The exercises in the Synagogues are usually conducted in Hebrew. Every member has a light sash thrown over his shoulders, and responses from the audience are constantly made, as in the Episcopal church. They sit covered, and no particular order is observed about entering or leaving the room whenever the auditor chooses. The exercises are recited in a chanting tone, while the audience stand or sit as suits their fancy. The sexes are separated, the females occupying the galleries, and the males the lower portion of the Synagogue. The peculiar features and complexion which mark the descendants of Abraham the world over and which tend to keep up the distinctive characteristics of the race, are visible to the most superficial observer. In witnessing their exercises the other day, although unintelligible, there was something exceedingly impressive, when their history and customs were remembered. How remarkably the prophetic declaration of the Scriptures are verified in the past and present condition of this people. If nothing more was adduced, these prophecies are conclusive evidence that the Bible was written by holy men, guided by the finger of Divine inspiration.

The following description of the Hearse, constructed to carry the remains of the late President to the receiving tomb, says the Providence Journal, was furnished us by a citizen who was present, and witnessed the grand and solemn pageant:—

The Car consisted of a table or area oblong, eight feet wide, twelve feet long, about five feet from the ground; this was entirely covered with black silk velvet, with a rich mourning fringe reaching nearly to the ground, entirely concealing the wheels. The pendant curtain was festooned at both sides and both ends with crape; on the centre of the table, was a pedestal nine inches elevated and oblong, four feet wide, eight feet long;—this also was covered with black velvet and upon this lay the coffin, with a black silk velvet pall, trimmed with gold—on the top of the coffin lay the scroll of the Constitution bordered with black. Hyacinths and other spring flowers were strewed over the coffin. The car or hearse, was drawn by six beautiful white horses in deep mourning, led by six black men, one to each horse. There were in Eastern costume, of white turbans, interlaced with black crape, loose white trowsers and tunics to the knees, and broad black scarfs. There was nothing superfluous or gaudy. It is said to have been *a la* Napoleon. The body will probably preserve its present form half a century or more; it is enclosed in two separate leaden coffins, both exhausted of air, and hermetically sealed, and then enclosed again in a mahogany sarcophagus covered with fine black broadcloth. The face can be seen, as a glass was so secured as to shut out the air, leaving all the features plainly to be seen.

Northern Rail Road.—We have read with much interest the speech of Mr. Beckwith, in the House of Assembly of this State, on the subject of a Rail Road between Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain. It is proposed that the State should make the road and receive the tolls; but whatever may be the views or action of the Legislature upon that point, the importance of the road is rendered evident by the statistical facts set forth by Mr. B. The testimony of Gen. Scott, Gen. Macomb, and Col. Worth are given, as to the immense value of the road in case of a war with Great Britain. But Mr. B. goes much farther, and exhibits the wealth and business of the country which would contribute to this road, in a manner to enforce the conviction that it would be a very profitable investment, and sure to pay a good interest.—*Long Island Star.*

POST-SCRIPT!

By this Morning's Mail.

FIRE AT NORTH BEND!

Wednesday noon, Apr. 21.

The mails of this morning bring us the melancholy intelligence of the total destruction of the mansion house of our late President Harrison, at North Bend, by fire on the night of the 11th inst. We make extracts as follows:

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
Cincinnati, April 12th, 1841.

FIRE AT NORTH BEND!

The Captain of the steamer New-York reports that when he passed North Bend at at 6 o'clock last night, the west wing of the Mansion House of Gen. Harrison was on fire—the roof was covered with persons with axes and buckets of water,—the windows of the house were broken out, and the furniture had all been removed out upon the green in the front of the house. The Captain thinks the main building will be saved.

P. S. The house is burnt to the ground.

Yours, &c. J. B. RUSSEL.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

BALTIMORE, April 16, 1841.

Mr. Crittenden has passed through Baltimore on his way to Kentucky, to make arrangements to remove his family to Washington.

NORTH BEND BURNED.—Afflictions never come alone. By the Western Mail this morning, we have the following letter from the Assistant Post Master at Wheeling.

P. O., WHEELING, April 14.

We learn by this morning's mail from the West, that the residence of Gen. Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio, was burned to the ground on Sunday night last, the 11th inst.

L. P. DELAPLAIN, Ass't P. M.

FLORIDA, April 4, 1841.

Gentlemen:—An express has this morning arrived at Pilatka from Fort King, stating that the Indians have exhibited an hostile attitude this day within a mile of Fort King. A party of seven warriors suddenly emerging from the hammock, attacked a small party of soldiers who were out hunting, fired upon them and killed private Thompson, company "H." 2d Infantry. This occurrence took place at 12 M. A detachment of the command of Fort King immediately left in pursuit. Another item to add to the pleasing prospect of closing the war. The Indians are supposed to be of the same party which left Fort Clinch yesterday about the time the express rider started for Fort King. It is now the full of the moon and you may expect shortly to insert in your columns an article headed "bloody massacre."

Yours, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1841.

No New-York appointments have been acted upon. The President has appointed Mr. Taylor, the son-in-law of General Harrison, who was to be his Private Secretary, Post Master of Cincinnati. A young gentleman who had been acting as his Private Secretary, and who was his nephew, Mr. Harrison has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Dubuque. Thus the relations of General Harrison fare much better now than if the General had lived, for it was his intention it is said, to appoint none of them to office.

There is no other news of interest. The members of the Cabinet are indefatigable in their work, night and day, they bring much to pass, as will be seen in the Extra Session.

MARRIED,

In Truxton, on the 20th inst., by the Editor, Mr. LORENZO D. AYRES, of De Ruyter, and Miss ESTHER P., daughter of Caleb W. Church, of the former place.

In De Ruyter, on the 15th inst., by Z. T. Bentley, Esq. Mr CLARK BURDICK, of Lincklaen, and Miss ANNA HUNT, daughter of Elihu Hunt of the latter place.

In Westerly, R. I., April 4th, by Eld. Daniel Coon, Mr SAMUEL SWEET, of South Kingston, and Miss ABBY PECKHAM of the former place.

In Rodman, on the 8th inst., by Rev. E. S. Bailey, Mr BENJAMIN COATES, of Adams, and Miss LOIS WHITFORD, daughter of Maj. Edward Whitford of the former place.

DIED,

In Adams, on the 10th inst., of the consumption, Mr. E. W. RICHARDS, aged 25. Mr. Richards joined the S. D. B. Church in Adams last summer, and was a worthy member while he lived, and died triumphantly.

In [illegible], on the 25th ult., JESSE COLLINS, son of Clark T. and Nancy Rogers, aged 3 years 1 month and 25 days.

LIST OF LETTERS.

D Fox, P M. E S Bailey, (we will do it.) J A Badger, D G York, J G Maxson, M S Curtis, D Hardin, (it is done.) J Grant, P M, Alvan Richardson, P M, (we will do it.) Rev. L A Davis, A R Hathaway, P M. J Goodrich.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

J. Goodrich, $10, cr. Stephen Maxson, $2,25, self, $7,75. E S Bailey, $14, cr. Edward Whitford, $4, David Maxson, [illegible] Cleveland, Maxson Whitford, each $2, Vol. 2. Harvey Maxson, $1,50, Vol 1. D Dew, 50 cents, Vol. 2. B T Bliss, $2, Vol. 2. Joseph Spicer, $6, cr. Benj. Potter, John D Langworthy, $2 each, Vol. 2. Peleg Maxson, $2, Vol 1 & 2. J Kingerman, Jr., $2, cr. Nelson Bowen. J Grant, $1, cr S H Sperry. D Harlow, $2, cr. P B Burch, Vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before; where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received.
No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.
De Ruyter, April 22, 1841.

SHERIFFS SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me delivered, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of Stephen G. Sears in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being, in the Village of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and bounded as follows: on the north by the turnpike road, on the east by lands owned by Noah B. Foote, on the south by lands owned, or in possession of, John Starr, on the west by lands owned by Marvin M. Hamilton, which I shall expose to sale at public Vendue, as the Law directs, at the house of Wm C. Gage, on Saturday, the 22d day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dated, De Ruyter, April 10, 1841. 59w6
ISAAC BROWN, SHERIFF.
By T. ORVILLE ELMORE, Deputy.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS EPHRAIM C. DAVIS, aged 17 years 7 months old, bound to Rogers Davis as Apprentice, has left his home, without my consent on the 27th day of March, inst., this is to forbid any person trusting or harboring said Ephraim on our accounts after this date, as we will not pay any of his contracts. 59w3

Brookfield, 30th March, 1841.
ROGERS DAVIS,
ALBERT CLARK.

POETRY.

From the Madison County Eagle.

Spring.

Hail! lovely Spring, with thy endearing charms,
And welcome all thy train of beauties fair.
Thou com'st to cheer and fertilize the earth
And clothe creation in a beauteous garb
Of richest texture.
Upon thy brow we see the smile of peace,
And shining dew drops glist'ning on thy head,
Thy tresses fair come mantling round thy neck,
Rich blooming garlands gird thy graceful form;
Sweet scented odors issue from thy breath,
And balmy breezes speak thy near approach.
Nature, too, rejoices, when from tropic
Climes thou com'st exulting in thy beauty.
The forest smiles with gladness; the streams which
Winter bound in icy fetters, now resume
Their wonted course; the feathered tribe once more
Attune their voice, to sing in sweetest strains
Thy coming.
The husbandman with cheerful heart delights,
To see thy dawn, and in thy smiling face
He views the bud—fair emblem of the fruit.
The weather-beaten mariner, who long
Has braved the fury of the wintry winds,
And grasp'd the icy rope with strongest nerve,
Looks delighted, singing, 'welcome Spring',
The youthful maiden, too, of sprightly form,
Goes forth to meet thee smiling, and gather from
Thy rosy bower, a wreath of sweetest flowers.
Thy prattling infant now, with ruddy cheek,
Walks out t' enjoy thy sweet regaling winds;
And many a truant lad, forth issuing from
His tiresome task, rejoices in "A TRAIN."
Bright Sol, ascending up the azure sky,
Look gladly down on nature's blooming face,
And far around o'er hill and dale, upon
The mountain wave, and on the placid lake,
Profusely pours his golden beams of light.
To irrigate and dry the thirsty land,
The nightly dews of heaven are sent; or in
More copious flowing show'rs the rain descends
Attended by the zigzag lightning's glare,
Rending with thunder-tones th' inflated air;
Then passing off at random, shoots away unseen.
Delightful Spring! Thou'rt ever welcome here;
For when thou com'st, creation smiles with joy;
All nature, with her twice ten thousand tongues,
Breaks forth in strains of charming melody;
And chanting sweet in harmonious lays,
Sings the loud anthem of Creative Power.
But short, alas! will be thy vernal reign,
For soon the flowers that decorate thy brow
Will fade; thy charms will cease to win the heart;
Thy mellow voice will change its dulcet tones,
And Summer, fruitful Summer come, to bring
The choicest treasures of a warmer clime. M.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the New York Mirror.

THE DYAKS IN THE ISLAND OF BORNEO.

BORNEO is the third largest island in the world—it is embosomed in a great cluster of islands, surrounded by seas, so shut in by land that their waters are as smooth as those of a lake. Its western coast is scarcely two days' sail from Singapore, which is becoming the great mart for trade between India the Western World and China. The Dutch have several small establishments upon the coast.

The population of the island, which is estimated at 3,500,000, is composed of various tribes. Some are Malays, others Bugis—both of these are Mahomedans—in a partially civilized state, and engaged in trade, although the Malays especially seem greatly to prefer piracy. A people called Dyaks, whose numbers are supposed to be about 2,000,000, occupy the whole interior of the island, which is chiefly mountainous, and are its original inhabitants. They are still savages Some of their tribes are, however, more barbarous than others. These rove about like wild beasts. They go out and hunt them for amusement. The men taken in these incursions are invariably killed; but the women, if young, are commonly spared. The children of these wild Dyaks, it is said, cannot be tamed. In consequence, when taken they have one of their feet cut off by their captors, that they may not run away to their native forests; their services being still available for paddling in their canoes, &c.

Many of the Dyaks are engaged in agriculture, and collecting the produce of their country, such as camphor, bees-wax, gold-dust, etc. for sale. But the occupation for which they are most notorious is that of 'HEAD-HUNTING.' The men must procure at least one head before they can marry; they preserve also the heads and skulls of persons they have slain, as trophies and ornaments. They seek for heads as we would seek wealth or honor, as these constitute their wealth and honor. The Dyak head-hunter cherishes no enmity toward the person he kills, either private or national. It is neither more nor less than a wretched custom, one of the many of a similar kind that exists in countries where Satan—the destroyer—reigns supreme. This custom, and the feelings of the heart necessarily connected with it, form the most odious trait in this people's character. They have, however, many good qualities. They are generally inclined to cultivate the soil, are a fine race of people, and very honest. Their vices are those of barbarians who know no better. Some of the leading natives have already expressed their readiness to relinquish the practice of head-hunting, if Europeans would only come and settle among them. They seem generally to have no religious belief. At all events they have no religion to which they are strongly attached, which, of course is a favorable circumstance toward their reception of the true religion.

Scarcely any efforts have yet been made to introduce Christianity among these people. The Americans are, as we have said, now turning their attention to the island. From the journal of the two missionaries who have recently returned from a tour in the country we make the following extracts.

At one village, they observe, "The Dyaks here still continue the practice of cutting off heads, and boast of bringing in two or three fresh ones every year. In the verandah where we have our lodgings there are fifteen or twenty, and some suspended immediately over the place assigned us to sleep in. How many heads are now in their possession we cannot learn, but we are told they are numerous, or to use their own language, 'many tens.' Here we may remark that the Dyaks, in general appear to know nothing of numbers above ten; hence they give us their reckonings in this way. The warriors of this village sally forth every year on a beheading expedition. They seem not to have the least compunction of conscience on this subject. They laugh at us when we express our astonishment at the practice, and ridicule us when we attempt to teach them its cruelty and wickedness. It does appear that the Dyak character is made up of extremes. As we see them, they are mild, and gentle, and 'given to hospitality.' But when they exchange their domestic habits for those of the warrior, their greatest delight seems to be to revel in human blood, and their greatest honor to ornament their dwellings with human heads, which are the trophies of their human barbarity. Shocking as it may appear, they carry about with them tokens of the number of persons they have killed. This they effect by inserting locks of human hair corresponding to the number of persons decapitated, in the sheath of their war-knife, which they always carry with them when from home. We fell in with a man this evening, just returning from his labor, with a basket in which he had carried out the necessaries for the day, and to which was attached a lock of human hair. The hair was ten inches or a foot long. He informed us that it was a token of his having cut off a head during the past year. How true it is that these dark places of earth are full of inhabitants of cruelty."

Upon another occasion, a recent writer remarks:

"Here we discovered the first indication of religion among the Dyaks. Upon our arrival the first thing which attracted our attention was several small wooden images placed under a shelter. Upon inquiry we were informed that these images are mementoes of their old men who had distinguished themselves by daring exploits, the number of heads they had cut off, etc. Whenever such persons die they make a wooden image, rude indeed, yet in the form of a man, varying in length from twenty inches to the feet. Around this they all gather and hold a feast of consecration, after which it is placed among the others. These are all considered patron gods, whose peculiar province it is to watch over and prosper their cultivation of rice. At the time of planting the rice they are removed to or near the field, with their fences in that direction. Here they are left till the crop is gathered, when they are again brought into their dwellings. As far as we could learn, the only act of worship paid to these images is that of offering them food once a month, such as rice, pork, fowls etc.

"Human heads hang all around us, and some are suspended over our sleeping-place. We tried hard to obtain one of the heads; but the bare expression of the wish was met by a prompt and decisive 'No; we cannot part with them.' The same was the case with the wooden images. On no condition whatever would they consent to part with either. The only reason assigned was that sickness would be the inevitable consequence. The heads are considered charms to ward off evils and procure blessings, and believing this, it is no matter of surprise that they are loth to part with them."

The writers of the above journal spent about four weeks on the island, during which time they traveled one hundred and seventy miles on foot going about sixty miles into the interior. The general impression produced on their minds by what they observed during their visit, was of so favorable a character, that it has been determined to commence a mission in Borneo at once and to establish two or three stations. Six American missionaries and their wives were expected to proceed from Singapore to the island during last summer.

THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND GIRL.

In an appendix to the late annual Report of the Trustees of the Perkins Institution for the Blind—an establishment from which we trust that the Legislature in their zeal for economy, will not withhold their customary aid—is a most interesting account, written by Dr. S. G. Howe, the able superintendant of that Institution, of Laura Bridgman, and who is deaf, dumb, and blind, and whose only mode of communication with objects around her, is by the *touch*, which is remarkably acute.

The following extract describing the meeting of Laura with her mother, after an absence of several months, is exceedingly interesting and touching—and proves that she possesses the affections in all their strength and purity:

"During this year, and six months after she had left home, her mother came to visit her, and the scene of their meeting was an interesting one.

The mother stood some time, gazing with overflowing eyes upon her unfortunate child, who, all unconscious of her presence, was playing about the room. Presently Laura ran against her, and at once began feeling of her hands, examining her dress, and trying to find out if she knew her; but not succeeding here, she turned away as from a stranger, and the poor woman could not conceal the pang she felt that her beloved child did not know her.

She then gave Laura a string of beads which she used to wear at home, which were recognized by the child at once, who, with much joy, put them around her neck, and sought me eagerly, to say she understood the string was from her home.

The mother now tried to caress her; but poor Laura repelled her, preferring to be with her acquaintances.

Another article from home was given her, and she began to look much interested; she examined the stranger much closer, and gave me to understand that she knew she came from Hanover; she even endured her caresses, but would leave her with indifference at the slightest signal. The distress of the mother was now painful to behold; for although she had feared that she should not be recognized, the painful reality of being treated with cold indifference by a darling child, was too much for woman's nature to bear.

After awhile, on the mother taking hold of her again, a vague idea seemed to flit across Laura's mind, that this could not be a stranger; she therefore felt of her hands very eagerly, while her countenance assumed an expression of intense interest—she became very pale, and then suddenly red—hope seemed struggling with doubt and anxiety, and never were contending emotions more strongly painted upon the human face. At this moment of painful uncertainty, the mother drew her close to her side, and kissed her fondly, when at once the truth flashed upon the child, and all mistrust and anxiety disappeared from her flushed face, as, with an expression of exceeding joy, she eagerly nestled in the bosom of her parent, and yielded herself to her fond embraces.

After this, the beads were all unheeded; the playthings which were offered to her were utterly disregarded; her playmates, for whom but a moment before she gladly left the stranger, now vainly strove to pull her from her mother; and though she yielded her usual instantaneous obedience to my signal to follow me, it was evidently with painful reluctance. She clung close to me, as if bewildered and fearful; and when, after a moment, I took her to her mother, she sprang to her arms, and clung to her with eager joy.

I had watched the whole scene with intense interest, being desirous of learning from it all I could, of the workings of her mind; but I now left them to indulge, unobserved, those delicious feelings, which those who have known a mother's love may conceive, but which cannot be expressed."

The subsequent parting between Laura and her mother, showed alike the affection, the intelligence, and the resolution of the child; and was thus noticed at the time:

"Laura accompanied her mother to the door, clinging close to her all the way, until they arrived at the threshold, where she paused and felt around, to ascertain who was near him. Perceiving the matron, of whom she is very fond, she grasped her with one hand, holding on convulsively to her mother with the other, and thus she stood for a moment,—then she dropped her mother's hand,—put her handkerchief to her eyes, and turned round, clung sobbing to the matron, while her mother departed, with emotions as deep as those of her child."

LAST MOMENTS OF MEN OF GENIUS.—Rosseau, when dying ordered his attendants to place him before the window that he might once more behold his garden and bid adieu to nature. Roscommon uttered at the moment he expired, two lines of his own version of *Dies iræ*. Haller died feeling his pulse, and when he felt it almost gone turning to his brother physician, said, 'My friend, the artery ceases to beat,' and died. Petrarch was found dead in his library, leaning on a book. Bede died in the act of dictating. Herder closed his career writing an ode to the Deity, his pen on the last line. Walter died repeating some line of Virgil. Tasso's dying request of Cardinal Cynthia was indicative of the gloom which haunted him through life. He had one favor, he said, to request of him, which was that he would collect his works and commit them to the flames, especially his 'Jerusalem delivered.' Leibnitz was found dead in his chamber with a book in his hand. Clarendon's pen dropped from his fingers when he was seized with the palsy, which terminated his life. Chaucer died ballad making. His last production he entitled 'A Ballad, made by Geoffrey Chaucer on his death-bed, lying in great anguish. Wycherly, when dying, had his young wife brought to his bedside and having taken her hand, in a very solemn manner said he had but one request to make of her, and that was, that she would never marry an old man again. Keats, a little before he died, when his friend asked how he did, replied in a low voice, 'Better, my friend, I feel the daisies growing over me.'

A LOFTY POND.—We see it stated in the Farmer's Monthly Visitor that about one thousand feet below the highest point of Mount Washington, and between that and Mount Monroe, is the pond or the spring which gathers into a body of clear pellucid waters, the innumerable fountains gushing from the rocks above, the highest sources of the Amonoosuck river which discharges itself into the Connecticut some forty miles to the south-west. Such is the abundance of water collected from less than one-third of the surface of the two highest mountain tops, that the water discharging itself from this high reservoir at all seasons, would be quite sufficient at the height of more than four thousand feet from the mountain base, to do the work of a factory of several thousand spindles.

A REFLECTION.—When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me. When I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out. When I meet with the grief of parents upon a tomb-stone, my heart melts with compassion. When I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them—when I see rivals placed side by side, or holy men, that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died as yesterday, and some of six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be cotemporaries, and make our appearance together.—*Addison.*

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

This room is visited by thousands yearly. The old State House stands on the south side of Chestnut st. between 5th and 6th. It is a large two story plain brick edifice and bears the marks of age. It is kept by Mr. Thomas Downing (familiarly called *Tommy*) and under the control of the City Common Council. The wings of either end are occupied as County offices. The main building has but two ground rooms, separated by a large hall which runs through the building north and south. The west room is occupied as a court room, and the one on the east end is the identical room in which our Declaration of Independence was adopted, and received the signatures of the founders of our Republic, the only alteration being the removal of the gallery, and seats. A statue of Washington occupies the place formerly assigned to the Speaker of Congress. He is represented as standing on a platform, on the front side of which is inscribed the well known motto: "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen;"—is dressed in plain citizen's costume—a roll under one foot,—another in his right hand, and a volume under his arm. At the request of a friend who accompanied me, Mr. Downing related to me the following incident, and as it gives a good description of this statue, I will give his own words, as near as I can recollect:

"Some six or seven years ago," said he, "one of the members of the City Council introduced to this room a gentleman, who was an officer in His Majesty's Navy, and requested me to give him a description of it. I thought I must show him all the *pretty* things, and led him in front of that statue. That, sir, said I, is a statue of General George Washington, carved on wood, by Mr. Richard Rush of this city. That roll under his foot is an emblem of the instrument which bound these Colonies to England. He tramples on it. The one in the right hand, is the Declaration of Independence; and that volume under his arm is emblematical of the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America. He fought for, obtained, and then preserved them. That, sir, is a good representation of Washington, carved when he was about 60 years of age.

"The officer remarked that "he had always supposed that Washington was a large corpulent man," and stepping up to the statue, he commenced a closer examination. Taking hold of his ankle, I heard him say, in a low voice, "what a calf." I thought as he was an English officer, I would not let him leave the room without a rejoinder. "No, sir," said I, "Gen. Washington was no calf. I sat in the same church with him almost every Sunday, for several years knew him well, both in public and private life and knew him to be a brave General, a good Statesman, and an honest man."

Behind this statue there hangs in a frame, the Declaration of Independence, with *fac simile* signatures. On the left side of the door as you enter the room from the middle hall hangs a large painting represeting Wm. Penn, in the act of treating with the Indians; and on the right of the entrance another painted by Mr. Sully representing Lafayette, about three miles from this city, reviewing the company of Washington Gray's who went out to escort him in. Mr. Downing gave me the following account of this picture.

"When it was ascertained that Lafayette was about entering the city, the last time he was in this country, the Washington Gray's went out to escort him in, and met him about three miles out of the city. While reviewing the company he accidentally saw on one of the knapsacks, the letters W. G. He stood looking at them for some moments, and then was overheard to say, "I wish I were a member of that company." The roll was immediately unfurled, and his name added to it. These are the circumstances which led to the drawing of that picture, and which give that company the right to be represented on the painting."

Such is a brief outline of the present appearance of "INDEPENDENCE HALL." There is no exorbitant display of architecture in its construction, no gaudy curtains or dazzling chandelier; but its appearance is at once calculated to carry the mind of the beholder back to the infant days of our republic, and it stands as a monument of the simplicity and economy of our forefathers who sat in that hall, while surrounded by the blood-hounds of war, and declared this people free and independent, and with heart and hand, united in vowing to maintain such Declaration with "fortune, lives, and sacred honor." BUCKINGHAM.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15th 1841.

MOUNTAIN SCENERY.—"There is something in the wilderness and sublimity of mountain scenery that tends to remind us rather of eternity than decay. The perishable works of men are no where to be seen. No city lies in gloomy ruins to show the outline of faded greatness; no remnant of a sanctuary here stands, to show the worship that has passed away. We see no falling records of the glorious deeds of those whose names are learned in history's page. We stand upon the mountain, and we scarce know that man exists upon the earth. This is not the land where arts have died or science been forgotten; those rocks never echoed the eloquence of orators, or the song of poets; these waters never bore the proud ships of the merchant; the soil never yielded to man the fruit of his industry. It is not here that the finger of time can be recognized.—In vain would he set his mark on snows that never fall nor disturb the fast bound form of adamantine ice. In vain he stretches out his hand where the rustling torrent and the wavering waterfall, blest with an eternity of youth, dash on their headlong course, regardless of the blighting power that withers strength, or lulls to rest the creations and the creatures of mortality. Here we may pause and say that Time has lost power. Here we may view the faints efforts of time overthrown in an instant. Changes they are; but the work of an hour has defeated the slow progress of decay. The lightning of the thunder storm, the blowing tempest, the engulfing flood, the overspreading avalanche have effaced from the surface of nature the impress of time, and left naught in the change to remind us of age. Surely there are scenes in life which seemed created to awaken in mankind the recollection that even time can lose its power. Who will not feel the nothingness of the pleasures, the cares, yea, or even the sorrows of our petty span, when for a moment he dwells with his heart and soul upon the thoughts of an eternity! Yes, it will sober the gay—it will comfort the grieved."—*Edward Everett.*

EMMET'S LAST MOMENTS.—One day, previous to the trial, as the governor was going his rounds, he entered Emmet's room rather abruptly; and observing a remarkable expression in his countenance he apologized for the interruption. He had a fork affixed to his little deal table, and appended to it there was a tress of hair. 'You see,' said he to his keeper, 'how innocent I am occupied. This little tress has long been dear to me, and I am plating it to wear on my bosom on the day of my execution.' On the day of that fatal event, there was found, sketched by his own hand, with a pen and ink upon that very table, an admirable likeness of himself, the head severed from the body which lay near it, surrounded by the scaffold, the axe, and all the paraphernalia of a high treason execution.—what a strange union of tenderness, enthusiasm and fortitude do the above traits exhibit! His fortitude, indeed, never forsook him. On the night previous to his death he slept as sound as ever; and when the fatal morning dawned, he arose, kneeled down and prayed, ordered some milk which he drank, wrote two letters, one to his brother in America and the other to Secretary of State enclosing it, and a desire for the Sheriff to be informed that he was ready. When they came into the room he said he had two requests to make—one, that his arms might be left as loose as possible, which was humanly and insantly acceeded to 'I make the other,' said he, 'not under any idea that it can be granted, but that it may be held in remembrance that I have made it; it is that I may be permitted to die in my uniform.'* This of course, could not be allowed; and the request seemed to have no other object than to show that he gloried in the cause for which he was to suffer. A remarkable example of his power over himself and others, occurred at this melancholy moment. He was passing out attended by the sheriffs, and proceeded by the executioneer—in one of the passages stood the turnkey, who had been personally assigned to him during his confinement; this poor fellow loved him in his heart, and the tears were streaming from his eyes in torrents. Emmet paused for a moment; his hands were not at liberty—he kissed his cheek—and the man who had been an inmate of a dungeon, habituated to the scenes of horror and hardened against their operation, fell senseless at his feet. Before his eyes had opened again upon this world, those of the youthful sufferer had closed on him forever."

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*The color of the rebel uniform was green.

FATHER MATHEW.—Father Mathew's opponents who have denounced him as wishing to make money, will be somewhat surprised to learn that, so far from making himself rich in his benevolent mission, he has been involving himself in pecuniary responsibilities; and that a brother and a brother-in-law, each of whom had distilleries, had lost immensely since the commencement of his temperance movement. Father Mathew stated at Cork on New Year's Day, that he was now 1,500*l*, poorer than on the day when he entered on the Temperance reform; that he was indebted 1,100*l* for medals in Birmingham and elsewhere; and that to meet these demands upon him he could not boast of having money in any bank or any where else.—*Leeds Mercury.*

There is said to be iron enough in the blood of 42 men, to make a ploughshare weighing 24 pounds.—The brass in their faces cannot be ascertained with so much accuracy.

A great Boat in the Great West.—The Cincinnati Gazette has a notice of the new steamboat Missouri, which lately laid half a day at the Broadway wharf, and was visited by a large number of the citizens. The Missouri is the largest boat that has ever been on the Western waters, and is said to be one of the handsomest. Her length on deck is 233 feet; width of hull 30 feet, and including guards 59 feet. Her wheels are 32 feet in diameter; and her cylinders are 26 inches in diameter, with a 12 foot stroke. The Missouri carries 600 tons. She was built at Pittsburgh for Capt. Swan, of St. Louis, at a cost of $45,000; and is intended for a regular trader between St. Louis and New-Orleans.

The Brothertown Indians, about 45 miles from Green Bay, Wisconsin, have been admitted to citizenship in that Territory, and are substantial farmers. The Stockbridge Indians are settled 36 miles south of Green Bay. Neither of these tribes permit ardent spirits to be sold within their reservations. Among both there has recently been a very interesting revival of religion.

The Burning Coal Mines.—The Pottsville (Pa.) Emporium states that another coal mine in that region has taken fire, and continues to burn with increased fury.—The vein is a very large one—we believe the Mammoth vein—and consequently must prove very disastrous to the proprietors of the land. The mine beyond Newcastle, which we have so frequently noticed, continues burning as usual, and the craters upon the summit of the mountain are still increasing in size and number.

Medicines! Medicines!!
TO FAMILIES.
S. D. DELLAY, would call the attention of families to some of the most speedy and effectual remedies which have ever before been offered to the public; for the sale of which he has lately been appointed sole agent of this place—among which may be found
G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s
MOTHER'S RELIEF.
JAYNE'S INVALUABLE INDIAN EXPECTORANT—
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MERRITT GRIFFIN'S CELEBRATED LION OF THE DAY—
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A HIGHLY VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
GEO. W. SUTTON.
De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!
EDWIN P. BLY,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of De Ruyter and the public generally, that he has for sale Books of most kinds and descriptions usually called for in any Book Store. The following are a few, viz:—Davies Geometry, do. Surveying, do. Algebra, do. Arithmetic, do. First Lessons in Arithmetic. Also, almost all kinds of Latin, Greek and Italian, Olney's Geography & Atlas, Burnet's Geography of the Heavens.
Common Schools can be supplied with Books for a Library.

BOOK BINDING
Done in a neat and durable manner, and as cheap as can be done in any other place, at the sign of the Mammoth Book, No. 3, Albany St. De Ruyter.
De Ruyter, November 1st, 1840. 35tf

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,
FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. A certain cure in all cases [illegible] Many certificates can be shown, and will be [illegible] to place this inestimable specific as a [illegible] beyond a doubt. Also,
ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,
For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heels occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.
For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6
S. D. DELLAY.

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Berlin—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
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Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Charles Saunders.
Darkondville—Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. [illegible], P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. [illegible] Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, R. Willson, P. M. Daniel [illegible]
Hounsfield—Wm Greene.
Independence—Joel P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
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New-York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—[illegible]
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Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
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Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

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Religious Department.

NO TEMPLE IN HEAVEN.

There is no idol temple there.—Idolatry very soon entered into our world, and there were "gods many, and lords many." In the absence of revelation, it is hardly to be wondered at, that the heavenly bodies, especially such a useful creature as the sun, should have been worshiped. But gods were made out of human beings, and generally made, not for their moral virtues, but at best for some physical qualities, and often for even their passions and their vices; and they "changed the glory of the incorruptible body, to an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and four footed beasts and creeping things;" and made gods out of the works of their own hands, and thus they mocked the Owner, the Upholder of all things from age to age, was pushed from his own works, and saw his glories given to another. And how long has this custom continued? How wide has it spread? How many of these temples to devils and not to God—O eternal infamy! are there now standing, found even under our own dominion, to some of which thousands annually repair, in the service of which thousands are destroyed, the taxes of whose worshipers are collected by British officers, the income arising from which, after the expenses of Juggernaut and other devils are defrayed, goes to the support of the British government in the East!

There is no temple there for heresy and error.—How many Mohammedan temples are there now, where Jesus the Son of God is placed below the false prophet!—How many anti-christian temples are there now, in which "the man of sin," (I use the word of revelation,) "the son of perdition, exalteth and opposeth himself to all that is called God; so that he sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself to be God!" How many temples are there, where the Lord of glory, and he whom all the angels of heaven adore, is degraded to the level of a mere creature and a mere man, and where his precious atonement which put away sin, which finished transgression, which brought in everlasting righteousness, is considered as the grossest corruption of Christianity! How many temples are there now, where men are made to be their own saviors, where they are expressly taught to go about to establish their own righteousness, instead of submitting themselves to the righteousness which is of God! And there are temples, where people are told that sin cannot hurt a believer, where sanctification as much as justification is a business merely of imputation—where ungodly men (for the scriptures use no ceremony here, but call them by their proper name, ungodly men) turn the grace of our God into lasciviousness. O what a blessed power, when through all the compass of Immanuel's land, there will not be one of such temples found—and how blessed when in the approach to it, the Lord shall be king over all the earth, and in that day there shall be one Lord, and his name Wonderful.

There is no party temple there.—Now, even the followers of Christ cannot see eye to eye. Well "let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind." As population increases, of course, temples will be necessarily multiplied. There is no harm in this, provided they will love each other and co-operate; but alas! we frequently find altar erected against altar, and the bigotry of the attendants leading them to exclaim, "The temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord are we." Hence, frequently those who worship the same God through the same Mediator, and by the influence of the same Spirit, live estranged from each other as if they did not belong to the same community, and in some cases where there is an accordance in doctrine and in discipline, and where there is only a difference with regard to the mode of the administration of an ordinance, the gift of sprinkling for instance, they cannot live in peace, nor be able to commemorate the dying love of Jesus at the same table. Really, one would sometimes imagine, that each denomination expected that hereafter there would be a party temple of their own, into which all would submissively rest; but they are mistaken, all these differences will then be done away, and we shall be surprised, and, if grief could enter heaven, we should be grieved, that we have attached ourselves so exclusively to our distinctions here. When the corn is carried home to the same garner, no inquiry is made whether it grew in this field or that field before the harvest.—Children may differ in age, in size, in dress, and in schooling, but they are all one family. Do we believe this? Do we believe that the perfection of the future state is such, that there will be no party temple there? My dear hearers, you never find in the scriptures such a command as this, "Take heed where you learn," though you read "take heed what you hear, and take heed how you hear." You will not hereafter have the question addressed to you, where did you worship? but, whether you have worshiped the Father in spirit and in truth. But is this true? Will there be no party temple? Do we believe this? Do we believe that the perfections of heaven arise from him? Surely it is desirable to approach as nearly to that state now, in disposition, as possible. O I shall be saved, not as a member of a particular church, but as a member of the church universal. I feel myself a thousand times more dignified and honored by the name of a Christian, which comprehends us all, than I should by the name of an Episcopalian, a Dissenter, an Independent, a Baptist or a Methodist.—*Rev. W. Jay.*

JOINED TO IDOLS.

"Let him alone!" The phrase is evidently elliptical, and leaves something to be supplied. It is addressed to some one or more, but to whom expressly it is not said. It is spoken to intelligences we do not see, and it is heard and attended to, probably, by those of whom we have no knowledge—invisible agencies and unearthly forms!—Suppose we stand amidst the hallowed circle and obedient hosts, and notice only such as we either know or have been instructed to consider or personify as the instruments of the Almighty's purpose, hearkening to the word, and accomplishing all his will and pleasure? Suppose it said,

Angels! let him alone. Stand no longer "in the path of this son of Bozor, who so loveth the wages of unrighteousness." Let not his foot be crushed against the wall, but let him reap the harvest that he soweth.—Let him proceed "as the ox to the slaughter," and as the fool to the correction of the stocks; let his way be dark and slippery, and let his steps take hold on hell.

Providences! let him alone. Adverse and afflictive as ye are esteemed when often "kind heralds sent in love," ye shall no longer call him "in the day of adversity to consider." Break not upon the slumber of his soul; let him no more be scared by visions, nor disquieted by dreams; let no terrors make him afraid, nor corrections make him humble, nor disappointments keep him safe. Let him alone to pull down his barns and build greater, and interrupt him not in the requiem he is singing to his soul. Let him alone to "prosper upon the earth, and gain riches in possession." Let him alone to riot by day in the palaces of luxury, and repose at night in the pavilion of magnificence. Let him alone to "crown himself with rose-buds, and chant to the sound of the viol, and boast himself, that to-morrow shall be as this day, and yet more abundant."

Ministers of the sanctuary! let him alone. "Moses and Aaron among his priests, and Samuel among his prophets." And to you it hath been spoken—"Pharaoh's heart is hardened;" therefore, ye may say to him at your last interview, "Thou hast well (or truly) said; for I will see thy face no more." And again, "How long wilt thou mourn for Saul, seeing I have rejected him from being king of Israel? And Samuel came no more to see Saul until the day of his death."

And though with the prophet, they cannot cease to mourn for "the ungodly," and (not having received an injunction so particular and express,) we must continue to warn the unruly, to reprove the disobedient, to resist the gainsaying, no less than to invite the unworthy, and entreat even the rebellious; yet if the holy and blessed Spirit of God shall cease to strive with man through these appointed means; if God himself deny his aid, though the arrows of conviction should still continue to be discharged in a rich profusion, and the sword of the Spirit be wielded, and we should still cry, the sword of the Lord and Gideon, these weapons will not enter between the joints of the harness, nor penetrate the shield of the mighty! The trumpet of our jubilee shall not cease to sound, but the captive will not be awakened from his slumber, nor leap to loose his chains! The alarm in Zion may still be heard, and the wind that shall shake the mountains, and the fire that can rend the rocks, may attend it; but if the Lord be not in these, oh, who shall make the sinner tremble; what shall bring him from his cave, and "covered with his own confusion," as with a mantle?

Conscience! let him alone. And the deputy hath heard, and answered, and acquiesced. It hath retired from its post, it hath demolished its reverberating echo; it hath lost its former voice. Thus Felix found conscience let him alone; for often as he heard, it should seem that he trembled only once.

Or, like another deputy, henceforth it is "a Game, caring for none of these things." Even for a season we find, that the heart of David, lately so tender, which troubled and smote him when he offered the least indignity to the worthless Saul, only because he had been the Lord's anointed, now "let him alone" for many months under those complicated crimes, the remembrance of which so embittered the remainder of his days.

Ordinances! let him alone. Ye mountains of Zion, and whither the tribes go up to worship, and thou little Hermon or Mizar among the rest, be ye henceforth to this hypocrite in heart as the mountains of Gilboa, on which there shall be no dew. Or when it shall copiously descend on others, let it be to him as what Gideon saw, that his fleece continues dry! Let the fruitful land become a wilderness, and to him let the well of salvation be without water, and the cloud that returns have neither refreshment nor rain! Need we seek for instances to illustrate this? We refer once for all, and beyond all this, to the head-astounding and heart-appalling malediction on the sacrifices of Doeg and of Judas—"And let his prayer be turned into sin," Ps. cix. 7.—*Williams.*

True Religion.—Religion is the *love* of God. The obedience of the believer is an obedience, not of constraint, but of free and hearty choice.

LAST HOURS OF CELEBRATED INFIDELS.

But to speak more directly of the morals of leading infidels: Bolingbroke was a libertine of intemperate habits and unrestrained lust. Temple was a corrupter of all that came near him; given up to ease and pleasure. Emerson, an eminent mathematician, was "rude, vulgar, and frequently immoral." Intoxication and profane language were familiar to him. Towards the close of life, being afflicted with the stone, he would crawl about the floor on his hands and knees, *sometimes praying, sometimes swearing*." The morals of the Earl of Rochester are well known. Godwin was a lewd man by his confession, as well as the unblushing advocate of lewdness. Shaftsbury and Collins while endeavoring to destroy the gospel, partook of the Lord's Supper, thus professing the Christian faith for admission to office!—Woolston was a gross blasphemer—Blount solicited his sister-in-law to marry him, and being refused, shot himself. Tindall was originally a protestant, then turned papist, then protestant again, merely to suit the times, and was at the same time infamous for vice in general, and total want of principle. He is said to have died with this prayer in his mouth: "If there is a God, I desire that he may have mercy on me."—Hobbes wrote his Leviathan to serve the cause of Charles I; but finding him fail of success, he turned it to the defence of Cromwell, and made a merit of this fact to the usurper; as Hobbes himself unblushingly declared to Lord Clarendon. Need I describe Voltaire—prince of scoffers, as Hume was prince of skeptics; in childhood initiated into infidelity; in boyhood, infamous for daring blasphemy; in manhood, distinguished for a malignant and violent temper, for cold-blooded disruptions of all the ties and decencies of the family circle; for the ridicule of whatever was affecting, and the violation of whatever was confidential! Ever increasing in duplicity and hypocritical management, with age and practice: those whom his wit attracted and his buffoonery amused, were either disgusted or polluted by his loathsome vices.—Lies and oaths in their support were nothing to his maw. Those whom he openly called his friends, he took pains, secretly, to calumniate; flattering them to their faces, ridiculing and reviling them behind their backs. Years only added stiffness to the disgusting features of his impiety, coldness to his dark malignity, and fury to his impetuous temper.—Throughout life he was given up "to work all uncleanness with greediness." Such was the witty Voltaire, who, in the midst of all his levity, had feeling and seriousness enough *to wish he had never been born.*
—*Dwight on Infidel Philosophy.*

The Heights of Zion.—On the means for the attainment of these higher graces of the spiritual life, we might have expatiated, but we must close our remarks without almost one glance of the heights of Christian experience, or those loftier attainments after which we are ever doomed to aspire, but with hardly ever the satisfaction in this world of having realized them; and for which it would almost appear indispensable that the spiritual life should be nourished in solitude, and that afar from the din, and the broil, and tumult of ordinary life, the candidate for heaven should give himself up to the discipline of prayer and of constant watchfulness. It is indeed most humbling to reflect on the paltry ascent that we have yet made along that hidden walk, by which it is that the pilgrim travels towards Zion; and how short we are, after years of something like earnestness, from those untouched and untrodden eminences which are so far above us.—Where, may most of us ask, is our delight in God? Where is the triumph of our serene confidence in him over all the anxieties of this world? Where that love to Christ and rejoicing in him, which in the days of primitive Christianity were so often exemplified by the believer, and formed in truth the hourly and familiar habits of his soul? Do we count it enough in the absence of this world's smiles, and when the whole sunshine of them is withdrawn from the bosom, that we still live amid the bright anticipations of faith with the protection of heaven above us, and the full radiance of eternity before us? These are the achievements to which we must yet press onward.—*Chalmers.*

A Death Scene Realized.—While we hold out this triumphant prospect to those who entertain the overtures of reconciliation, we would urge all, even those who have not yet been visited with a spirit of concern and inquiry, to bestow one single thought on the great practical importance of the subject. The very sound of such words as *life* and *death*, *judgment* and *immortality*, should reduce you to sacredness—should set you to the work of serious reflection on this subject. We have the vantage ground of your own experience on which to stand, while we endeavor thus to urge you. For your experience at least tells you thus much—that the time that is past, when you look back to it, appears as if it were nothing; and you may believe from this, that the time which is to come, will come as quickly, and appear as little, and as unworthy to be suffered to tempt you away from eternity by its pleasures, which are but for a season, as the period of your life that is already gone. The very moment of your final farewell, if you are not previously cut short by death, which is a very possible thing, that moment will come, and old age will come, and the last sickness will come, and the dying bed will come, and the last look you shall ever cast upon your relations will come, and the agony of the parting breath will come, and the time that you will be stretched a lifeless corpse before the eyes of your weeping relations will come, and the coffin that is to enclose you will come, and that hour when the company assembles to carry you to the church-yard will come, and that moment when you are put into the grave will come, and the throwing in of the earth upon it, all—all will come on every living creature who now hears me. And in a few little years, the minister who now addresses you, and each one who now listens, will be carried to their long home:—now all this will come; and the day of reckoning will come; and the appearance of the Son of God in heaven, and his holy angels around him will come; and the opening of the books will come; and the appearance of every one of you before the judgment seat will come; and the solemn passing of the sentence which is to fix you for eternity will come; and if you refuse to be reconciled to God in the name of Christ, now that he is beseeching you to repent, and if you refuse to turn from the evil of your ways, and to do and to be what your Savior requires you to be and to do, I must tell you what the sentence is: "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels."
—*Dr. Chalmers.*

Expostulation with a Sinner.—It was for thy sake that the Judge did suffer unspeakable pains, such as were sufficient to reconcile all the world to God. And to consider that thou hast, for thine own particular, made all this vain, and ineffective; that Christ thy Lord and Judge should be tormented for nothing; that thou wouldst not accept felicity and pardon, when he purchased them at so dear a price; it must needs be an infinite condemnation to thee. How shalt thou look upon him that fainted and died for love of thee, and thou didst scorn his miraculous mercies? How shalt thou dare to behold that holy face which brought salvation to thee, and thou didst turn away, and fall in love with death, and deformity, and sin? And yet, in the beholding that face consists much of the glories of eternity. Surely all the pains and the passions, the sorrows and the groans, the humility and poverty, the labors and the watchings, the prayers and the sermons, the miracles and the prophecies, the whip and the nails, the death and the burial, the shame and the smart, the cross and the grave of Jesus, shall be laid upon thy score, if thou hast refused the mercies and designs of their holy ends and purposes. And if thou rememberest what a calamity that was, which broke the Jewish nation in pieces, when Christ came to judge them for their murdering him who was their King, and the prince of life; and considerest, that this was but a dark image of the terrors of the day of judgment, thou mayest then apprehend, that there is some strange unspeakable evil in store for one who refuses the salvation of Jesus, and rather chooses that Satan should rejoice in his destruction, than that Jesus should triumph in his felicity.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The folly of Pride.—After all, take some quiet, sober moment of life, and add together the two ideas of pride and of man; behold him, a creature of a span high, stalking through infinite space, in all the gandeur of littleness.—Perched on a speck of the universe, every wind of heaven strikes into his blood the coldness of death; his soul fleets from his body like melody from the string; day and night, as dust on the wheel, he is rolled along the heavens, through a labyrinth of worlds, and all the creations of God are flaming above and beneath. Is this a creature to revel in his greatness? Is this a creature to make to himself a crown of glory; to deny his own flesh, and to mock at his fellow, sprung from that dust to which both will soon return? Does the proud man not err? Does he not suffer? Does he not die? When he reasons, is he never stopped by difficulties? When he acts, is he never tempted by pleasure? When he lives, is he free from pain? When he dies, can he escape the common grave? Pride is not the heritage of man; humility should dwell with frailty, and atone for ignorance, error and imperfection.—*Sidney Smith.*

Self-will.—There is nothing contrary to God in the whole world, nothing that fights against him, but self-will. This is the strong castle that we all keep garrisoned against heaven, in every one of our hearts, which God continually layeth siege unto; and it must be conquered and demolished before we can conquer heaven. It was by reason of this self-will that Adam fell in paradise; that those glorious angels, those morning stars, kept not their first station, but dropped down from heaven like falling stars, and sunk into this condition of bitterness, anxiety, and wretchedness, in which now they are. They all entangled themselves with the length of their own wings; they would needs will more and otherwise than God would will in them: and, going about to make their wills wider, and to enlarge them into greater amplitude, the more they struggled, they found themselves the faster pinioned, and crowded up into narrowness and servility, insomuch that now they are not able to use any wings at all; but inheriting the serpent's curse, can only creep with their bellies upon the earth. Now our only way to recover God and happiness again, is, not to soar up with our understandings, but to destroy this self-will of ours; and then we shall find our wings to grow again, our plumes fairly spread, and ourselves raised aloft into the free air of perfect liberty, which is perfect happiness.—*Cudworth.*

Errors Concerning God.—Man naturally looks on God as a great Master, and himself as his servant, who must work and win heaven as his wages. Hence, when conscience is awakened, he thinks that to be saved, he must answer the demands of the law, serve God as well as he can, and pray for mercy wherein he comes short. Thus many go to duties, who never come out of them to Christ.—*Boston.*

A Christian Life.—You know not the glorious results of a life of piety. It will save you, little as you may think about it now, from a thousand evils, into which otherwise you would assuredly fall. If your influence is exerted on the side of truth and piety, how glorious will be your reward! It will plant upon your brow, a laurel more bright and enduring, than ever decked the brow of an earthly conqueror.

Minister's Department.

SECRET OF MINISTERIAL POWER.

BY REV. DR. GRIFFIN.

I would recommend it to you, my brother, to bathe your soul in Baxter's "Saint's Rest," and to be much in prayer, and make yourself deeply acquainted with the Scriptures. You are kind enough to ask after my course. I believe that an early commencement and pursuit of a systematic study of the Bible, in connexion with a long course of revivals of religion in which I was permitted to be engaged, and an habitual aim, in my ordinary sermons, to reach the conscience, and the heart at every stroke, and the habit of striking out, as I correct my sermons for a new exhibition of them, every clause and word which is not subservient to this end; may be numbered among the most efficacious means of forming my present manner of preaching, such as it is. Perhaps the most powerful circumstance, not yet mentioned, was entering upon the large congregation of Newark, calling for constant and impassioned preaching, and for continual visiting. I made a bad improvement under these advantages; but I am far from thinking with you, my dear sir, that a man cannot be a good preacher and pastor with a great congregation. A great congregation, as rousing to great exertions, is the best field for the formation of such a character. You can never satisfy any people by visiting. The best way to approach, is perhaps to show the people, by a systematic course, that you visit all you can. Besides your social visits, and visits to the sick, I would set apart one day in a week to strictly parochial visits, to be short, and right to the point, and to be closed with prayer. Make the appointment beforehand, and let all know the course.

As to the manner of preaching, the object of every stroke ought to be to do good rather than to gain popularity. That will make us the most divinely eloquent. The little prettiness of thought and expression, which the love of popularity can produce, are nothing to the great and overwhelming thoughts which flow from a mind solemnly impressed with divine things, and earnestly desirous to impress them upon others. Here we may aim high. I doubt the lawfulness of any other high aim in a minister of Christ. Dr. Witherspoon used to advise his pupils to write out one good sermon a week, and let the rest take care of themselves. You cannot, in your situation, write but one. I would recommend it to you to extemporize in the week, to preach from a skeleton in the morning of the Sabbath, and from notes in the afternoon. From your account of your fondness for belles-lettres and poetry, and aversion to metaphysics, I should apprehend that the side on which you are to guard, is a tendency to sprightliness, without sufficient weight and penetrating force. You have a fine imagination, and a fine taste to regulate it. Use both of them as nature dictates, without effort; but let all your effort be to fill your pages with the weight and solemnity of divine truth. Under each head labor to get out that precise view of truth which you had in your most solemn hour on your knees.—*Letter to a Friend.*

DIFFERENT MODES OF PREACHING.

Bold Manner.—The man who preaches what he feels without fear or diffidence.

Self-Confident.—A man who goes by nobody's judgment but his own.

Rash.—A preacher who says what comes uppermost without any consideration.

Rambling.—A man that says all that pops in his mind without any connexion.

Stiff.—One who pins himself down to think and speak by rule, without any deviation.

Powerful.—The man who preaches from the bottom of his heart, the truths of the gospel with energy to the consciences of his hearers.

Finical.—Minces out fine words with nothing in them.

Sober.—The man who lulls you fast asleep.

Elegant.—The man who employs all his brains upon dressing words, without ever aiming at the heart.

Conceited.—Vainly aims at every thing, and says nothing.

Affectionate.—The happy man who feels for souls tenderly, preaches Christ affectionately, and yearns over souls in the bowels of Jesus Christ.

Dogmatic.—A man who goes by his own brains right or wrong.

Peevish.—One who picks into every body's thoughts, and thinks no one right but himself.

Fanciful.—One who instead of being led by wisdom, runs after a thousand visionary whimsies and conceits.

Self-important.—Thinks nobody like himself.

Noisy.—A loud roar, and nothing in it.

Genteel.—The vain fool that is fond of dressing up words without meaning.—*Hill.*

Children's Department.

THE PASSIONATE BOY.

Young Frederick had naturally a noble soul, elevated thoughts, and generous notions. His turn of mind was lively, his imagination strong and quick, and his temper cheerful and pleasing. Indeed, the elegance of his person, and his behavior and accomplishments, gained him the respect of every one; but notwithstanding all these amiable qualities, he had one unhappy defect; it was that of giving way too readily to the most violent emotions of passion.

It would frequently happen, that while amusing himself in the circle of his playmates, the most trifling contradiction would ruffle his temper, and fill him with the highest degree of rage and fury, little short of a state of madness.

As he happened to be one day walking about his chamber, and meditating on the necessary preparations for a treat his father had permitted him to give his sister, his dear friend and favorite Marcus, came to him, to advise with him on that business. Frederick, being lost in thought, saw not his friend, who, therefore, having spoken to him in vain, drew nearer to him, and began to pull him by the sleeve. Frederick, angry, and out of patience by these interruptions, suddenly turned round, and gave Marcus such a push, that he sent him reeling across the room, and he at last fell against the wainscot.

Marcus lay motionless on the floor, without the least appearance of life; for, in his fall, he had struck his head against something which had given him a deep and terrible wound, from which issued a great quantity of blood. How shall we describe the situation of poor Frederick, who loved his friend tenderly, and for whom he would, on occasion, have sacrificed his life?

Frederick fell down beside him, crying out most lamentably, "He is dead! he is dead! I have killed my dear friend Marcus!" So great were his fright and consternation, that he had no idea of calling for assistance, but lay by his side, uttering the most dismal groans. Happily, however, his father heard him, and instantly hurrying in, took up Marcus in his arms. He called for some sugar to stop the bleeding of the wound, and having applied some salts to his nose, and some water to his temples, they brought him a little to himself.

Frederick was transported with joy when he perceived symptoms of life in his friend; but the fear of relapse kept him in the greatest anxiety. They immediately sent for a surgeon, who, as soon as he arrived, searched the wound. He found it was not in the temple, but so very close to it, that the tenth part of an inch nearer would probably have made the wound dangerous indeed, if not mortal.

Marcus, being carried home soon became delirious, and Frederick could not be persuaded to leave him. He sat down by the side of his poor friend, wholly absorbed in silence. Marcus, while he remained in that delirious state, frequently pronounced the name of Frederick. "My dear Frederick," he would sometimes say, "what could I have done to deserve being treated in this manner? Yet, I am sure, you cannot be less unhappy than myself, when you wounded me without a cause. However, I would not wish your generous nature should be grieved. Let us forgive each other; I for vexing you, and you for wounding me."

In this manner did Marcus talk, without being sensible that Frederick was near him, though he held him by the hand at the same time. Every word, thus pronounced, in which there could be neither flattery nor deceit, went to the heart of the afflicted Frederick, and rendered his grief almost insupportable.

In ten days' time, however, it pleased God to abate the fever, and he was enabled to get up, to the great joy of his parents; but how can we express the feelings of Frederick on this unhappy occasion! That task must be left for those who may have unfortunately been in a similar situation: his joy now was undoubtedly as great as his sorrow had been.

Marcus at last got perfectly well, and Frederick, in consequence, recovered his former cheerfulness and good humor. He now stood in need of no other lesson, than the sorrowful event that had lately taken place, to break himself of that violence of temper, to which he had been so long a slave. In a little time no appearance of the wound remaining, excepting a small scar near the temple, which Frederick could never look at without some emotion, even after they were both grown up to manhood. Indeed, it ever afterwards was considered as a seal of that friendship, which they never lost sight of.—*Looking-Glass.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, April 30, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

Removal and Agency.

REV. A. CAMPBELL has removed to Westerly, R. I., where he will remain a short time. Br. Campbell will act as Agent for the Register in that place, and others which he visits.

Piety.

A uniform reverence for the Divine Being, and a conscientious exercise of personal piety commend themselves to the esteem of all persons, however sceptical. Few, if any, have their judgment so perverted, and their senses so benummed, as not to pay particular regard for those who labor to keep a conscience void of offense towards God and man. Polite accomplishments, and an easy address, may dazzle for awhile. Intellectual acquirements may also excite admiration; but they cannot present so much to admire and love as personal piety. The sceptic feels that his interests are safe in the hands of the pious. And although he may have no love to God, yet he cannot do otherwise than admire and respect those who are governed by this holy principle.

Piety is never out of time or place. It is suited to any rational pursuit or amusement, and is the brightest ornament of all ages and sexes, in all circumstances. The continual exercise of it casts a radiant halo around its possessor, which the lover of pleasure and vain amusements may well covet. The ungodly who have pious companions are aware that they inherit a treasure of which they are unworthy, and are constrained to acknowledge the divine excellency of that religion which exerts so happifying an influence over the heart and conduct. And all who come under the influence of the devotedly pious, have incontrovertible evidence of the divine character of our holy religion. Were it not for this convincing and restraining influence of Christianity, heathen darkness and superstion, like a devastating scourge, would spread over the land, drying up all the fountains of social pleasures, and destroying all interesting and profitable pursuits. The exercise of right feelings towards God, is the mainspring to all benevolent enterprizes, and the foundation on which all things social, moral, political or religious, are based.

Sabbath Schools.

The time has come when Sabbath Schools which have been closed through the winter, should be again opened. If the readers of the Register would be of service to the young, they may find ample room for this in engaging in the Sabbath Scoool. By this means they have the privilege of training the young to habits of virtuous thought and conduct, and of elevating their minds to a contemplation of heavenly things. The parent can have no greater joy than to see his children walking in the truth. The followers of the Lamb can have no greater joy than to see the young giving their attention to the interests of religion. And if there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, how great must be that joy to see those whose minds just begin to expand, giving serious attention to the interests of their souls?

The destinies of the rising generation lie mainly in the hands of christians. It belongs to them to instruct, and give direction to their expanding minds. It is their part to point out the snares which satan has laid to trap the unwary. It belongs to them to raise the warning voice against sin, and point out the paths of virtue, of piety and peace. Habits that are formed in early days, and impressions then made, are almost sure to continue through life, and exert a most important influence in directing the business and pursuits of life. The child that is taught to reverence God and religion, and to observe all the requisitions of God, can find no pleasure in company with the profane and licentious crew, who blaspheme God, and ridicule things sacred and divine. He delights in things manly, and in rational and ennobling pursuits and enjoyments; and the presence of the ungodly and profane is like a pestilential atmosphere, whose presence is pollution, and whose embrace is death.

We ask especial attention to this subject. Let parents remember their duty, to train up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The destinies of the souls of your children are in a great measure in your hands. And it is in your power to bring them under proper influences and instruction. Your encouragement and assistance is necessary to induce them to love the Bible and Sabbath School. If you desire to see your children instructed into the truths of religion, and forming virtuous habits—if you wish to see them the early friends of the Redeemer, we trust you will not neglect to improve the excellent advantages for securing those desirable ends that the Sabbath School offers.

We call upon young men and women who are members of Christ's church, to engage in this work. There are multitudes of children around you who know but little of the value of religious things. Your circumstances are such that you can exert a most uncontrollable influence in bringing them to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world, and who has invited little children to come unto him. Here you have a wide field laid open for you. If you have any desire to see the rising generation growing up in the truth—if you desire the salvation of souls—if you have love for that Savior who has redeemed your souls, can you give better evidence of it than to engage in this work. Gather in the children of your vicinity and instruct them in the scriptures, and you will, we doubt not, soon have the pleasure of seeing them initiated into Christ's kingdom. You may find those around you who need your help, and who would not be brought under the influence of gospel truth but by your instrumentality.

We call upon all christians, old or young, to come up to this work. Bring all who come under your influence within this means of grace. There are many amongst us who have ungodly parents who care not for their own souls, or the souls of their children.—These are never instructed to love God, nor are they restrained from the free indulgence of their corrupt propensities. O, how is the christian's heart pained to hear the curses, and see the wicked conduct of children in their early wayward career! But so it is, thousands of such scenes are witnessed around us. Thousands of children in a christian land are growing up in profanity and crime, without any to teach them the right way of the Lord. Let us ask you again to gather in the children of ungodly parents, and all that are in your vicinity, and instruct them in the ways of virtue and religion.

Let us ask our juvenile readers also to engage in the study of the Bible. Come, and learn of him who was once cradled in a manger, and who is now the friend of children. The Bible is full of interest. You can find more there that will be of service to you than elsewhere. Let us urge you to place yourselves under the instruction of teachers who are anxious to tell you of Jesus Christ and his love, and of the reward he will give to children who love him.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible.

By reference to another column it will be seen that Mr. A. H. Burdick, of this office, is Agent for the above work in this village. From the partial examination we have given to this work, we feel satisfied that it will be a valuable acquisition to any one who may purchase it. It is highly recommended by most of the Religious journals, of almost every denomination. Any thing that is calculated to give a correct knowledge of the sacred scriptures is of great value. We are of opinion that this work is calculated to do much good in this way.

For the Register.

An Exposition of the latter part of the Seventh of Romans.

The design of our remarks, at this time, will be to ascertain the meaning of the 14th verse; for if this be rightly interpreted it will clearly show the sense of the remaining part of the chapter, because they are essentially connected together, and refer to the same person.

The language of the verse referred to is as follows: "For we know that the law is spiritual: but I am carnal sold under sin." There is no difference of opinion in regard to the first part of this passage, for all know, who have received the Bible as their guide, that the Law is spiritual, that is, it has respect to the heart, as well as to the external conduct, and requires of us spiritual worship; but it is said in the latter part of the verse, "I AM CARNAL SOLD UNDER SIN." Now the great point in question is, how are we to understand the Apostle in this place? Does he, in this language, represent his own christian experience, as it then was, and describe his state as an holy Apostle? We think not, and shall now proceed to show that such a sense of the passage cannot be sustained by enlightened criticism, or sound argument.

It is evidently the design of the Apostle, in the whole chapter under consideration, to represent the inefficiency of the law, as a means of justification or sanctification, and in order to do it more effectually, and to heighten the picture, he employs a figure of speech, frequently used in his writings, by which he more forcibly describes, either his own condition while under guilt and condemnation, or the state of an awakened Jew, groaning and struggling while in bondage to the law, not having yet received the glorious liberty of the gospel. It is evident, therefore, that the representations here made, cannot, in any consistent sense, be the standard of christian experience or gospel holiness.

This view of the subject has been taken by the ablest Commentaries and Theologians of ancient and modern date, among these are some of the most learned of the Calvinistic school, such as Dr. Macknight, and more recently, Professor Stuart, of Andover Theological Seminary, who, in his Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, has, by strong arguments and conclusive reasoning, disproved the allegation that the Apostle, in the seventh chapter, is speaking of his own state as a christian.

But before we introduce quotations from these writers, I wish to show that the terms made use of by the Apostle, can never, in any just sense, be applied to Christian experience, or Apostolical holiness. He says,—"I AM CARNAL SOLD UNDER SIN." It would be sufficient to prove the position here taken, were the word CARNAL only used, but when it is associated with the phrase, "sold under sin," we are bound to consider the language as descriptive of an unregenerated state.

It is assumed, however, by the "Village Pastor," in his third Sermon published in the Register, that the verse which forms the subject of this communication, together with the remaining parts of the chapter, are a representation of christian character and gospel privileges; but is such a construction of this important portion of scripture, consonant with other portions of the Bible? Will he point out to me any place in the Gospel where it is said the CHILDREN OF GOD are "sold under sin"? That is, as the phrase means, wholly given up to it—completely under its person and control. On the contrary, it is plainly declared by the Apostle, in the preceding chapter, when speaking of the privileges of the people of God, "SIN SHALL NOT HAVE DOMINION OVER YOU," and again, "But now BEING MADE FREE FROM SIN and become servants to God, ye have your FRUIT UNTO HOLINESS and the end everlasting life." We will now introduce some extracts from other writers on this subject, which, while they please and edify, will, no doubt, greatly strengthen and fortify the position we have taken.

The first quotation which we will give, is taken from Mr. Fletcher, whose work on Christian Perfection ought to be read and deeply studied by every Christian. He says, "St. Paul no more professes himself actually a carnal man in Rom. vii. 14, than he professes himself actually a liar in Rom. iii. 7, where he says, "But if the truth of God has more abounded through my lie, why am I judged as a sinner?" He no more professes himself a man ACTUALLY SOLD UNDER SIN, than St. James and his fellow believers profess themselves a generation of vipers, and actual cursers of men, when the one wrote and the other read, "The tongue can no man tame: it is full of deadly poison; therewith curse we men." The Apostle says of himself, what he might have said of any other man, or of all mankind, "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as a sounding brass." Thrice in three verses he speaks of HIS NOT HAVING CHARITY: and suppose he had done it three hundred times, this would no more have proved that he was really UNCHARITABLE, than his saying, Rom. vii. 14, "I am sold under sin," proves that he "served the law of sin with his body," as a slave is forced to serve the master who bought him."

Dr. Macknight says, in his comment on the phrase, I am carnal, "The word is used 1 Cor. iii. 1, to denote such a state of imperfection in knowledge and goodness, as persons may be in who are newly converted. But in most other passages, it signifies the highest state of alienation from God, Rom. viii. 5—8, and the being carnal is said, Eph. ii. 3, to consist "in fulfilling the desires of the flesh." That the Apostle used the word CARNAL in the worst sense here, is evident from his adding, "being sold under sin."

His comment on the next clause of the verse is as follows:—"'BEING SOLD UNDER SIN.'—That is, sold as a slave to remain under the dominion of sin, and be obliged to do whatever evil actions sinful inclination prompts to. In this sense the phrase is used in scripture, Judges, iii. 8, "He sold them into the hand of the king of Mesopotamia, and the children of Israel served," &c. 1 Kings, xxi. 25, "There was none like unto Ahab, which did sell himself to work wickedness." Now we ask, in view of all that has been said, is it rational to conclude, that such a slavish state of sin and misery, as is here spoken of, did actually belong to the Apostle in his most eminent state as a Christian? We did intend to make some further extracts from other authors, but for fear of making this communication too long, we will omit them for the present.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, and the leave of Divine Providence, we shall, in our next, make some remarks on other portions of the same chapter. In the mean time, let us pray that God may direct us in all our deliberations, by his Holy Spirit.

L. K. REDINGTON.

Cuyler, April 8th, 1841.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP COLUMBIA.

From the Boston Atlas.

The steam ship Columbia, Capt. Jenkins, arrived at the wharf last evening at about seven o'clock.—The Columbia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and consequently bringing fifteen days later intelligence from Europe. Her intelligence does not appear to be of much importance. Parliament was still in session, but had done nothing of moment. On account of the pacific news carried out by the steam ship Britannia and the packet ship Virginia, and the paupercity of business in Manchester, Cotton had fallen one eighth of a penny.

The money market was heavy. Flour was dull, at lower rates. The Jews Declaration bill had passed in the House of Commons, and a committee had been appointed at the instance of Mr. Parkington, to inquire into the state of Newfoundland. Mr. Parkinton's account describes the Assembly as the most disorderly and corrupt of all legislative bodies.

It is in its negative character that the fresh intelligence from the United States is most remarkable and most satisfactory: no new symptom of hostility has appeared; the hostile tone of the Legislature and the press is not supported; a very summary termination to the negotiations, which it was said the British Minister had been instructed to make, has not been made; Mr. M'Leod is not to be tried at Lockport, the scene of the first outrages upon him; and a rumor obtains, that when his trial comes on, the plea that England is answerable for the act with which he is charged will not be resisted. At an interchange of courtesies with the diplomatic body in Washington, the New President expressed a confident hope that friendly relations with the European Powers, whom those gentlemen presented, will not be broken for ages.

Upon the whole, the aspect of affairs is strongly inclined towards a more peaceful and speedy conclusion of the immediate dispute than at first appeared possible. Brother Jonathan's excitable temper has subsided to a calm; and his vigorous understanding, backed by a sense of his own interests, and probably by a more generous sense of the sin-dislike to war, on its own account which this country has evinced, will help a right settlement of the matter. Mr. M'Leod seems safe; and a cloud of bloodshed, bankruptcy, and ruin, which hung over the inhabitants of both countries passed by without a storm.

The incidents of Court history are not very striking.—The Queen and Prince Albert appeared a good deal in public.

The Great Western did not leave Bristol on the 3d, but was advertised to leave on the 8th. The detention, it is said, was caused by want of passengers.

THE STEAM SHIP PRESIDENT.—The Steam Ship President had not arrived when the Columbia left.—Great anxiety was felt on account of her non-appearance. The Liverpool Mercury says:—"This steam ship, which seems destined every trip she makes, to painfully keep alive public anxiety respecting her safety has not yet made her appearance. The New-York packet ship Virginian, which sailed on the 14th ult., three days after the President, arrived yesterday. The steamer has on board important dispatches from our minister at Washington, and her arrival must be anxiously looked for by the Government as it is by the public.

The appointment of a successor to Admiral Elliot in the Indian command, has given rise to a continued succession of reports and contradictions. The last announcement, is that Sir William Parker has possibly been appointed. If the next intelligence from China be favorable, it is said Sir William will go in the Cornwallis, 72; but otherwise he will proceed by the overland route to India on the 1st of May.

Letters from Beyrout to the 26th February, state that the rebuilding of the city was proceeding with activity. The South of Syria was still unsettled, and the plague was raging in Acre and the vicinity. A party of English sappers and miners still remained at Beyrout.

The Turkish Albanian troops had been recalled from Syria; and Government threatened to punish the perpetrators of outrages committed near Beyrout.

Advices have been received from Alexandria to the 7th instant. Both the Pasha and Commodore Napier had left that city; the Pasha for Cairo, to visit Ibrahim Pasha, and the Commodore for Marmorica.

France.

The French papers state that the Prince de Joinville had been appointed to command the naval station at Newfoundland.

There has been a revolutionary movement in Marseilles The police had been for some time aware of a conspiracy, the object of which was to be to fire the fort. At length they learned that the conspirators had planned some decisive movement, in order to which they were to rendezvous at a wine shop in the town. The police repaired to the place and occupied the road through which the rioters would be likely to pass.

About 11 oclock at night on the 23d, the conspirators began to assemble at the wine shop, arriving in groups of five or six, to the number of 250 or 300. The police were about to surround them; when they were observed, and a gensdarme was fired at. The fire was returned. The conspirators of the house were alarmed, and before the military had arrived they dispersed and fled.

Another Insult of the American Flag by a British Man-of-War.—Capt. Wyse, of the Leonidas, at this port, from Rio de Janeiro, states, that on the 16th of March, in lat. 9 30 S, long. 35 47 W. he was fired into, and brought too, by the British sloop of war Rose; the boat sent on board, the papers demanded and examined, under the plea of supposing that she was a slaver. After detaining him for sometime she was allowed to proceed.—*Baltimore American.*

News of the Day.

The Brooklyn Murder.—Our readers will remember the murder of young Phelps, some months back, for which three boys, Nesbitt, alias Butcher Bill Cook, and another boy, were arrested. The prisoners were arraigned last week before the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer, and pleaded not guilty. The District Attorney not being prepared to proceed with the trial of the prisoners at the present term, they were remanded, and a special Court will be held for the purpose. Young Cook, it is stated, will be admitted as State's evidence, in order to furnish sufficient testimony to convict the others, of whom Nesbitt is about 16, and the others much younger.—*N. Y. American.*

Return of Curry.—This man, who obtained some $2,500 from the Bank of Ithaca by means of forgery, and who has been the subject of much correspondence between Governor Seward and Governor Gilmer of Virginia, passed through town to-day, loaded with irons, on his way to Ithaca. He was in custody of Mr. John D. Dix, of that place, who was deputed by Governor Seward to obtain him from the acting Governor of Virginia, who has surrendered him without restriction of any kind. The prisoner is a fine, gay, bold faced villian, apparently accustomed to his calling, with black eyes and a profusion of whiskers.

Some $2,000 have been recovered in money and effects, which will leave the loss but trifling.—*Buffalo Commercial Adv.*

Charge of Piracy.—The brig Malek Adhel arrived at the port yesterday from Rio de Janiero, in charge of Lieutenant Ogden of the U. S. Navy. Nine of her crew, viz—the 1st and 2d mates, 6 sailors and a Portuguese boy were sent home in her on a charge of piracy. They were yesterday evening taken before the U. S. Circuit Court and after some preliminary forms were committed for trial by Chief Justice Taney. Z. Collins Lee, Esq. is engaged as counsel for the accused.—*Baltimore American.*

The Whale Fishery.—The Nantucket Inquirer of the 10th inst. gives the following importation of the sperm and whale oil, into the several ports of the United States, during the month of March last, viz: 15,815 bbls. or 498,172 gallons sperm, and 36,850 bbls. or 1,116,775 gallons whale oil.

Cast Iron Nails.—The Miners' (Pa.) Journal says that the experiment tried in their immediate neighborhood of laying Cast Anthracite Iron Rails, instead of wood faced with iron, has proved completely successful. They have sustained none of the injury which was apprehended from the frost. The Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company have ordered a great quantity of these rails which are offered at $10 to $50 a ton.

Wreck.—Came ashore, on Saturday 17th, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at Montock, 5 miles west of the Point, south side, ship Forrester, Chas. B. Ray, of New Bedford, with a cargo of sperm oil (1500 bbls.) All hands saved—vessel gone to pieces—a part of the cargo will be saved.—*Sagharbor Corrector.*

An aged Miss.—A Miss Mary Prince, aged 100 years and 1 month, lately died at Philadelphia, having attained that advanced age in a state of "single blessedness."

The officers of the United States Army now in this city paid their respects yesterday in a body to the President of the United States.—*National Intelligencer.*

A Curiosity.—A Correspondent writes us that the great number of murders and suicides which appeared in the papers during the last fall, induced him, in his usual newspaper reading, to keep a memorandum of them. He accordingly began on the first of January last; but cannot have been but a small portion of the whole number throughout the United States. From that date to the first of April, there have been 74 murders and 63 suicides. Of these, 19 came to sudden death by intemperance; 12 by taking laudanum, and other poisons; 7 by hanging themselvs; 7 by cutting their throats; 8 drowning, and 5 by shooting themselves.

Of the murders, 6 were in New-York, 6 in Ohio, 4 in Georgia, 4 in New Orleans, 2 in Virginia, 2 in Vermont, 2 in New Jersey, 2 in Kentucky, 1 in Arkansas.

Of suicide, 32 were in New-York 8 in Pennsylvania, 7 in Massachusetts, 6 in New Orleans, 2 in Connecticut, 1 in Maine, 1 in Kentucky, 1 in South Carolina, 1 in Wisconsin, 1 in Rhode Island, 3 in Virginia.

Lake Michigan—Low water.—At no period since the spring of 1836, has the water in Lake Michigan been so low as at the present time. The past winter has been excessively dry, with a clear sky a greater portion of the time—in fact, there has been no rain in this region since November last. This, doubtless, has had some influence, though the lake appears to have been declining from other causes for the last two years. The weather is now quite warm. So says the last Milwaukie Advertiser.

Power of Conscience.—Mr. David Silliman of Weston, lately received by Mail a letter without name or date, with $30 enclosed. The writer requested Mr. Silliman to divide this sum among the heirs of David Silliman, who died more than 30 years since.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

One of the workmen attached to the Baltimore Shot Tower, while passing through Howard's Park, at an early hour Thursday morning, heard a flock of wild geese passing over him, and looking up saw something white descending towards the ground.—He took off his hat containing his handkerchief, and was thus enabled to catch unbroken a large goose egg, which had been sent down by one of the ærial party referred to.—*Baltimore American.*

Hot *water* to lobsters is like *brandy* to to dram-drinkers; it has a tendency to shorten life, by turning their features *red.*

Funny Reference.—A petition was presented to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on the 10th inst., asking that a tax might be imposed upon bachelors over the age of thirty years. The document was referred to the *Committee on Domestic Manufactures.*

For the Rocky Mountains.—The steamer Trapper, belonging to the American Fur Company, left St. Louis on the 7th inst. for the Yellow Stone River. On board were a large number of hunters, all of whom appeared in the highest spirits and the deck was strewed with their paraphernalia. She will be absent about four months.

Sugar.—By a document concerning the cultivation of sugar, transmitted by the Legislature of Louisiana, to Congress, it appears that there are 525 sugar estates in that State, employing 40,000 hands and 10,000 horses, and that the average crop is equal to 70,000 hhds. of 1000 lbs., or 70,000,000 lbs. sugar, and 350,000 gallons molasses; the average value of sugar is six cents per lb. and molasses 20 cents per gallon.

Shipwreck.—The Charleston Courier says the steamer Anson arrived at Georgetown on Wednesday last having in tow the Spanish brig Idefonsa, mentioned in our paper yesterday as being off Pawley's island in distress. The I. was from Havana, with a cargo of sugar and coffee to Hamburgh; she had three feet water in her hold, and was about being abandoned when fallen in with by the Anson.

Rates of Interest.—The following are the rates of interest in the States and Territories of the Union, together with the punishment of usury. It is a valuable statement, and should be preserved.

Maine, 6 per cent—forfeit of the debt or claim.

New Hampshire, 6 per cent—forfeit of three times the amount unlawfully taken.

Vermont, 6 per cent—recovery in action with costs.

Massachusetts, 6 per cent—forfeit of three-fold the usury.

Rhode Island, 6 per cent—forfeit of the money and interest on the debt.

Connecticut, 6 per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

New York, 7 per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

New Jersey, 6 per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

Pennsylvania, 6 per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

Delaware, 6 per cent—on tobacco contracts 8 per cent. Usurious contracts void.

Virginia, 6 per cent—forfeit double the usury taken.

North Carolina, 6 per cent—contracts for usury void—forfeit double the usury.

South Carolina, 7 per cent—forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs to debtor.

Georgia, 8 per cent—forfeit of three times the usury and contract void.

Alabama, 8 per cent—forfeit of interest and usury.

Mississippi, 8 per cent—by contract as high as 10—usury recoverable in action of debt.

Louisiana, 5 per cent—bank interest 6—conventional as high as 10—beyond, contract void.

Tennessee, 6 per cent—usurious contracts void.

Kentucky, 6 per cent—usury may be recovered with costs.

Ohio, 6 per cent—usurious contracts void.

Indiana, 6 per cent—on written agreement may go as high as 10—penalty of usury, a fine of double the excess.

Illinois, 6 per cent—three-fold amount of the whole interest.

Missouri, 6 per cent—by agreement, as high as 10—of beyond, forfeit of the whole interest due, and of the usury taken.

Michigan, 7 per cent—forfeit of the usury taken, and the fourth the debt.

Arkansas, 6 per cent—by agreement, any rate not higher than 10. Amount of usury recoverable, but contracts void.

Florida, 8 per cent—forfeit of interest and excess in case of usury.

Wiskonsan, 7 per cent—by agreement not over 12—forfeit treble the excess.

On debts and judgments in favor of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per cent a year.

Death of a Philanthropist.—The Portsmouth Gazette records the death in that town, on Friday evening, of William Ladd, well known throughout this country and in Europe, for his noble and persevering exertions for many years past, to extend the principles of peace. Indeed he has always been active in every good work, which would tend to elevate the character of man, and promote concord, morality and piety among the great human family. But few men during the present century have been more indefatigable in their labors to promote the happiness of mankind—and his death makes a void, which will not be easily filled. Mr. Ladd followed the occupation of a mariner for many years, and always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of seamen. His life was an eventful one—and his biography, if well written, will constitute one of the most interesting and useful books of the age.

The death of this good man was sudden—and caused by a disease of the heart.—On the evening previous to his death, he took part in the temperance meeting at the Marlboro' Chapel, in this city, and appeared in excellent health. So true is it that "in the midst of life we are in death."—*Bost. Journal.*

The Parliament of the United Province of Canada is summoned for the despatch of business, to meet on the 26th of May.

PRODUCT OF BREAD STUFFS IN THE UNITED STATES.

We have received the returns of the Agricultural Products of the United States compiled from the returns of the Marshals for taking the census, in June last, with the exception of two states and two territories. The aggregate is astonishingly large, and will be viewed with gratification. It will be seen that Michigan takes a front rank among the producing states, and distances most of them, when our population is considered.

In this article, we give only the immense amount of *bread stuffs* produced, reserving the other important articles for a future number:

	Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of oth'r grain.
Maine,	848,166	2,630,906
New Hampshire,	442,954	3,084,854
Vermont,	642,963	4,051,818
Massachusetts,	158,923	3,604,082
Rhode Island,	3,088	697,408
Connecticut,	86,980	3,995,175
New York,	11,853,907	39,540,501
New Jersey,	774,023	9,922,044
Pennsylvania,	13,029,756	40,198,521
Delaware,	215,165	3,086,705
Maryland,	3,511,443	12,772,280
Virginia,	10,066,809	50,054,336
South Carolina,	705,925	16,236,512
Georgia,	1,732,956	18,703,310
Ohio,	16,214,260	48,797,112
Tennessee,	4,547,372	49,545,443
Louisiana,	105	6,662,398
Alabama,	746,106	16,146,577
Mississippi,	196,476	13,669,940
Missouri,	906,077	13,840,190
Indiana,	4,154,256	34,036,545
Illinois,	2,740,380	28,351,932
Michigan,	2,189,263	6,152,273
Arkansas,	112,200	4,084,712
Iowa Territory,	157,747	1,559,230
Dist. Columbia,	12,147	60,717
Bushels,	66,089,947	419,776,871

	Bushels of Potatoes.	Population.
Maine,	10,392,380	501,796
New Hampshire,	6,231,901	284,481
Vermont,	8,206 784	291,818
Massachusetts,	5,385,662	737,786
Rhode Island,	904,773	108,836
Connecticut,	3,411,227	310,831
New York,	30,058,000	2,432,835
New Jersey,	2,074,118	373,271
Pensylvania,	8,626,925	1,850,000
Delaware,	200,712	78,120
Maryland,	1,058,919	467,567
Virginia,	2,873,447	1,239,227
South Carolina,	2,697,713	594,439
Georgia,	1,184,386	
Ohio,	5,600,589	1,515,695
Tennessee,	2,374,031	/
Louisiana,	845,335	683,314
Alabama,	1,500,700	
Mississippi	1,538,628	384,000
Missouri,	681,192	327,781
Indiana,	1,548,190	683,314
Illinois,	1,956,887	357,447
Michigan,	2,051,339	211,705
Arkansas,	290,887	95,612
Iowa Territory,	234,063	
Dist. Columbia,	12,035	43,712
Bushels,	102,459,926	

There are no returns from North Carolina, Kentucky, Florida and Wisconsin.—When we receive them we shall give them. It will also be observed, that in several States the population is not given, as the returns at Washington were supposed to be so incorrect, that they were sent back to the Marshals for revision.

RECAPITULATION.

Bushels of wheat,	66,089,947
Other grain,	419,776,871
Potatoes,	102,459,926
Bushels,	588,326,744

☞ Over 38 bushels of bread-stuffs for every inhabitant in the United States. Of the various kinds of grain, we find the following:

Wheat,	66,089,947	bushels.
Corn,	297,562,240	"
Rye,	17,082,102	"
Buckwheat,	6,930,929	"
Barley,	3,840,937	"
Potatoes,	102,459,926	"
Oats,	94,461,363	"
For Kentucky, N. Carolina, Wiskonsan Ter., &c. say,	70,000,000	(of all kinds.)
	658,426,744	

During the long discussion in England on the subject of the Corn Laws, the necessary quantity of grain required to find an individual with bread, has been closely investigated, and it is estimated that the average consumption, including young and old, is about *five* bushels to a person, including all kinds of grain. Admitting this estimate to be correct, and putting the population of the United States at seventeen millions, we have a surplus of 33 bushels to an inhabitant. Perhaps one half of the corn, most of the wheat and buckwheat, and three-quarters of the rye is used for bread; and the remainder of the rye and a large part of the corn is manufactured into whiskey, or used in fattening pork. We deduct the barley for brewers, and the oats for stock, although in the western counties of England barley is used for bread, and in Scotland oatmeal is in general use, and we find the resources of the United States will stand as follows:

Wheat,	66,089,947
Buckwheat,	6,930,929
Potatoes,	102,499,926
Corn,	148,000,000
Rye,	12,500,000
For Ken. N. Car. Wiskonsan Ter., &c. say,	30,000,000
Bushels,	366,020,802

Over 22 bushels to an inhabitant.

In viewing the amount of bread-stuffs raised, the farmer can draw his own conclusions, by the foregoing, as the probability of a rise of prices, or conjecture as to a still further decline. Unless there is a great demand for it abroad, we fear the latter. At present, we see nothing to encourage more than a usual exportation.

In making a calculation, it must be recollected that there are about 4,000,000 of people in the West Indies and South America, who now receive their flour from us, and have for many years. Our exports to those countries, amount to near 800,000 barrels annually, and the cotton manufactures of our country consume 100,000 barrels for starch, &c. The past year a new trade has been carried on with the Canadas.

We have taken pains to ascertain the amount as near as we can, as the Western Trade with the British Provinces has commenced within a year or two past.

4000 bbls from Detroit, equal to 20,000 bush.		
Bushels of wheat from St. Joseph,	45,000	"
70,995 barrels from Cleveland equal to	351,974	"
Bushels of wheat from Cleveland,	896,550	"
From Grand River, Ohio,	11,000	"
40,000 barrels of flour from Rochester, N. Y.	200,000	"
No returns from Buffalo and other ports on the Lake,		
	4,527,425	"

Most of this went to England, as after it once got into the Provinces it passed for Colonial wheat, and entered the ports of Great Britain free of duty.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—Loss of the Brig Opulence, of New York.—Captain Chamberlain, of the schooner Francis, arrived this morning from Pensacola, makes the following report:—

On the 6th inst., lat. 34 30, lon. 73 50, fell in with the upper deck of the brig Opulence; took from Capt. Hawkins, John B. Norton, mate, and A. C. Peters, second mate. When they got on board they were unable to stand. They had been on the wreck three days.

The Opulence sailed from New York on the 28th of March, bound for Apalachicola, and on the 3d inst. was struck by a squall which threw her upon her beam ends; every thing was let go immediately, but she filled and went down in a few moments. As she was sinking, a sea washed off the upper part of the cabin deck, which Capt. Hawkins and the mates succeeded in reaching; the crew, consisting of four men and a cook, and a passenger, was lost.

On the 4th Capt. Hawkins and his companions saw a barque standing South, within three miles of them, but although they had a signal of distress flying, the barque passed on. The sea was at this time washing over them. In the afternoon a schooner passed in the like manner. They were washed from their frail support several times, but succeeded in regaining it, although many sharks were swimming around them. On the 5th no vessel passed in sight, but on the 6th they were observed and rescued by Capt. Chamberlain, to whom they render grateful thanks, not only for saving their lives but for his subsequent kindness and attention.

While floating on the wrecked fragment, they had nothing to subsist on but the flesh of a dog, which got upon it with them, and which they killed. They lost every thing but the clothes they had on when the brig went down.

The following are the names of those on board at the time of the disaster; Mr. G. H. Miller, passenger; Capt. Hawkins; first mate, John B. Norton; second mate, A. C. Peters; P. Hawkins, of New York; H. Thomson, of do.; Isaac Hicks, of do.; Peter, of Manilla, all seamen, and Robert Truxton, steward, of New York.

Atrocious Act.—An act of a singular and diabolical character was perpetrated in Cambridge Port, last week. A young man named Mortimer Tappan, about twenty years old, has been paying his addresses to a young lady by the name of Nancy Felton, the daughter of a poor but a respectable mechanic of Cambridge. The parents of young Tappan, it is said, objected to the match.

On Fast evening, Tappan called on Miss Felton, and invited her to take a walk. During the walk, he observed that he had some excellent figs, and offered her one—which she took and commenced eating. She soon noticed that it tasted very peculiarly, and remarked so to Tappan, who replied that the fruit was a new and a very fine kind. She ate about half of the fig, the other half she preserved. During the walk she began to feel ill, and on her return home, was taken violently sick. A physician was sent for, who, from the symptoms manifested, declared that she had been poisoned. The half of the fig was produced, and on examination, it was found to contain a large quantity of Spanish flies.

On Friday the young lady continued dangerously ill, and on Saturday morning a warrant was issued for the arrest of Tappan. On examination he was bound over in the sum of $500, for his appearance at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas in Middlesex county. We understand that the young lady is still very ill.—*Bay State Democrat.*

Distressing Casualty.—We learn from the Saco Democrat, that Miss Sarah Hooper of Biddeford, was killed a few days since, by the accidental discharge of a musket in the hands of her brother, a boy of 10 years of age, while at play. The piece was loaded with slugs, which passed through the neck, nearly severing it, and lodged in the abdomen. She expired instantly, uttering but a single groan. Another warning against the practice of keeping loaded fire-arms in houses or shops, as well as against their careless use by children or adults.

Pocket Picking.—A gentleman of this city had his pocket picked at the depot of the Boston rail road, of a copy of the *New Testament*, which from its size and form, was probably mistaken for a pocket book. The gentleman is reconciled to his loss in the hope that the thief may be benefitted by the book of which he has obtained possession in such an unexpected manner.—*Providence Journal.*

Romanism and Temperance.—It is stated in the Lutheran Observer that Mr. Reed, the gentleman who had been appointed to deliver the address on the day of the celebration of the Temperance societies in Baltimore, and had accepted the appointment, declined the execution of the task assigned him, because he was unwilling to participate in any proceedings where a religious ministry which he did not recognize was to be employed. Mr. R. is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and the chaplains for the day were two Protestant ministers.

It is said that Gen. Harrison's expenditures connected with his removal to Washington, and a month's occupation of the Executive mansion, were enormous; so much so as to leave his family in a very embarrassed condition. It is to be hoped that Congress will grant them at least his salary to the end of the first year of his term.

Henry D. Gale, of this city, American Consul to Velasco, Texas, was drowned on the passage out.

Officer Bowyer has returned from his pursuit after the Hon. forger, Charles F. Mitchell, without being able to find him. He has probably gone to Europe.

The recent charter election in Albany has resulted in the choice of a Whig Mayer; 14 out of 22 members of the Common Council, and 5 of the 8 city Supervisors are also Whigs.

It cannot be too generally known, that an effectual mode of quickly extinguishing fire in a chimney, is to throw a pound of sulphur, or a few pounds of salt, on the fire in the grate, and to hang a wet blanket in front, so as to prevent any air passing up; the doors and windows should be closed. Both sulphur and salt, when burning, give out a gas which extinguishes fire.

One of the fruits of the revival in Hartford, Ct., is apparent in the discontinuance of the sale of ardent spirits in some of the few houses in that city in which strong drink has been sold. In one instance, a profitable firm engaged in the business has been dissolved for conscience' sake.

At the charter election in Penn Yan, on the 5th inst., the Temperance ticket, composed of both parties, succeeded. The question was, "license or no license," and the majority for the no license ticket was seventy-five.

A wolf was taken a few weeks since, on the Kennebec, of a grizzly gray color, which measured from his nose to the tip of his tail, 6 feet 4 inches. The Maine Cultivator says: "Such an animal must have been a frightful acquaintance to meet in the woods alone."

Grain to the amount of 25,000,000 bushels, is annually converted into intoxicating drink, in the United States. It would be infinitely better if it were cast into the sea. The amount of money thus lost is $40,000,000.

A man named Thomas T. Rowe has been mulcted in $1000 damages, at the suit of Rachael Schemerhorn, of Lockport, for the crime of seduction.

An Oxford, (English,) paper says: "During the present assizes, Mr. Justice Coleridge remarked, "that no single case had ever been brought before him of prisoners charged with the commission of offenses, but what the love of liquor had to do with it one way or the other."

Active exertions are making for the relief of the widow of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, killed by a mob at Alton, Ill. in Nov. 1837. She is now in Cincinnati, in very destitute circumstances.

Of the six deceased Presidents, four have died on the 4th of the month: Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe, on the 4th of July, and Harrison on the 4th of April.

In Monroe co., N. Y., the stump and roots of an old oak were recently sold for boat knees for $50; the body made 4,840 staves, worth $39; four logs sold for $10, and the top limbs made seven cords of wood. The whole tree sold on the ground for over $100.

The Ruling Passion.—Two of the clergymen of Philadelphia, stated in their respective churches during sermon, on the 11th inst., that recently in Southwark, a poor woman lost her child; her kind neighbors procured a decent coffin and shroud, and had the child prepared for interment; they had no sooner left the house, than the mother removed the child from the coffin, disrobed it of the shroud, and then went out and pawned both articles for *rum!*

Foxes.—We hear it stated that there have been more than $10,000 worth of Foxes caught in this and the neighboring counties the past winter. They have been unusually plenty. We saw the skin of one, which was caught near the State House in this town which was purchased by one of the fur dealers for $25. It was black and very large.—*Augusta (Kennebec) Journal.*

The Governor of New Jersey has issued his Proclamation recommending the 14th of May to be observed in that State as a day of fasting and prayer, in consequence of the stroke of Providence that has removed the late venerable President of the United States.

The time honored "bell of Independence" which hangs in the State House at Philadelphia, was tolled on the news of Gen. Harrison's death, for the first time since the death of Gen. Washington.

The Torch-light Procession.—This novel and most imposing part of the obsequies in honor of the late President, took place on Saturday evening. It was arranged under the auspices and direction of the Firemen of Albany—ever ready at the call of duty or patriotism. The procession was composed of the members of the different Companies, in their firemen's dress, accompanied by a full band of music, and bearing the funeral Urn, covered with its pall—the whole illuminated by the light of upwards of 600 torches. It passed through the principal streets of the city, between 8 and 10 o'clock. The night was still and very dark; and the effect produced by the long array of mourners at that unusual hour—the funeral emblems—the solemn music—and the strong red glare of the torches, revealing from the gloom, and lighting up with picturesque effect the houses and crowds of spectators which thronged the windows as they passed, left an impression which will not soon be effaced from the memory of those who beheld the scene.—*Alb. Eve. Journal:*

The Religious Character of Gen. Harrison.—We learn that in the course of a sermon delivered on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Brainard, of this city, he stated that about two years ago, a friend of his, who was preaching in the broad valley of the West, requested those present who desired to receive the prayers of the congregation, to stand up. Gen. William Henry Harrison, our late Chief Magistrate, was the first to respond to the call, and from that time commenced his religious career.—*Phila. Courier.*

A lady arrived in this city a few days since from Cincinnati, who for many years was a member of the deceased President's Bible Class. He remained for a long series of years, a devoted teacher in the Episcopal church, and this duty he did not abandon until up to the time when he left Cincinnati.—*Phil. N. Amer.*

In the night of the Thursday before Gen. Harrison's death, he repeated the following verses from Isaiah, to one of his relations at his side, remarking that it had made an impression on him, which he had never been able to efface, nor fully to comprehend:

Isaiah xxi. chap. 11 and 12 verses.

"He calleth to me out of Seir, Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night?

The watchman said, the morning cometh, and also the night: if ye will inquire, inquire ye: return, come."—*Madisonian.*

It is said, that on the Sabbath after his Inauguration, many of his political friends called to pay their respects to him, as usual. He said to his family that he disliked this exceedingly, and that "Sunday visiting must be broken up." The next Sunday, some of the foreign ministers called, and he was denied to them. The same evening some of his political friends came in. He could not disguise his annoyance at their general discourse, and very soon made an apology for taking leave of them, saying,—"Gentlemen, I shall be most happy to see you at all times, *except on Sunday.*"

His Love of the Bible.—The following interesting incident which occured at Pittsburgh, while Gen. Harrison was on his way to Washington, is a beautiful illustration of the constancy with which he recognized his duties as an accountable being. It is furnished by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer:

"At the hotel where Gen. Harrison was lodged, a child, in which he manifested a very strong interest was ill, and a well known medical gentleman of Pittsburgh was brought, about 9 o'clock in the evening, to see the little patient. The visit concluded—Dr. —— was notified that General Harrison had desired to be informed of the condition of the little sufferer, and would be anxious to hear his report. Proceeding to the General's chamber, Dr. —— found him deeply occupied with the Bible—so intent upon the page before him, that it was not until accosted, he withdrew his eye from the sacred volume. Begging pardon for the seeming discourtesy, the consequence of a moments abstraction, he listened to the report of his little friend's case; that stated, Dr. —— was about to withdraw, but Gen. Harrison invited him to take a chair, and to the Doctor's expression of surprise that he should be occupied reading, when he must need repose, after the fatigues and annoyances of an entire day devoted to receiving and shaking hands with crowds, that seemed to increase as he met them, he replied—"It has grown to be a fixed habit with me now, to read a portion of the Scriptures every night. I am never so late retiring, or so weary, as to intermit that practice. It has been my habit for twenty years—at *first as a matter of duty, but it has now become a pleasure.* I read the Bible every night."

President Tyler holds open doors at his lodging at Brown's Hotel, every day, between 10 and 12 o'clock, and crowds of visitors every day repair there to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate. Without knowing him personally, I have frequently seen him in the Senate and in the public throng. In appearance, he is apparently from fifty-five to sixty years of age—standing up full six feet in height—with a prominent Roman nose and marked countenance—but of mild and benevolent aspect—of courteous and dignified manners—accustomed to the respect of those around him, and evidently an accomplished gentleman. In short, he appears in all respects well calculated to preserve the dignity of his station.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

Fire at North Bend.—Great uneasiness was caused in this city by a report that Gen. Harrison's dwelling house, at North Bend, had been destroyed by fire. Direct information, however, arrived and quieted all apprehensions. The building was on fire, but only the upper story of the west wing sustained any material damage. The roof and this were destroyed, but without, we understand, the loss of any furniture or seriously inconveniencing the afflicted family.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

A Singular Law Suit.—A singular and painful litigation has recently been in progress at Boston. The suit was in replevin—brought by a mother to obtain possession of a watch and portrait formerly belonging to her dead son. The defendant was a young lady to whom the son was betrothed, and it was clearly proved that the watch and picture had been given to her by the deceased just before embarking for the voyage on which he was lost. The verdict was in favor of the betrothed; but one hardly knows whether the most to rejoice with her, or grieve with the mother at the issue of a contest for the sad memorials so highly prized and so eagerly desired by them both.

Texas.—Information has been received from San Antonio, that the Mexicans, 8000 strong, with 20 pieces of artillery, under the command of Arista, are making preparations for a campaign, under pretence of chastising the Indians, but which it is intended, it is said, for the invasion and subjugation of Texas. This statement received but little credit.

Important Seizure.—About three months since, information was received by High Constable Blaney, of this city, that a large quantity of machinery, combining the whole of the apparatus for carrying on coining on a most extensive scale, had been made in France, and had been shipped for this country. Assisted by Peter B. Walker, of the New York Police, Blaney ascertained that the articles in question had arrived in New York, and had been conveyed to the northern section of this state. A few days back, Blaney and Walker proceeded to Tioga county, in this state, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in seizing the whole of the apparatus. Dies of the most finished workmanship for coining dollars, half dollars, quarters, eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles were discovered. Crucibles, files, a large quantity of metal in sheets, ready for working, and all the necessary articles for coining, were seized and brought down to this city.—*Phila. Stand.*

War in the west.—The Little Rock [Ark.] Gazette of the 24th states, on the authority of a Gentleman from the Indian territory, that war had commenced between the Choctaw and Kickapoo Indians. It is stated that the Kickapoos have for a number of years, been encroaching on the Choctaw lands, and had been frequently requested to desist, to which they paid no attention. A few weeks since, the Choctaw council deemed it expedient to pass a law commanding them to leave their territory, which the Kickapoos refused to do, but assembled their tribe, numbering twelve hundred warriors, determined to resist the execution of the Choctaw law. They have, in addition to this, sent the war hatchet to the numerous wild and savage tribes who inhabit the extensive tract of country lying between the Choctaw line and the Rocky Mountains.

It is also said, that all the traders who had been residing among the Indians, were busily engaged in removing their goods to the vicinity of Fort Towson for protection.

Jail Breaking at Elyria.—The case of certain negroes who were arrested at Oberlin and taken to the jail at Elyria as fugitive slaves, has excited a good deal of notice. The jail was broken open during the night, and the negroes, with the other prisoners, made their escape. An article was published in the Cleaveland Advertiser, and extensively copied, charging the students and other people of Oberlin with having broken the jail in a mob. The Oberlinites have published a statement, in which they deny that they did any thing of the sort. We annex an extract from a letter from Oberlin, received by a person in this office. The writer says:

"There was not a person from Oberlin in Elyria that night. No person here even dreamed of breaking the jail, nor of rescuing the slaves in any illegal way. The jail was broken by the prisoners within, (white and colored,) and without the least assistance from without, so far as I know; certainly they had no assistance from here. The Executive Committee of the A. S. Society were together making arrangements to take out the slaves on a writ of *habeas corpus*, at the very hour they helped themselves out. We regret that they did break out, as they could have been taken out on such a writ. And this is all we ever thought of doing. Is it likely that if we had broken the laws, either by mobbing the kidnappers, or by breaking down the jail, we should not be arrested? We have prosecuted the kidnappers, the magistrate and constable, for their illegal proceedings; and there is no small stir about it.

"If we had broken the law in a single particular, would they not prosecute us? But no; we have not. The white prisoners (since arrested,) tell how the jail was broken; and insist that no help was obtained from without; that they all went off on foot when they escaped, and that there was not a person nor a carriage there. The law has not been broken in a single instance by any of our citizens in this whole affair."—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

DIED,

At Otisco, April 16, of consumption, ELIZA, wife of Philetus Clark, and daughter of Thomas Parent, aged 32.

In Preston on the 25th inst., Mr. ETHAN ROGERS Esq., in the 73d year of his age, after a distressing illness of about two weeks, which he bore with christian patience and resignation.

He has left a widow, and 8 children, and 17 Grandchildren, with a large circle of relations and friends to mourn his loss He removed from Conn. to Preston, about 35 years ago, where he lived beloved and respected, and died lamented by all that knew him. He made a profession of religion in early life, united with the people of God, maintained his profession by a well ordered life, and Godly conversation, died in the hope of a blessed immortallity beyond the grave. He was a worthy member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Preston, and his loss is deeply felt by all its members.

In Scott, on the 28th ult., ABAGAIL SMALL, aged 73 years. She bore her last illness with christian fortitude, and died in full hope of a glorious immortallity beyond the grave. She often expressed a wish to be gone, but was willing to wait the Lord's time. As her dissolution approached she felt more and more closely connected with the Savior. She spent much of the night previous to her death in prayer; and often exclaimed, "Come Lord Jesus come quickly," Both her life and her death presented the most striking evidence of the meliorating tendency of the christian religion.

LIST OF LETTERS.

A. Maxson, (you did not write what Stillman you wished the paper directed to Please write again.) C. C. Gray, P. M. (the money is not saleable.) H. Greeley, (you have our thanks.) S. E. Day, P. M., A. Maxson, (we have changed the direction according to the request of E. S. B.) Hiram Babcock, R. T. Greene, (we will do it,) A. D. Titsworth, (it is done) Thos. E. Babcock, (your 'commisson' from New-York has been sent to Alfred.) R. R. Lewis, (the work is done.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Samuel Justice, $2,25 vol. 1 and 2. Lucius Crandall $10, cr. John D. Titsworth, Abraham D. Titsworth, Phineas F. Randolph, Alexander Dunham, Randolph Dunham, each $2, vol. 2. Henry Olin, $1,06, vol. 2.

Notices.

NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of De Ruyter, friendly to the organization of a BAND OF MUSIC, will be held at the house of Wm. C. Gage, on THURSDAY, the 6th of May, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

By order of the meeting.

J. R. RIDER, Ch'n.

E. P. BLY, Sec'y.

De Ruyter, April 27, 1841.

NOTICE.

The S. D. B. Eastern Association are to meet on the fifth day before the fourth Sabbath in May next, at the S. D. B. Meeting-house in Salem, N. Jersey, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and an invitation is hereby given to the ministering brethren, and other brethren also, that can conveniently attend. I think it would add much to the meeting to have a number of our western and northern brethren to attend with us.

A. D. TITSWORTH, Cor. Sec.

Metuchen, April 18, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

200
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONSISTING OF
VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND.

BY ROBERT SEARS.

THE FIFTH EDITION of the first volume of the above work is issued from the press of ROBERT SEARS, 122 Nassau Street, New York.

It is a book of 400 large octavo pages, and is done up in the neatest typographical manner, bound in muslin, and lettered in a superior style; containing over 200 engravings of an interesting and beneficial character.

Those wishing to suscribe for the above valuable work can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who has the agency for this town and vicinity. A specimen of the Book can be seen at this Office The price is extremely low. for a book of the size, so well stored with interesting and useful matter, and reflects much credit, in every respect, upon its enterprising publisher. Subscriptions are respectfully solcited, and the work will be ordered immediately for as many hundred as may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of making so rich an addition to their Family Libraries, at so small an expense. Price only TWO DOLLARS.

A. H. BURDICK, Agent.
Register Office, De Ruyter, April 30, 1841.

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village. JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

Head Quarters for BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale and retail. As cheap as the cheapest and good as the best.

THE Public are invited to call and examine for themselves. He keeps on hand Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes, of every description, Ladies French Buskins and single sole Slips, White and Black satin slips, made to order. The Ladies are invited to call and examine the latest New York fashions. ☞Utica St. Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.
De Ruyter, April 26, 1841. 61tf.

SIX CENTS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th inst., JOSEPH PRATT, an indented apprentice to the Farming Business. All persons are hereby notified that I shall pay no debts of his contracting, after this date. Said Boy was 16 years of age in March last. Whoever will return said boy shall receive the above reward. 61w3.
MARTILLUS C. WOLCOTT,
Otselic, April 21, 1841.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS EPHRAIM C. DAVIS, a lad 17 years 7 months old, bound to Rogers Davis as Apprentice, has left his home without my consent on the 27th day of March, inst., this is to forbid any person trusting or harboring said Ephraim on our accounts after this date, as we will not pay any of his contracts. 59w3
Brookfield, 30th March, 1841.
ROGERS DAVIS
ALBERT CLARK.

POETRY.

From the Fayetteville Luminary.

The Drunkard's Grave. A Parody.

Not a knell was heard, nor a funeral dirge
As his corse to the graveyard we carried;
Not a vender breathed forth a sorrowing note
O'er the grave where our hero was buried.

A rough hewn coffin enclosed his clay,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud they had wound him,
He was wrappeded in the rags which he wore on the day,
When cold in the snow-drift we found him.

Few and sad were the neighbors who came,
To consign to the cold grave their fellow.
And fast fell our tears as we wept o'er the *slain*,
And we bitterly thought on the morrow.

We thought, as we hallowed his narrow bed,
And laid him to rest in earth's bosom,
Where now shall the widow and child lay their head,
Since their cottage the sheriff has taken!

We thought how the vender his victim would meet,
In the day when the dead shall awaken;
And we thought how e'en *Satan* the vender would greet,
And acknowledge how well he had served him.

Slowly and sadly we turned away
From the spot where at rest we had laid him,
And there let him sleep, in peace, till the day
When the Arch-angel's trump shall arouse him.

L. S.

April 9th, 1841.

Miscellaneous Department.

TELESCOPIC APPEARANCE OF THE MOON.

The neighboring moon her monthly round
Still ending, still renewing through mid heaven,
With borrowed light her countenance triform,
Hence fills and empties to enlighten the earth,
And in her pale dominion checks the night.

MILTON.

To an inhabitant of the earth the moon at all times presents an object of the highest interest and attraction, and in all ages of the world "this refulgent lamp of night" has been the subject of the deepest respect. Among the Orientals and the Hebrews in particular, her worship was extensive and famous, and she was more regarded than even the sun. The new moons of the first days of every month were observed as festivals, and were celebrated with sound of trumpets, entertainments, and sacrifice. The full moon, we are informed, was considered favorable to any undertaking by the Greeks, and no motives could induce them to enter upon an expedition, march an army, or attack an enemy till the full of the moon. Plutarch relates that the Athenians entertained terrific ideas of eclipses of the moon, for Nicias and his army, when capable of retreating unobserved from the enemy, refused to embark from Syracuse because the moon became suddenly eclipsed in the dead of night. This ignorant and superstitious conduct proved fatal to that heroic commander and his brave companions, who were all shortly afterwards either slain or taken prisoners.

Although one of the smallest of the heavenly bodies, from her proximity to the earth she is apparently the largest and most brilliant. Her beautiful appearance in the skies, with her regular variations, attracts the notice of the most inattentive and unobservant spectator. She is the inseparable companion of the earth, her satellite, and while she revolves round her primary, revoles also with her round her common centre, the sun.

The diameter of the moon is two thousand one hundred and seventy miles—her distance from the earth is two hundred and forty thousand miles, round which she revolves in about twenty-nine days and a half; hence it would appear that the inhabitants of the moon can only have twelve days in one of our year, but each day is equal to twenty-nine and a half of our days. She rises every night at fifty-two minutes later than on the preceding night, having travelled thirteen degrees towards the east, and travels round the ecliptic in eighteen years and two hundred and twenty-five days.

The moon is an opaque body, shining only with reflected light—such is evident from the different appearances she assumes. If she shone by her own native light, she would always appear full, but as she shines only by reflecting the light of the sun, her luminous parts presents different shapes according to her situation as it respects the earth; sometimes we see her with a full face, bright in every part—sometimes with her western side only bright and again we observe her perhaps during the day like a fleecy cloud, with her western part ragged and torn; and after a little time we have lost her altogether, till at the return of a certain period she makes her appearance. These changes constitute some of the most striking phenomena in the heavens, and the cause that produces them is the rotatory motion of the moon about our earth.

Her orbit like that of the planets is an ellipse, but considerably more eccentric, and its plane does coincide with that of the ecliptic, but is inclined to it at an angle of five degrees; the two points where the moon's orbit intersects the ecliptic are called the moon's modes; that in which the moon passes from the southern side of the ecliptic to the northern, is called the ascending mode, and the other the descending. The moon always turns the same side towards the earth and the earth is as it were a satellite to the moon, and must present a most splendid appearance from the moon, being thirteen times as large as the moon is to us. On that side of the moon, however, which is turned from the earth, that planet cannot be seen, and if a lunarian whose customary place of residence is on the farthest side of the moon, has his curiosity excited by the marvellous tales of the travelers from this side of the lunar surface respecting a large body shining almost continually in the skies; before he can be convinced of the truth by ocular demonstration, he will have to make a journey of about fifteen hundred miles—not always fixedly keeping the same side towards him, or rising and setting as the moon does to us, but presenting all its sides in the course of twenty-four hours of our time. The earth occasionally will present a luminous ring, one occasioned by our eighteen degrees of twilight, and at times a beautiful crescent.

The surface of the moon as a telescopic object, presents a most interesting appearance, indicating that its surface is composed of hills, valleys, and caverns, and perhaps of seas, lakes and rivers, and all the varieties of distribution that are known to be on the surface of the earth, although the actual existence has not yet been ascertained. That there are mountains and hills in the moon, may be inferred with considerable certainty from those parts which are supposed to be elevations casting a shadow opposite to the sun, as well as from the jagged appearance of the edge of the moon when she is horned or gibbous; the valleys and cavernous parts are distinguished by the shadows appearing next to the sun. Some of the mountains form elevated continuous ridges, others are insulaetd & conical, having the precise form of the terrestial volcano. The assertion is startling, but there are lunar volcanos in different stages; Dr. W. Herschell saw them in a state of ignition at the same time—they resembled a small piece of burning charcoal covered by a thin coat of white ashes, and he further noted a large portion of burning matter which he supposes was more than three miles in diameter. The height of the lunar mountains was formerly supposed to exceed very considerably that of the mountains of the earth, but the laborious exertions of Herschell and others have determined the fact, that none of them exceed five miles in height.

The inhabitants of the moon, if the moon be inhabited by beings whose organization resembles our own, must be capable of living with a very small quantity of atmospheric air and little water. It has been a subject of discussion whether or not she is furnished with an atmosphere. Reason and analogy decided in the affirmative, but it is less than a mile high, and is never clouded, so that the sun must shine for a whole fortnight without intermission on the same spot, without having his heat materially moderated either by the interposition of the atmosphere, or by the evaporation of the moisture. That there is very little water in the moon beyond perhaps springs and small rivers, has been inferred from two remarkable circumstances—the absence of clouds, and the irregular appearance of the margin of the moon as seen in a solar eclipse, no part of it being terminated by a line sufficiently regular to allow us to suppose it the surface of a fluid. The light emitted by the moon produces no heat; if her rays are concentrated by a powerful mirror and thrown on the bulb of a thermometer, no effect is perceptible; the light of the full moon is three hundred times less than that of the sun. When the moon is full in the highest or lowest part of her orbit, she does not appear perfectly round; in the former case a trifling deficiency is apparent in the lower edge, and the contrary in the latter, in consequence of our not having a full view of the enlightened side. The moon is of course a spherical body; for a luminous globe though but at a small distance from the eye, will appear like a plain or circular flat surface,—this will be evident to any one who makes the experiment with a cannon ball heated red hot.

Connected with the moon are many important subjects, such as eclipses, tides, etc. An eclipse is the interception of the light of one of the luminaries by the interposition of an opaque, and in respect to their objects are characterised as a solar or lunar eclipse. An eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the intervention of the body of the earth directly between herself and the sun, thus intercepting the sun's rays; or it may be otherwise described as resulting from the passage of the moon through the shadow of the earth, and at the same moment that we observe an eclipse of the moon, the lunarians must witness a solar eclipse. When the moon's entire light is intercepted, it is called total; when only part, it is termed a partial. Eclipses of the moon happen only when that planet is at the full; because then only does the earth intervene between the sun and it; neither do they occur every full moon, nor in those full moons which happen in the modes or very near them. If the moon's orbit was in the plane of the ecliptic, that is, if she moved in the same plane as the earth and sun, there would be an eclipse of the sun, there would be an eclipse of the sun every new moon or change, and an eclipse of the moon every time she was at the full; but these frequent and regular privations of light in the sun and moon prevented by the moon's course being in an oblique direction to the ecliptic, which she only twice intersects in every period. The number of eclipses of the moon is two. The largest duration of a total eclipse is five hours and a half. A remarkable one occurred in 1847, when the figure of the moon could not be seen even with a telescope, although the sky was clear and stars of the sixth magnitude were visible; and in 1454 the moon was eclipsed by a comet. This phenomenon is one of great importance to us, and also to the inhabitants of the moon—if that planet be inhabited by being of similar capabilities and wants as ourselves. By a lunar eclipse the sphericity of the earth is determined, the deduction that the sun is larger than the earth, and that the earth is larger than the moon; for if the sun were not larger than the earth, the shadow could not converge or end in a point; and if the earth were not larger that the moon, the latter could never be totally eclipsed, but the earth's shadow envelopes it at the distance of the lunar orbit—the longitude of places is also ascertained by the same phenomenon.

Those regular ebbs and flows of the sea which are termed tides, are also produced by the influence of the moon in conjunction with the sun. It is reported of the philosopher Aristotle, that he threw himself into the Euripus because he could not ascertain the cause of the flux and reflux of the sea; this may possibly be an idle tale, but we are nevertheless certain that the ebbing and flowing of the sea was one among many of the subjects the ancients were not able fully to comprehend. The appeal which Canute made to the certain irresistible flow of the sea, when he meant to rebuke his flattering courtiers, is a proof that at a very early period of English history the tides had drawn attention, and as no one can notice them for any length of time without perceiving that on the same days of the moon's age they happen at the same place at very nearly the same hours of the day—a connexion between them and the moon could not fail to be traced. It is easy to suppose that although the attractive influences cannot alter the shape of the solid part of the globe, yet it may nevertheless produce certain effects upon the fluid portions.—Thus then it is the ocean is drawn towards the moon, and it is therefore high water at the place perpendicularly under the moon or where the moon crosses the meridian. If we fix a string to the side of a flexible hoop and swing it round in a circle, we may readily conceive how the part next the hand would draw out or swell by the drawing of the spring, and also how the opposite part would fly or swell by the centrifugal force, it being least drawn in, and how the intervening parts of the hoop would become depressed and flattered. It is thus with the ocean: that part which is immediately under the moon is raised by its attraction up into a swell, and that part which lies on the opposite side of the earth is thrown up into a similar swell by the motion of the earth in its orbit, by the centrifugal force.

The sun has also some action on the waters, but only in the proportion of three to ten, in consequence of his great distance from earth compared to that of the moon; sometimes it happens at the full and change of the moon that the sun's attractive force is united with that of the moon and increase it. This union is productive of what are called spring tides; at other times during the half moons, the attractive power of the sun and moon counteract each other, and produce what are termed neap tides—the word *neap* is derived from the saxon; it signifies low, decrescent, and is used only in reference to the tides.

From the earliest ages an opinion has been entertained that the moon has an influence on the weather and the human constitution; the celebrated Dr. Mead was a believer in this doctrine; it is certainly a fact that insane persons experience an increase of their disorder at the full and change of the moon, and hence their disorder is called lunacy, from the Latin word *luna*, the moon. Whatever credence may be attributed to this idea, the wisdom and beneficence of the deity to man are very conspicuous in the appointment of this attendant on the earth, the use of which is particularly experienced in the winter, she being much longer above the horizon when most enlightened in that season than in the summer; for at the time of her being full she always moves in a part of the zodiac opposite to the sun, and consequently describes nearly the same circle of diurnal motion when at the full in December, as the sun does in June. The advantages of the harvest moon to the industrious husbandman are very remarkable; for at the autumnal part of the year she rises sooner after sun-setting than she does in any other full moon week in the year.—Thus she affords an immediate supply of light after sun-set, which is very beneficial for those employed in the harvest and gathering in the fruits of the earth.

How cheerless and uncomfortable would be our nights were we destitute of the light which this sister orb, our faithful and inseparable companion, dispenses! How important are even her eclipses in our astronomical, geographical and chronological calculations. How salutary her mechanical influence, which balances the ocean and actuates the world of waters. We see in her—as in all the bright emanations from the divine hand of the Almighty—a manifestation of his wisdom, and a continual exemplification of his Love.

R. S.

YOUNG MEN.

REGULAR EMPLOYMENT—OCCUPATION.

Regular employment is the price of happiness; and the first step in general, after taking leave of our *alma nater*, is the adoption of a profession. No matter how bountifully Fortune may have showed her gifts, some settled occupation is essential to real enjoyment. Who has ever known a perfectly indolent that was not a miserable man? There is in this country no class of men of fortune, whose only care in life is to kill time and squander money; and who associating together, may keep each other in countenance, though they cannot purchase contentment.

The misery of such a condition was illustrated in the fate of the Frenchman, who with rank and high connexions, ample fortune, youth, health, repute, and "troops of friends," found life without employment so "weary, flat, stale and unprofitable,"—one dull daily routine of rising, dressing, eating, drinking, sleeping—that he preferred death by his own hand, to its longer endurance. Something of the feeling which precipitated the fate of this wretched suicide, must have been experienced by every man who has had the misfortune to live in this world without any thing in the world to do.

Some difference will always exist in the degree of consideration which various occupation enjoy, owing to the unequal degrees of skill and intelligence required by them; but true ambition would rather impart honor to one's profession, than seek to derive respectibility from it. Our country is fortunately exempt from those casts which separate society elsewhere into distinct compartments, to each of which a peculiar occupation or pursuit is by law or custom assigned. Here all professons, trades, and callings are open. The only limitation is imposed by mental or physical inability—and one striking and important benefit of the liberal education you have received is, that it has made you *freemen* in the most extensive sense; for qualified by it as you are to enter upon any profession, "this world is all before you where to choose."

A man of cultivated mind and real virtue can never have his lustre soiled by any honest vocation, well perused. It is indeed far from being a disadvantage to possess abilities superior to the requisition of one calling. By the proper exertion of these, he is sure of rising to distinction in his pursuits, and of reaping all the benefits he may confer.

Temperance Department.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF DRUNKENNESS.—1. That any rational being should turn his back on home—"sweet home"—and make the tavern his abiding place, where he is first tempted to spend his hard won money, and then, when it is all gone, be turned out of doors,—Is not this a wonder?

2. That he should voluntarily take the money which should maintain his wife and children, and give it to support and adorn the wife and children of the tavern-keeper, who, in return, gives him ruined health, blighted character, and empty pockets,—Is not this a wonder?

3. That any rational being could listen to the insinuations of those interested in his degradation and ruin, and take for his enemies the persons who would persuade him to look well to his own home, his own wife, his own children, his own health, his own character, and his own pocket,—Is not this a wonder?

4. That brute beasts should drink only pure water, and that only when they are dry, and that man, rational man, should only drink when he is not dry, but should prefer for his beverage *liquid fire*,—Is not this a wonder?

5. That when men are walking in a way which brings wretchedness on themselves, and trouble and distress on all about them, and they are advised to forsake the path, there should be so much difficulty as is found in getting them to *try*,—Is not this a wonder?

6. That a human being, wholly dependant on the God that made him, should wantonly, ungratefully, and audaciously fly in the face of his Creator and Redeemer, as the drunkard especially does, and yet be spared, not only days, but sometimes years, before the sentence goes forth, "Cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground,"—Is not this a wonder?

7. That while drunkenness is emptying our churches and schools, crowding our jails and bridewells, and while Total Abstinence Societies are, by the blessing of God, reclaiming many drunkards from their ruinous habits, the vast majority of Christian ministers and other professors of religion should continue to drink those liquors which make men drunkards, and to treat the total abstinence cause with indifference, contempt, or opposition,—Is not this a wonder?—*Bockville Recorder.*

Diary of a Rum Seller.

MARCH 18, 1840.—This day Norris' wife called to inform me that her husband is not expected to survive until to-morrow. Asked for some food for her family—could not be prevailed upon—must provide for my own household, or I am worse than an infidel—pursued her, however, to buy a quart of brandy for the sick man, which she obtained by plundering her shawl.

March 20, 1840—Norris dead—I thought the last dose would finish him.

April 13, 1840—Old Tompkins died last night—the toughest morsel I have had on my hands for this many a year. I recollect well that when he first came to my groggery, he was in a thriving business and well to do in the world—a smart active wife, and four really interesting children; he has been declining ever since I became acquainted with him; his wife, they say, died of despair and brutality—the children are scattered among strangers—Tompkins himself, has long had no regular home—the poor house has been his usual winter quarters. The old man's drinking was always whiskey, and it is truly surprising the prodigious quantity he could stagger under. Many gallons, poor fellow, has he quaffed here—and I must say he always managed to pay for it. He often swore he would pawn his last shirt, and he sometimes had one sooner than I should be cheated of my due. He was somewhat given to profanity, but I trust that the sin is pardoned.

June 20, 1840.—Jones is really an object, and if he lasts over a week I shall miss my guess—two attacks of delirium tremens and one of apoplexy, are enough to turn any man with his face upwards. Jones, was powerful on beer, and swallowed more dead cats and dogs than any man I know of. And here, though I may differ from any of my craft, and it may all be attributed to prejudice, I cannot refain from speaking highly of strong beer, especially when mixed with hyosciamus, opium, belladona, cocculus indicus, lauro cerassus, tobacco, and other ingredients as may strike one's fancy. "Let a man drink plenty of this, and he will soon become loaded with fat, and snort like a porpoise.—He will go to the grave as a comely gentleman should with all his flesh about him, and not slink there like a lean and slippered pantaloon, who would balk the very worms of a breakfast." The daughter of Jones called at the shop this morning to remonstrate with me on the condition to which, she had the impudence to say, I had reduced her father. Among other harsh impressions, she bolted out—and right before customers—that "although in worn raiment, she had a living heart under it, and could not help feeling for her parent and cursing his destroyer." Fudge has the Ghost says in Hamlet. Can a man as big as a mountain be called reduced? Is the woman deranged? Does she expect that I am going to give up my trade to humor her fancies? and cut off the spigot because Dick Jones was tripped by malt?

June 25, 1840.—Saw Dick Jones shoved into the family oven, and was struck with the resemblance which the coffin had to the beer butt in my cellar.

Sept. 10, 1840.—Young Waldeck is gone.—Only eighteen, and gone. Gone to that place where the temperance people cease to trouble, and where a pains-taking grocer may be at rest. Dear lad, how he loved me! Only a few moments before he died, he called on me and took a glass of gin. I was there in a second, and a stiff horn of Holland besides. He took it and never spoke more. His end was remarkably peaceful.

DISTILLERIES.—Mr. Laing in his "Tour in Sweden," lately published in England informs us that there are in that kingdom 120,000 distilleries, many of them on a small scale and in private families. The consumption of spirits in 1786 amounted in Sweden, and Finland annually to 5,100,000 kanns. At the present time in Sweden alone, the annual consumption is 22,000,000 kanns. The temperance reform was never more needed in any country.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

Taxation of Clergymen.—The Committee on the Judiciary in the N. Y. Legislature, to whom we referred the petitions for a repeal of the law exempting ministers of the Gospel from taxation, have reported against such a repeal. Before giving the reasons for their conclusion, they state the extent of the case, as follows. The laws of this State regulating the assessment and collection of taxes provide that "the personal property of every minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination, and the real estate of such minister or priest, when occupied by him, provided such real and personal estate do not exceed the value of one thousand five hundred dollars," shall be exempt from taxation. The Constitution of the State adopted in 1777, and amended in 1821, provides that no "minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination whatever, shall at any time hereafter, under any pretence or description whatsoever, be eligible to, or capable of holding any civil or military office or place within this State." The petitioner ask only for a repeal of the laws exempting clergymen from taxation, and not for an alteration of the Constitution in favor of placing them on an equal footing with other citizens, and therefore the question before the Committee was, whether, without admitting ministers to equal privileges and immunities, it is just or expedient, or required by the genuine principles of a republican government, *to subject them to equal burdens and contributions*. The Committee were clearly of opinion that, in the first place, it would be glaringly unjust and unequal towards ministers. For, say the Committee, the taxes imposed by the supreme power are of two sorts, *the direct* and the *indirect*. The direct include all kinds of State, county and town taxes and are collected by way of duties on imports, or arising from funds in which the people of this State are interested, of which clergymen have to pay their share equally and in common with all others, and from which there neither is nor can be any exemption at all. It is upon the direct taxes imposed by State authority that the exemption of fifteen hundred dollars worth is allowed to ministers. As the constitutional disqualification is only partial, allowing them the privilege of voting, but depriving them of the right of being *elected* to office, and thus taking away only a part of their rights, there is a propriety in giving only a partial compensation,—in only partially relieving them from taxation. Taxation and representation naturally belong together. The most natural remedy for the total loss of representation, is the total exemption from taxation. So said the fathers of the Revolution, with Lord Chatham and Mr. Burke.—*J. of Com.*

Baggage at the risk of the owners.—This bug-bear notice stares travellers in the face, from all advertisements and hand bills of the public conveyances. And at this season of the year, when merchants are travelling to and from New-York with baggage of considerable value, it may not be unreasonable to say, that by law and legal decisions, baggage, in public conveyances, is *at the risk of the carriers*. This is right. They have their pay for the transportation of the passenger and his baggage, and the traveller commits his trunk to their care. In railroad travelling, the trunk is not left in the care of its owner, but is put away under the care of a porter belonging to the company, and admittance to the baggage car is prohibited. Of course, a person would rather take all reasonable care of his trunk, than be put to the trouble of prosecuting for its recovery. But, if the trunk is lost by the carelessness of the public carriers, the owner may and should prosecute for the recovery of its value. The recent robberies on the Auburn and Syracuse railroad, show the propriety of holding the company responsible. Railroad companies should employ trustworthy men, and only such about their business.—*Geneva Courier.*

Old Subscribers.—The Hartford Courant states that a gentleman called at that office a few days ago, and paid his subscription to the paper, and he remarked that he had taken it 49 years, that his father took it 27 years before him, making the whole time of its existence, 76 years. The Courant adds that it is a very common occurrence to hear persons speak of having taken the paper 30 or 40 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store.) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

De Ruyter, April 22, 1841.

SHERIFFS SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of the State of New York, and to me delivered, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of Stephen G. Sears in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being, in the Village of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and bounded as follows: on the north by the turnpike road, on the east by lands owned by Noah B. Foote, on the south by lands owned, or in possession of, John Starr, on the west by lands owned by Marvin M. Hamilton, which I shall expose to sale at public Vendue, as the Law directs, at the house of Wm C. Gage, on Saturday, the 22d day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dated, De Ruyter, April 10, 1841. 59w6

ISAAC BROWN, SHERIFF.

BY T. ORVILLE ELMORE, Deputy.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY wanted a good workman in the business of Wagon making. Also, a Smith acquainted with the business, to whom good encouragement will be given. 56tf

JOHN MAXSON.

April 12th, 1841.

HOUSE TO LET.

A PLEASANT and convenient tenement is still to Let, in the House occupied last year by Mr. Clark on the estate of the late L. B. Goodwin.

JOHN MAXSON.

April 12th, 1841. 59

Medicines! Medicines!!

TO FAMILIES.

S. D. DELLAY, would call the attention of families to some of the most speedy and effectual remedies which have ever before been offered to the public; for the sale of which he has lately been appointed sole agent of this place—among which may be found

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co's

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

JAYNE'S INVALUABLE INDIAN EXPECTORANT.

DR. McMUN'S HIGHLY CELEBRATED AND INFALLIBLE ELIXER OF OPIUM—

MERRITT GRIFFIN'S CELEBRATED LION OF THE DAY—

DOCT. BISHOP'S ANTI BILLIOUS PILLS A HIGHLY VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

GEO. W. SUTTON.

De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!

EDWIN P. BLY,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of De Ruyter and the public generally, that he has [illegible] Books of most kinds and descriptions usually called for in any Book Store. The following are a few, viz.—Davy's Geometry, do. Surveying, do. Algebra, do. Arithmetic, do. First Lessons in Arithmetic. Also, almost all kinds of Latin, Greek and Italian, Olney's Geography & Atlas, Burnet's Geography of the Heavens.

Common Schools can be supplied with Books for a Library.

BOOK BINDING

Done in a neat and durable manner, and as cheap as can be done in any other place, at the sign of the Mammoth Book, No. 3, Albany St., De Ruyter.

De Ruyter, November 1st, 1840. 35f

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. A certain cure in all cases [illegible]. Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.

ELISHA STILLMAN.

De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

WANTED—Any quantity of RAGS wanted in exchange for BOOKS, at the sign of the Mammoth Book, No. 3, Albany-st.

De Ruyter, Dec. 16, 1840.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GOOD assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, just received, and for sale at this office. Register Office, Feb. 19, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers, who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞ All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞ Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 10.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 62.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., SIXTH-DAY, MAY 7, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

Reasons for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity.

NO. III.

Mr. Editor—A third reason for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity is, That Jesus Christ is represented to be a being inferior to the Father; and if he be truly inferior, it will be seen that there can not be a Trinity of co-equal persons in the Godhead. His inferiority to the Father has been already shown, to some extent, in a previous number; but there is further evidence of it to be produced. His own testimony is directly to the point. "If ye loved me, ye would rejoice, because I said I go to the Father; for my Father is greater than I." John xiv. 28.

Again, speaking of the sheep which he had received as a gift from the Father, he says, "my Father which gave them me is greater than all, and none is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand." Ch x. 29. He had previously said that none should pluck them out of his own hand. And still further to evince their security, he says the Father is greater than all, (consequently, greater than himself,) and none is able to pluck them out of his hand. Here, then, we have the plain testimony of Christ, on two occasions, that the Father was greater than himself. If it be said that he spake this as man, and not as to his entire person; I reply, that there is no such qualification or modification of the testimony expressed or intimated in these passages, or any where else in the scriptures. Besides, it is clear from the very face of the text that he spake thus of his *entire* person; for this must be included in the personal pronoun, *I*—"my Father is greater than *I*"—"greater than *all*." Whatever may be supposed to belong to the person of Christ is embraced in this pronoun; unless there be some exception or limitation, which there is not. It is not seen how he could make a more explicit avowal of his inferiority to the Father.

If it be further plead, that Christ spake this with reference to his office as Mediator, in which he freely engaged, in the economical arrangements of the Trinity, to act an inferior part; I would reply, that the scriptures no where treat of any such arrangements between three co-equal persons. I cannot regard this notion in any other light than that of a human contrivance. The Bible account of redemption is that it originated with *one* individual, God the Father; and the same was effected through a Mediator which he provided, gave and sustained for that purpose. The objections which have been brought against the other view of this testimony of Christ will lie also against this. Neither is this testimony impaired at all by the words subjoined. "I and my Father are one." The meaning of this declaration is, not that they are one God—one being—or one essence; but one in interest, affection and design; just as he, the Father and believers are one. John xvii. 21—23. Moreover he says, "the Son can do nothing of himself." John v. 19. Again, "I can of mine own self do nothing," verse 30. "The Father which dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." Ch. xiv. 10. If he were the Supreme God, could it be said that he could do nothing of himself? Cannot the Father do things of himself? Who will dare say he cannot?—"With God all things are possible." Is it ever intimated that the Father can not do any thing without the Son? Certainly not. Could the son then say, if he were equal to the Father, that of his own self he could do nothing? Would he ascribe all his miraculous works to another and a superior agent? Surely not. Besides; what does a person's *self—his own self*, mean, or include? Does it include merely a part of his being? Let common sense decide. Nay; it includes his whole or entire being. Whatever Christ was, is embraced in the term, "*myself*"—"*mine own self*." And he declared repeatedly, that *of himself* he could do nothing, which clearly settles the point of his inferiority.

Again; this point is proved by his acknowledgment that he lives by the Father. "As the Father hath life in himself, so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself." John v. 26. Again, "as the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father; so he that eateth me, even he shall live by me." Ch. vi. 57. Surely that being who lives *by* another, cannot be self-existent and independent. These passages, therefore, contain an explicit acknowledgment of his inferiority to the Father, and that self-existence is an attribute of the Father only.

The same inferiority to the Father is implied in his praying to him, which was his habitual practice. Why did he pray to the Father, if he were the Supreme God himself? or were possessed of equal power and glory with the Father? Prayer is an acknowledgment of dependence. Will it be said he prayed only as man? It is evident from John, 17 chapter, that the same being prayed who was with the Father before the world was, and he prayed in his whole person, or highest nature or capacity. Besides, the notion that he prayed only as man, and that he was, at the same time, the very and eternal God, makes him pray to himself, which is absurd; or, at least, makes him pray to one-third part of God only, which is equally absurd. If he prayed to the entire God, and was himself a co-equal person with two others in the Godhead, the inference is unavoidable that he prayed to himself, which is a notion utterly inadmissible.

In accordance with the inferiority expressed by his praying to the Father, it may be further observed that he constantly referred his miraculous operations to the power of the Father, (or of the Spirit of God which is the same thing,) and never in a single instance to a Divine nature in himself. This appears from several passages already cited, and is prominently expressed in the following, viz,—"And Jesus lifted up his eyes and said, Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me, and I know that thou hearest me always; but for their sakes which stand by I said it, that they may believe that thou hast sent me. And when he had thus spoken, he said with a loud voice, Lazarus come forth. And he that was dead came forth." John xi. 41—44. This was one of his greatest miracles. And here is an explicit and public acknowledgment that he received the power to perform it from the Father in answer to prayer. And the clause, "and I know that thou hearest me always," implies that he always prayed for power to do his mighty works, and was accordingly helped to do them, which is an express reference of all his miraculous operations to the Father's power. He performed those works as the Father's agent: but in *reality*—in respect of *real* and *absolute efficiency*, it was "God who did them by him." Acts ii. 22. This view of the matter comports with Martha's opinion of him. "Then said Martha unto him, Lord if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died: but I know that even now, whatsoever thou wilt ask of God, God will give it thee," verses 21, 22. It is evident she had no idea of his being the Supreme God. She regarded him only as the Son of God, and as having a peculiar and all-prevalent interest at the Father's throne.

Moreover, his power is never spoken of as original, absolute and independent; but always as derived or given. "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth." Matt. xxviii. 18. Surely, power that is *given*, is not *original* and *independent*. There is but a single passage, which can, with any plausibility, be claimed as ascribing Almighty power to Christ, viz,—"I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty." Rev. i. 8. But here, on examination, it appears that the reference has been improperly made to Christ. It is most certain that it should be made to the Father only. For, in the first place, the style used, "thus saith the Lord," comports exactly with the style in which he was wont to speak by the prophets. And, secondly, the emphatic clause, "which is, and which was, and which is to come," whereby he is described, is the one used in the fourth verse of this chapter; and in the 8th verse of the fourth chapter, to distinguish God from Jesus Christ. Let the last text be read in connection with chap. v. 6, 7. In all other cases, the power of Christ is plainly acknowledged to be given or delegated to him, which shows his inferiority. Connect with this his giving up the kingdom at a future period, and becoming subject himself to the Father, and the point under consideration seems to be established beyond all room for contradiction. "Then cometh the end, when he shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father; when he shall have put down all rule, and all authority and power—and when all things shall be subdued unto him then shall the Son also himself be subject unto him that put all things under him, that God may be all in all." 1 Cor. xv. 24—28.

Moreover, his denial that he knew the day of Judgment is directly in point. "But of that day and that hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels which are in heaven, neither the Son; but the Father." Mark xiii. 32. "But of that day and hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels; but my Father only." Matt. xxiv. 36. "And he said unto them, it is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in his own power." Acts i. 7.—Christ's being ignorant, therefore, of the time of this great event, shows that he is not omniscient, and consequently that he is inferior to God. If he had known, in any nature, the day of Judgment, he could not have said, without any qualification, that he did not know it. Moreover; his being a Mediator—a middle person between God and men, evinces his inferiority to him. 1 Tim. ii. 5. His being the way to God evinces the same. How can he be the way to God, and yet that very God whom he is the way to? It is evinced also by his "coming from God" and "going to God." John xiii. 3. And by his "appearing in the presence of God for us," and "sitting on his right hand." Heb. ix. 24, and Col. ii. 1. How is it possible for one to appear in his own presence, and to set on his own right hand? It is further evinced, by the gift of the Holy Spirit to him. Surely, if he were the Supreme God, the holy spirit could not be given to him, nor received by him. In that case, it would be *his own* spirit. Moreover; he is expressly declared to be "the beginning of the creation of God," Rev. iii. 14, and "the first born of every creature," Col. i. 15, which necessarily implies his inferiority to God. Its being said that "all things were created by him," affects not this argument in the least; for they were not *of* him, but only *by* him. "God created all things by Jesus Christ." Eph. iii. 9. "By whom also he (God,) made the worlds." Heb. i. 3. And although he is the First of the creation, it is manifest that he is not included in the *all things* which were created by him, just as "it is manifest, when it is said all things are put under him, that he is excepted that put all things under him." 1 Cor. xv. 27. So that he did not create himself, as is sometimes objected to this view of the subject. This inferiority is further evinced by his being called the Son of God. It is conceded by many learned Trinitarians that this title implies both inferiority and posteriority of being, and hence they base it on his humanity merely.

From these and many other considerations which might be named, it appears to me exceedingly evident that our Lord Jesus Christ is inferior to the Father, and hence that the doctrine of the Trinity cannot be true. He was but a super-angelical being, inconceivably the greatest of all derived, or created existence. And for the glory of God and the salvation of men, his exalted spirit, being divested of the glory which he had with the Father before the world was, came down from heaven to earth, and dwelt in a human body, miraculously conceived by the Virgin Mary, and was born of her, and hence became her Son; and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death; and was then raised and exalted at God's own right hand; receiving the homage of men and angels. But all this homage is "to the glory of a superior, which is God the Father." Phil. ii. 11.

Yours very respectfully,
JABEZ CHADWICK.
Weedsport, April 18, 1841.

Religious Department.

EXPERIMENTAL RELIGION.

HOW TO HAVE A RICH EXPERIENCE.

1. Fix your eyes on the particular evils of your heart and life, and ply closely the reformation of them by the Spirit. Alas! what are we doing in the way of mortification of sin? Experimental religion is a dying to sin, by virtue of our union with Christ. What use have we for Christ, if not to *save us from our sins?* Matt. i. 21. But the use many make of Christ is to save them in their sins. They will drink, swear, lie, cheat, and do unjustly still, and they will call these infirmities, or very little things that need not disturb a man; and they will think themselves whole with their believing; and on a new temptation go just back again to them. Sirs, this is to make Christ the minister of sin, and to sin because grace abounds. The running the round between swearing and confessing, will make men fall down at length into the pit whence they will never rise again.—Prov. xxix. 1. If Christ cure thee not of thy disease, thou wilt never get life by him.

"Therefore, I say, ply reformation of heart and life closely. It will not be wishing that will do it; ye must put your hand to the work. It will cost mourning groans under the weight of sin, believing looks, and vigorous endeavors against it. Is there a thing that is on your weak side? pray remember thy soul is at stake; if it overcome thee, thy soul is gone: and if ever thou see heaven, thou must get above it. Matt. v. 29. Rev. iii. 21. O mind that passage, Mark x. 21. *One thing thou lackest, &c.* Look to thy spots in the glass of the law, and quickly set about purging of them. Thou hast, may be, a carnal worldly heart, fall on to get it spiritual and heavenly; an ill tongue, get it bridled; or an offensive carriage, get it mended.

2. Continue at the work, for the victory is got but by degrees. The interruptions that take place in our plying the work of religion, make it still the more difficult.—The miserable halts we make in the exercise of godliness, do but weaken us, and give the enemy more time to recruit. And they cannot digest the making religion their business, are not for heaven. Heaven is an eternal triumph; how can they be capable of it, then, that make it not their business to fight, or that are always overcome instead of being overcomers? It is a rest, therefore, it presupposeth a labor; not so much the toil of business in the world, for the most carnal have as much of that as professors, but a rest from labor against sin.

3. Take often notice what progress ye are making. Consider with yourselves, Have I got any more victory over my passions, my lusts, and my prevailing iniquity? Is there a cubit added to my spiritual stature? am I going backward or forward?—Sirs, people are at pains with a farm, they count their profit, to see whether they be winners or losers; if any thing has been mismanaged to their loss, they endeavor to mend it the next time; and if they find they are gainers, they are encouraged to redouble their pains. But alas! what pains men are at about religion, is bestowed on it as if they cared not whether it prospered or not; and therefore they have no experience.

4. Look after the profit of duties. We should never hear a sermon, but should inquire when we have come from it—Now what have I made of this? where did it touch me? what evil of my heart has it discovered? what influence has it had on me to fit me more for my journey and work? Sermons are not easy to some of you that are far off from the place of public worship: ye would think it a great deal to go one mile, or two, three, four, or five miles in vain in other cases. Look after your prayers, as the Psalmist did. Psalm v. 3. Ye would think it much if ye were to ask a request of your neighbor, and yet get no answer, or a refusal. O, why then do ye not consider how your prayers are accepted by the prayer-hearing God? I assure you, if you would fall upon this way, ye would soon find the good of it.

5. Converse with experimental Christians about experimental religion. There is a wonderful diffidence that professors have in one another at this day. Matt. xxiv. 12. I verily believe this would be a good way to cure it, if those that have any experience of religion would modestly bring it forth to the edification of others. There is nothing that more endears Christians one to another than this. It is an unchristian-like thing in professors to despise converse about practical godliness and Christian experience. And there is more of the wisdom of the serpent than the harmlessness of the dove, in people's locking up in their own breasts all their sense of practical godliness, when it might be brought forth to the glory of God, and the good of others. I believe this way has been the cause of so much jealousy, suspicion, and division among professors; and has run out all Christian conference into vain jangling about the controversies of the time.

6. Be very nice as to the point of sin and duty. Ps. xxxiii. 2. Sudden resolutions in matters which will allow deliberation, are often to be suspected. Sometimes the matter of sin and duty is of that nature, that there is no time to deliberate; all that can be done, is, to look to the Lord for immediate clearness, and the Christian shall have it. Prov. iv. 12. When thou runnest thou shalt not stumble. Compare Matt. x. 19. But when they deliver you up, take no thought how or what ye shall speak, for it shall be given you in that same hour what ye shall speak. Sometimes the Christian may have time to deliberate, and then God's ordinary way is to clear men step by step. Prov. x. 12. When thou goest, thy steps shall not be straitened. Say not the way is plain at first glance in this case; for the Spirit of God bids thee ponder the path of thy feet. Prov. iv. 26. If a way be such as our own heart at the very first inclines to, I say it ought the rather to be narrowly examined, seeing in scripture language the way of our own heart is of no good name. And suppose the inclination of the man's heart does really fall upon the right side in this case, yet this is no Christian resolution, but a stumbling on the right way, which God will never accept. Therefore, men that would act as Christians in the point of sin and duty, should lay aside prejudices, trample their inclinations under foot, lay the matter before the lord, and themselves open to conviction there, as a piece of clean paper, on which God may write what he sees meet, pondering all things with a holy jealousy over their own hearts, lest they be biased by their own inclinations and preconceived opinions. I am sure much of God is to be found in this way.

7. Acknowledge God more in your temporal concerns. Prov. iii. 6. Are ye Christians? let us depend on God for all things in this life and the other. We are directed to pray about them, the promises are about them, and therefore we should wait on God for them. Many a sweet experience have the saints got in temporal things, when they have been helped to lay them before the Lord, and leave them there without anxiety, in the use of the means.

8. Lastly. Have a precise respect to all the commands of God, and be truly strict in your lives; that is, deal with men as believing God's eye is upon you, and with God as if the eyes of men were upon you. Never look on the authority of the multitude as sufficient to make that no fault, which will not abide strict examination by the word of God. Let the command of God prevail with you; and whatsoever liberty ye may take for aught that men can say or do to you, let that be a sufficient restraint. Thus may ye attain experimental religion.

BOSTON.

From the Baptist Record.

IS IT NOT TIME TO STOP?

This question might be asked with reference to many classes of our fallen race.—*Is it not time to stop?* Ye young and vain, it is now time for *you* to stop and consider! Your race is short—life is uncertain—the soul is precious, and you are yet in your sins! Like the ball rolling down a declivity, the longer you continue in your course the faster you move onward. Solemn thought! Easier to sin—to cast off restraint and the fear of God—to reject the overtures of mercy—to restrain prayer and live in rebellion!

If these things be so, *where* will you stop, and *when* will you be likely to stop, unless you heed the warning voice "now?" Stop, young sinner, stop and think. "Boast not thyself of to-morrow." To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise. "Remember *now* thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Behold now is the accepted time, and to-day the day of salvation."

Is it not time to stop? Ye men of business, who have long paid your Lord in promissory notes! Your youthful days have passed away, and your early vows have not been paid. Business now fills the mind—there is but little thought bestowed on eternal things! Are you a parent? What! a prayerless parent! Is it not time for *you* to stop and ask how shall I meet my dear family at the Judgment Seat of Christ? There you must meet them and how awful will be that meeting, if you continue in sin! *Now* you are anxious to lay up for them treasures on earth; *then* you will realize that anxiety should have been felt for your own soul and the souls committed to your charge. Here, *money* is the chief good; there *religion* shall be so acknowledged! Oh! the contrast when viewed in the light of eternity! Man! look into your Bible, and if you lack wisdom ask of God. "Incline your ear and come, hear and your soul shall live."

Is it not time to stop? Ye aged who are unpardoned, and whose gray hairs bespeak a speedy departure. Surely you will heed this last warning. Childhood, and youth, and riper years have all gone by [illegible] has permitted you to live, while many [illegible] many, have fallen around you. A [illegible] *long life spent in sin!* "Laden [illegible] What a solemn thought! "The [illegible] ing an hundred years old shall be [illegible] sed." Your account—what is it? The days, the months, the years you have lived—the health, the influence, the money bestowed—the Bible with its Savior, its warnings and invitations—the living teacher, his sermons, prayers, and tears—Oh! how can you, my aged friend, meet all these in the judgment! Where will you find shelter when the great day of his wrath shall come! Can *you* abide the day of his coming? You are yet the subject of Gospel address, and for you there may be pardon. Come to Jesus with your accumulated guilt, and he will have mercy and abundantly pardon.

Reader, *it is not time to stop*, if it so be that you are engaged in promoting the cause of our Immanuel. No. Go on—pray on—give on, work until life's last sand shall have been spent, and then "Crown him," your Savior, "Lord of all."

M. H.

From the Ohio Observer.

Universalism not to be found in a Bible that has not the leaves turned down.—There lived in England many years since, a man who professed to believe in the final salvation of all men. To sustain this doctrine, whenever he came to a passage which seemed favorable to his creed, he *turned down a leaf*. In this way he converted his Bible into a kind of Universalist Text Book, for the indoctrination of his family. He had a son who imbibed the sentiment of his sire. At the death of the father the son inherited the Bible referred to, and in accordance with paternal example, he used to read where the leaves were turned down, and comfort himself in the belief that the wages of sin is not death.

After a few years the young man removed to the west. He went to hear a Universalist Minister preach. The sermon being rather a lame performance, the man, so far from being confirmed by it, was rather shaken in his confidence. He thought, however, that he could make a stronger argument himself. He went home and sat down to the task. But the Bible with the leaves turned down, was away in England, and he had forgotten where to look for the detached portions upon which he had rested his faith, and thus, was forced to read his Bible, in its legitimate connexions and dependencies. So he read on chapter after chapter, looking all the while for his favorite doctrine. But he did not find it.—Nay, he was soon convinced that in order to salvation he must be born again. He sought and soon found peace in believing. For a few years he lived the life of a consistent Christian, and when called to die, he left the world in the full enjoyment of those consolations which it is the province of evangelical faith alone to give.

Remarks.—1. That it is every way suitable that men be devoted to the business of explaining and enforcing the several doctrines of religion; still that must be rather a blind system, the very existence of which is not supported from the Bible, without a guide to point it out.

2. Probationers for eternity should beware how they trust to a system of belief which receives but a doubtful support from DETACHED portions of Scripture, but it is obviously contradicted when the Bible is read in course.

3. If people generally would go to the Bible for their religious views, instead of adopting the views of their fellow-men, there would be fewer errorists, and more evangelical Christians than there are now.

D. C.

THE PATH TO THE BUSH.

Mr Read, the missionary of Kat River settlement, in South Africa, related, while in England, the following fact:

It is the practice of some of the Christianized Hottentots at one of the stations, in order to enjoy the privilege of private prayer, with greater privacy and freedom than they could do in their own confined dwellings, to retire among the trees and bushes in the vicinity; and, that they might carry on their devotions without being intruded on by others, each person selects for his own use, a particular bush, behind which he might pour out to God the pious breathings of his own soul. The rest considered this bush as an oratory, sacred to the brother or sister who had appropriated it, and which, therefore, was never to be violated by the foot or gaze of a stranger, during the season of occupancy by its proprietor. The constant tread of the worshipers in their diurnal visits to this hallowed spot, would, of necessity, wear a path in the thin grass which lay between their huts and the scene of their communion with God. On one occasion, a Christian Hottentot woman said to a female member of the church, "Sister, I am afraid you are somewhat declining in religion." The fear was expressed with a look of affection, and with a tone which savored nothing of railing accusation, nor of reproachful severity, but altogether of tender fidelity.—The individual thus addressed, was too conscious of its truth to deny the fact, and too much melted by the meekness of wisdom with which the solicitude was expressed, to be offended, and meekly asked what led her friend to the opinion she had expressed. "Because," said the other, "*the grass has grown over your path to the bush.*" The backslider fell under the rebuke, confessed that secret prayer had been neglected, and that her heart had been turned away from the Lord. The admonition thus had its desired effect, and the faithful Hottentot had the satisfaction of restoring the wanderer, not only to the path to the bush, but to that God, with whom she there communed in secret.

Given for Thee.—*What* was given for me? When I can comprehend *infinite* holiness—when I can realize all the natural shrinkings of such purity from every shade of sin; when I can understand *infinite* happiness relinquished for me—when I can measure the distance between divinity and humanity, and thus estimate the humiliation of "God manifest in the flesh;" when I can feel the force of *infinite* wrath; then, but not till then, I shall know *what* was "given for me."

Eternity is too limited for that lesson.—As a God only could devise, a God only execute, so a God only can comprehend it!

And this was given for *thee!* Oh, dull soul, dost thou realize the gift? Dost thou appropriate it? Dost thou feel that it was given for *thee!* That the sacrifice was as entirely for *thee* as if every other created intelligence had remained in sinless obedience, and thine hadst been the only forfeited soul? The body was broken, the blood was poured out for *thee*.

When was it given for thee? Was it after thine earnest entreaties, made because thou hast contemplated the fearful abyss on which thou wert standing; when thou hadst "beheld, and lo, there was no man!" and in the perfect impotence of nothingness, thou hadst turned to the Almighty? No! an unasked boon, it was given when you were slumbering in the womb of futurity with the things that were yet to be! like the unformed wave, moving forward slowly with the mass of waters until in its turn it raises its crested head, beats against the shore, then with a reluctant murmur, mingles with its fellows.

Given for thee! Wondrous gift! Oh, receive it daily, and hourly renew thine acceptance of it! Thy sins are ever new; and though that sacrifice atones for all the past, it is still entire and perfect for the remotest sin that shall darken thy coming days! Oh, wondrous love! Surely, my soul, if thine eyes be permitted to behold that Lamb before the throne "as it had been slain," when others shout, "Blessing and honor, glory and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne and to the Lamb for ever!" thou wilt only whisper, "Given for *me!*"—*Epis. Rec.*

"Wo unto him that is at ease in Zion."—*Proverbs.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, May 7, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent

Removal.

Rev. Azor Estee has removed to Shiloh, Cumberland Co., New Jersey. His Post Office address is Bridgeton. His correspondents will please direct accordingly.

Fast Day.

Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of this community, that the day appointed for a National Fast will be observed at the house of the De Ruyter Religious Society with appropriate exercises. Services to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Ordination.

Brother Charles M. Lewis was ordained, and publicly set apart to the work of the gospel ministry, at the first S. D. B. Church in Verona, on the 25th inst. Ordination Sermon and Consecrating Prayer by Eld. A. Campbell; the Charge and Right Hand of Fellowship by Eld. S. M. Burdick; Benediction by the Candidate. Comm.

An Incident.

Some years since in company with a friend, I called at the house of an old acquaintance who had been brought up to observe the Sabbath of the Bible, but on some account had left its observation. In the absence of our friend we were most cordially welcomed by his daughter, an interesting girl of 8 or 10 years of age, and by her aged grand-mother, who was near the end of her earthly pilgrimage, and as I have since learned, has gone to receive her reward in heaven. The aged matron seemed to enjoy peculiar pleasure when she recognized us as members of the same communion with herself, and observers of that day which she had long honored as the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. At the same time we observed a frown upon the countenance of the damsel, who, before, had evinced so much pleasure in our presence.

We were not long permitted to offer consolation to our aged friend, who, by reason of the distance she lived from any of our churches, and also on account of decripitude and age was unable to meet her brethren, before we were informed by the damsel that our Bibles were wrong, if they sustained the views we held in common with her aged grandma. As we were not disposed to argue the question, we simply referred her to several passages in her own Bible, and left the subject.

In the evening, when all the family were seated around the fire-side, we noticed a scene which has ever since given us unpleasant reflections. Our young friend, who had been satisfied with the references we gave her a few hours before, now presented them to her father, and after repeated efforts to call his attention to them, was at length repulsed with a "Be still—keep it to yourself." His manner, together with the emotions which seemed to possess his mind, gave us the impression that his conscience was not at ease, nor was he willing that the word of truth should be treasured up, unadulterated, in the heart of his daughter.

The man of whom we have related this, was in high standing in the —— Church, and had a good report of all about him, and, no doubt, felt that his passage to heaven was clear. The inquiry suggested itself, Can a man be in the favor of God who refuses to follow what his judgment convinces him is the will of God? And can he hope to have said to him in the last day, "well done good and faithful servant," when he sedulously teaches his children to follow doctrines contrary to the word of God?

Every Christian's happiness is identified with his obedience to God. It is easy to find ways in which one's convenience may be subserved; but there is but one way in which to secure the favor of God. If convenience supersedes the word of God, there is a direct impeachment of his wisdom, or denial of his right to reign, either of which must tend to condemnation. And shall a man contend with his Maker, and teach his children to violate the laws of God? They who will do this have no just conception of the unchangeable holiness of God, and of his determination to vindicate his own honor. To such a character, the hours of serious reflection, if he have any, must be filled with bitterness. A sense of injury inflicted on those under his charge, will afford him no pleasure, and a consciousness that he is both doing wrong and teaching others to do the same, (if he have any sense of the heinousness of sin,) must fill him with deep contrition.

Parents are, to a great extent, responsible for the sentiments their children imbibe. They are commanded of God to teach them diligently, and train them up in the fear of the Lord. And if they inculcate error, knowing it to be such, how can they escape the condemnation of God? He is greatly unwise who is disposed to risk his own eternal welfare by submitting to a convenience system. And he who will sacrifice the welfare of the souls committed to his care, shows a hardness of heart that is unpardonable.

All souls are God's, and the duty of parents to train up their children in the truth is most imperious. The fear of the Lord is better for them than all riches. It is the greatest patrimony—the best estate. If a parent sincerely love his offspring, he can have no greater desire than to see them walk in the truth; and instead of misleading will labor to instil it into their minds on all occasions.

Associations.

It will be seen by the notices in this number that the time for holding our associations is near at hand. It is hoped our brethren will come to these annual assemblies prepared to act for the interests of our common cause. Some of our institutions have but little efficiency from a want of concert of action, and a just appreciation of their value. Every thing pertaining to the well being of Christ's kingdom should receive a dispassionate and pious examination. All other motives than to glorify the name of God should be discarded, and measures should be adopted whose only tendency would be to aid this holy cause. If selfishness or sin enter into the schemes of the Churches of the living God, then is the success of those schemes just so much hindered. If we would see the work of God prosper in our hands, then there must be a union of feeling and effort, and all peculiar views must be abandoned for the general good. Otherwise, it will require all our efforts to harmonize our own feelings, while the institutions we love are neglected.

The Mission to the Jews we anticipate will be presented to the attention of these deliberative bodies. Our churches, without exception, are ready to acknowledge themselves debtors to the Jews, and have expressed a willingness to preach the Gospel to them, also. The anxieties and resolutions we have made, we hope will not be ephemeral. The present is an age of resolutions more than of actions. Resolutions, good in themselves, are often enough made, but lack the sustaining of them afterwards to render them effectual. It is easy to see what ought to be done, and easy to resolve to do it; and did we have a just conception of the interests of religion, it would not be a difficult thing to execute whatever good resolutions a love of souls and of Christ's kingdom might prompt us to form. Wrong conceptions of God and of ourselves enter very much into the schemes of benevolence that are formed, and exhibit themselves by too low an estimate of God, and too high of self. God's command is imperative, which requires love to the neighbor equal to that to one's self, and He will not give his honor to another. Christianity will progress and triumph. The Jews will be converted, but the hand of God will be so manifest in it, that all must be constrained to say, "not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory for thy mercy, and for thy truth's sake."

The Virginia Controversy.

In our news department may be found a correspondence between Mr. Patton, acting Governor of Virginia, and Gov. Seward.—These letters are worthy of a perusal. The question, whether New York by her Executive and Legislature will sanction Slavery, is here answered. We trust the enlightened views of Gov. Seward will be responded to by every lover of freedom. As for the dark spirit of Slavery, we wish it no lodgment in any heart, and most earnestly desire to see the day when all men shall be acknowledged as free by man, as they were made by God.

"Baptist Banner and Western Pioneer."

This paper comes to us this week very much enlarged. It is now, we believe, the largest religious paper in the U. S. We find many good things in its columns; but we are not certain that the largest papers are always best, or nearest "right." The following "puff" we take from a previous No.

"Our Paper."

"Perhaps next week—at all events in a *very few* weeks—we will appear in a *gigantic* form. Our new press is expected every day. We are resolved to excel any religious newspaper in the world in size. Why shouldn't we? We verily believe that when all the world gets right, it will be a world of Baptists. And the Baptists, therefore, should take the lead in every thing.—When we *enlarge*, all the religious papers in the land will appear small by our side.

W."

The Editor's views, that "when all the world gets right, it will be a world of Baptists," is probably correct. We think, however, a *little* attention must be given *to the Sabbath of the Bible*, before 'all the world will get right.' A word of caution, by the way, might not be amiss. If we remember right there was a greater disparity in size between the giant of Gath and the *stripling* David, than there is between the "Banner & Pioneer" and some religious newspapers in the land, and yet the *haughty* Philistine's lofty head bowed before the arm of the servant of God.

We, however, wish the enterprising publishers and editors all success in advocating the truths of Christianity.

For the Register.

Exposition of the latter part of the 7th of Romans.

NO. II.

Verse 15. For that which I do, I allow not: for what I would, that do I not, but what I hate that do I.

For that which I do. Here the performance of a work is attributed to the person alluded to in this passage. What is the nature of this work? It cannot be the fruits of righteousness; for it was not approved of by his reason and conscience. He acted in opposition to his own understanding and judgment. He says, "that which I do, I allow not," and "what I hate that do I." The Greek work *katergazomai* which is here translated *I do*, says Dr. Clark, means a *work* which the agent *continues* to *perform*, till it is *finished*, and is used by the Apostle, Phil. ii. 12, to denote the *continued employment* of God's saints in his service to the end of their lives. Work out your own salvation; the word here denotes an employment of a *different* kind; and therefore the man who now feels the galling dominion of sin, says, what I am *continually laboring* at, *I allow not, ou ginosko, I do not acknowledge* to be right, just, holy or profitable." Can this be the experience of the Christian? Does such a state of degradation and misery comport with the high and holy relation which the children of God, according to the Scriptures, actually sustain to their Heavenly Father?

Verses 17, 18. Now then it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me.—For I know that in me, (that is, in my flesh,) dwelleth no good thing, for to will is present with me: but how to perform that which is good, I find not.

Here it is plainly perceived that the Apostle makes a "distinction between the higher *moral self* of reason and conscience, and the lower one of *carnal passions* and appetites," & exhibits the latter as triumphing over the former in the person whose case he describes. The same distinction was observed by some of the ancient philosophers, and the subjugation of the *mind* to the *passions* strongly expressed. The following quotations are taken from Professor Stewart's Commentary on the 7th of Romans. I shall barely cite the English version of the passages as I find them in his work; should any one wish to consult the original, they can do so by referring to the authors from which the selections are made.

"There is a striking passage (says the Professor,) in Xenophon (Cyrop. vi. 1,) in which Araspes the Persian says, by way of executing his treasonable designs:—"Certainly I must have two souls . . . . for plainly it is not one and the same which is both evil and good, nor which loves honorable and base conduct, and at the same time wishes to do a thing and not to do it. Plainly, then, there are two souls; and when the good one prevails, then it does good; and when the evil one predominates, then it does evil. Similar to this is the sentiment in Euripides, Medea, 1077. *I know, indeed, that such things as I am about to do, are evil; but my mind is better than my inclinations.*

"The same poet (as quoted by Clemens Alex. Strom. ii. 15,) says:—*I have forgotten none of the things respecting which you admonished me; but although I have a desire to do them, nature struggles against it.*"

Dr. Clark quotes the following description of a depraved man from Ovid:

My *reason* this, my *passion* that persuades;
I see the *right*, and I approve it too;
Condemn the *wrong*, and yet the wrong pursue.

From the above extracts, it will be seen by the intelligent reader that the enlightened heathens both among the Greeks and Romans, had the same kind of experience, which, by some, is not only supposed to be the experience of the great Apostle Paul, in his best estate; but to be even the standard of Christian attainments!

I can hardly forbear to make another quotation from Professor Stuart, whose work is highly creditable to science as well as religion. While remarking on verse 18, he says:—"The present verse is designed to explain the preceding one. There the Apostle had said: *It is sin who dwelleth in me.* But, what is meant by *me*? The answer in verse 18 is: *The carnal man.* To say that *sin dwells in me*, and to say that *no good thing dwells in my flesh* is one and the same thing here. Let the reader compare, in order to ascertain the meaning of the writer, vs. 5, 14."

"But this is not all. The Apostle goes further than merely to assert, that the carnal part of himself is destitute of any thing spiritually good. He maintains, also, that it has a predominant power over him who is still 'under the law and not under grace.'"

The comment of Dr. Macknight on 15th verse, is in accordance with the view here taken. He says: "They who think the Apostle is here describing his own case and the cases of other regenerated persons, should consider that he does not speak of single instances of omission of duty; for the words which he uses, all denote a *continuation* or *habit* of acting. Now, how such a habit of doing evil and neglecting good, can be attributed to any regenerated person, and especially to the Apostle Paul, who, before this epistle to the Romans was written, told the Thessalonians, 'ye are witnesses and God also, how holily, and righteously, and unblameably, we behaved ourselves among you'? I confess I do not understand."

But the person whose character we are considering, is described as *hating* his evil actions, and, therefore, the "Village Pastor" thinks his case must represent that of the Christian. His words are: "The expression of Paul, "but what I hate, that do I," has every appearance of teaching that Paul hated his evil actions, it contains therefore a strong indication that during the period, to which, in the 15th verse, he alludes—*he did love God.*" A position is here taken, which must be proved before we can admit it, viz. that the Apostle, in his highest state of Christian experience, did actually and constantly perform an evil work, or commit sin, knowing it to be wrong; for the reader will observe, we are not now speaking merely of errors of judgment, or defects of our mortal constitution, which are unavoidable, and inseparable from our connection with this world, but of voluntary and habitual sin. It has appeared, we think, in the course of our remarks, that such was the state of the individual whose case we have before us. His conscience, indeed, remonstrated—his reason opposed, but alas! his passions prevailed, and in every instance of contest he was brought "into captivity to the law of sin." Can it be possible that this is the experience of the Christian? Does such a measure of guilt and bondage ever oppress the soul of the devoted and faithful Christian, who can say with the Apostle, "Knowing this that our old man is crucified with him, that the body of sin might be destroyed, that henceforth we should not serve sin"?

In my next, I shall examine the 22d verse, which will, probably, close what I have to say for the present.

L. K. REDINGTON.

Cuyler, April 31, 1841.

P. S. Mr. Editor.—Please correct a typographical error which occurred in my last communication. In the 6th paragraph from the commencement, 14th line, for "*person*" read power The sentence as amended will read, "completely under its power and control." L. K. R.

News of the Day.

Virginia Controversy.

Communication from the Hon. John M. Patton, Lieut. Governor of Virginia.

(COPY.)

Executive Department,
Richmond, March 22d, 1841.

Sir,—The functions of the Executive of this Commonwealth having temporarily devolved on me, by the resignation of Gov. Gilmer, it has become my duty to act upon the demand recently made by you upon the Governor of this Commonwealth, for the surrender of Robert F. Curry, charged with the crime of forgery in the State of New York.

The demand is in proper form, and the fact that he is charged with the commission of an act which is a crime by the laws of your State is duly authenticated.

Recognizing as I do the imperative obligation of the Constitution and laws which require the Governor of every State to surrender a fugitive from justice, upon the demand of the Governor of that State in which he is charged with the crime, I shall not hesitate about complying with the demand. You are accordingly hereby informed that I have issued my warrant, as acting Governor of this Commonwealth, commanding the delivery of the said fugitive to John D. Dix, the agent appointed by you to receive and convey him to the State of New York. Mr. Dix having left here on his return to New York, I enclose the warrant to you, and will forward a copy or duplicate of it to the proper authorities in Wheeling, where it is understood Curry is in custody.

The circumstances which have occurred in connexion with this demand make it proper that in complying with it I should avail myself of the occasion to express to your Excellency the profound regret of this department for the course which the government of New York has pursued in relation to a similar demand made by the Executive of this State upon the Governor of New York, as long ago as the 25th of July, 1839, and which remains unsatisfied.

It is not my purpose or desire to renew a discussion, (which indeed has been already exhausted) upon that subject. I can not however, refrain from reminding you of this unsatisfied requisition, or from expressing to you what is the universal sentiment of the people and government of this Commonwealth, that the refusal of New York to surrender the fugitives charged with the commission of a heinous crime against the laws of this State, is a grievous and intolerable outrage upon her rights, and a plain violation of the duty imposed upon the State of New York by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

This refusal to surrender fugitives from justice, upon the grounds on which it has been vindicated by your Excellency, and followed as it has been by an act of the General Assembly of New York, which seems to have been sedulously contrived to render it next to impossible to recapture a fugitive slave who shall escape to New York, involves an assault upon an institution of the Southern States, deeply interwoven with their whole polity, and to any foreign interference with which they are keenly sensitive. It is not the less aggravating that the assault is made by directly violating or rendering nugatory, two of the plainest and most explicit provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

In this state of things it is scarcely to be wondered at that some of our citizens eminent in virtue and patriotism, should be inclined to regard New York as having placed herself out of the pale of the Union, and forfeited all right to have any claim made by her under the authority of the Constitution of the Union respected and complied with while she retains her present attitude of hostility to its obligations.—While, however, a course of retaliation towards New York might be justified, as far as she is concerned, by her repeated and persevering disregard of her obligations, it is not deemed becoming the high character which it has been the desire of this state to deserve for good faith, respect for the Constitution and devotion to the Union, to retort even upon her an act involving a violation of Constitutional duty. *She* has refused to comply with the Constitution. Virginia will scrupulously obey it. *She* has wantonly assailed our property by acts of legislation, endangering its safety and impairing its value. Virginia will again appeal to her justice, and entreating her to retrace her steps, in the meantime resort only to lawful and constitutional means of self-protection and redress. *She* has refused and still refuses to surrender criminals who have fled from our justice, and is pursuing a course calculated to make the Empire State an asylum for felons and runaway slaves. Virginia still respects and relies upon the constitution and laws, and will surrender fugitives from justice and fugitives from labor when lawfully demanded.

I trust, sir, that you will see in this that we are ready to perform our duties, rather than quick to retaliate injuries, and that you will find it an example of forbearance, and proof of an anxious desire to preserve harmony and a sedulous regard for justice and good faith which will not be without benefit in inducing you and your great state to retract those assaults upon our institutions, of which the state of Virginia so justly complains.

The motives and principles on which your demand is now unconditionally complied with by the Executive of this State, (in conformity, as I am happy to believe, with the almost unanimous concurrence of the Legislature,) ought to be regarded, as I hope it will be, as giving an earnest that as this State recognizes, in all their extent, and will perform, faithfully and scrupulously, all her duties and obligations under the Constitution of the Union, she expects and will insist upon every other State exhibiting an equal fidelity to its constitutional obligations.

It is no spirit of menace, but from an anxious desire to preserve harmony between the States, and prevent collisions which must necessarily impair the value and stability of the Union, if they do not endanger and finally destroy it, that I assure your Excellency that the State of Virginia can not acquiesce in, and will not submit to those aggressions of New York which have occasioned the existing controversy between those two great Commonwealths. I therefore accompany this communication, informing you of the fact that your demand for the surrender of the fugitive from your State is granted, with an earnest protest against those aggressions, and an anxious and respectful appeal to you, and through you to the State, whose organ you are, to review the positions you have taken, and by a magnanimous abandonment of erroneous and untenable opinions and measures, restore those harmonious relations between the States which it is alike the interest and duty of us all to endeavor to perpetuate.

I have the honor te be,
Very respectfully your ob't serv't.
JNO. M. PATTON.

To his Excellency,
William H. Seward,
Governor of New York.

(COPY.)

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Executive Department,
Albany, April 6th, 1841.

Sir,—Your communication of the 22d of March last, enclosing a warrant for the surrender of Robert F. Curry, in compliance with my requisition, is acknowledged. The proper agent has been directed to receive the fugitive and convey him to this State.

Your compliance with this requisition is made, in your communication, a ground for asking a reversal of my decision upon a similar process of your predecessor, demanding the surrender of Peter Johnson and others. Although the candor you have avowed is by no means questioned, it is a matter of some surprise that you have treated the cases as altogether analogous. If you could have shown that the indictment accompanying my requisition was informal and defective in charging the crime of forgery; if a competent judicial tribunal had decided that the indictment was thus defective, and that upon examination there was no probable cause to believe the fugitive guilty of an offense against any law of this State, and if forgery were not a crime or offense against the laws of Virginia, the common law and the law of all civilized countries, then, although the cases would be analagous, it would, in my judgment, and with great deference, follow rather that the demand made by me ought to have been denied, than that the requisition issued by your predecessor ought to be granted.

Your views concerning the questions recently discussed between your predecessor and myself; your protest against supposed aggressions; and your appeal to me to review positions heretofore assumed, to abandon opinions and measures pronounced by you to be erroneous and untenable, and to restore harmonious relations between the States of New York and Virginia, have received most careful and respectful consideration. Since, however, you have intimated that it would be unprofitable to renew the discussion of the question referred to, upon its merits, my reply will necessarily be as general as your communication.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1839, demanded of the Executive of this State, Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Isaac Gansey, as fugitives, upon a vague and insufficient charge of stealing a negro slave in that Commonwealth. When this demand was made, the Constitution had existed during a half of a century, a period sufficient, it may be supposed to present domestic exigences of every character foreseen and intended to be provided for by the framers of that instrument. During that period the institution of slavery existed in Virginia and some other States, while in this and others it was abolished. Yet within that long time only one case is known to have occurred in which the Executive of a slave-holding State demanded from a State in which slavery had ceased to exist, the surrender of a fugitive upon a charge similar to that adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia; and no case is known to have happened in which a demand of that character, made under such circumstances, was allowed. The affidavit was deemed by the Executive insufficient and defective, even to charge a crime against the laws of Virginia, while the requisition involved, if the requisition were supported by a proper charge, was regarded as one of grave importance, and requiring deliberate consideration. An informal note was delivered to the agent of Virginia, pointing out the defects in his papers and giving leave to amend, and a time was appointed for the consideration of the whole subject. In the mean time the supposed fugitives availed themselves of the legal remedy and were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, on the grounds that the charge was insufficient, and that, upon examination, it was ascertained that the actual offense of the accused consisted in their being seamen on board of a ship in which a slave had concealed himself, with a view to what proved an unsuccessful attempt to escape from servitude. The Lieutenant-Governor, to whom the circumstances became known, nevertheless demanded a decision upon the case as originally presented. That course presented to the Executive of this State, on one hand, the alternative of seeming willing to evade a great constitutional question by placing his denial of the demand on the informal objection sustained by the judge, the removal of which would not dispose of the subject; and on the other, that of assuming the broad constitutional ground upon which, on mature reflection, he was satisfied the case must at last be decided. Both the frankness which becomes public functionaries, and a proper respect for the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, required the adoption of the latter alternative.

It was not unforeseen that an absolute and probably irreconcilable difference of opinion must arise between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive of this State. It was obvious that the former would assume, in conformity with opinions known to prevail in Virginia, that men of a certain race and condition may be, and are property and chattels, the subjects of purchase, sale, devise and theft. The Executive of this State, on the contrary, would be faithless to the spirit of its Constitution and laws, if he did not maintain that all men, of whatever race or condition, are men, and of right ought to be freemen; that every remedy for duress of a human being, whether it be the writ de homine replegiando, habeas corpus, action for enticement or false imprisonment, or indictment for kidnapping, regards him as a man and not as property, and that it is as absurd in this State to speak of property in immortal beings, and consequently of stealing them, as it would be to discourse of a division of property in the common atmosphere. It was equally manifest that Virginia would insist that her sister States should recognize the right of property of one class of her people in another as established by her laws. It would, on the contrary, become the duty of the Executive of this State to hold, that, except so far as the principle is controlled by the Article of the Constitution which declares that persons held to labor or service in one State, by the laws thereof, and escaping into another shall, on demand and proof, be delivered up to the persons to whom such labor or service is due, the relation of master and slave is a peculiar local relation of the State where it exists, and that this State is not bound to recognize or protect it in any manner, much less to protect it by extending for that purpose an Article of the Constitution which had no such design, nor any reference whatever to the relation.

The Executive of this State, always

careful to avoid even any seeming interference with the institutions or municipal affairs of other States, would have gladly avoided such a discussion, not from objections on his own part, but because he supposed the discussion, although invited by the Lieutenant-Governor, could not be agreeable to the people of Virginia. But it was the pleasure, nevertheless, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia to demand an answer to the requisition, notwithstanding the decision would involve the great questions which have been raised, and notwithstanding he must have known, moreover, that a compliance with the requisition would be to surrender three men as criminals whom a competent tribunal had pronounced guiltless, and thus exhibit the Executive trampling on the judiciary as well as striking down the liberty of citizens of this State.

Such were the circumstances under which the Executive of this State denied the requisition of the Lieutenant-Governor, and assumed the grounds on which that denial has been vindicated. The decision was not, as you have assumed, designed as an aggression upon Virginia, and intended to affect her institutions. Virginia was admitted, in the broadest sense, to be sovereign within her territory, in the enactment and execution of her laws. It was denied only that she could extend her legislative power so as to give a right to the Executive of this State, or render it his duty to surrender its citizens to be transported to that Commonwealth to be tried, condemned and punished for acts not in themselves wrongful, nor regarded as criminal by the laws of this State; and inasmuch as differences might exist between the codes of the two States, it was conceded that in ascertaining the intent of the compact between them, reference might be made, in such cases, not to the particular code of the one or the other, but to the common laws received by both, the laws of nations, and the laws of all civilized countries. These principles had no exclusive reference to the States in which slavery exists, but were the same by which other demands upon this State are tested, and they have been applied not only in the case in question, but in others presented by Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, where that institution has long since become obsolete. The discussion was, moreover, conducted in a manner which it is hoped will be found to have been always courteous and respectful to Virginia.

The Governor of Virginia, in submitting the correspondence to the General Assembly, thought proper to distinguish the non-compliance of the Executive of this State, upon the grounds assumed by him, as a flagrant invasion of the rights of that Commonwealth, which, in the event of the failure of other remedies, might render it the solemn duty of Virginia to appeal from the cancelled obligations of the federal compact to original rights and the law of self-preservation. The Executive of this State laid the same correspondence before the Legislature, with the reluctant expression of his surprise and regret on account of the seeming menace of the Governor of Virginia. The Executive of this State, desirous to avoid increasing the embarrassment which had resulted in consequence of the course adopted by the authorities of Virginia, declared that he regarded the subject as one falling peculiarly within the province of the Executive Department, and in relation to which the duties of that department were prescribed by the Constitution and the Laws of the United States, and not by the Constitution or laws of this State, and he carefully abstained from invoking any legislative sanction of his decision. The Executive of this State subsequently complied, promptly and cheerfully, with the request of the General Assembly of Virginia, and submitted the appeal of that body from the Executive to the Legislature of this State, together with the able arguments of the Governor of Virginia, and of a Committee of its House of Delegates, all of which documents were laid before the Legislature without comment.—The Executive also, with equal cheerfulness, complied with the further request of the General Assembly of Virginia by reviewing the positions assumed by him, and he trusts performed that duty in a spirit of candor and courtesy. The correspondence being thus again closed, the Governor of that State submitted it to the General Assembly in the manner he deemed proper.

He at the same time offered large pecuniary rewards to induce individuals who might thus be tempted to seize, within the jurisdiction of New York and in violation of its laws, and convey to Virginia the three individuals, whose security was doubly assured to them, first by the decision of a competent legal tribunal, and then by the Executive authority of the State. The Governor of Virginia also addressed public circular letters to such, and such only, of the American States as he assumed had peculiar sympathies with Virginia, inviting them to make common cause against New York. The Executive of this State submitted these proceedings and the correspondence to the Legislature of New York without reproach. The General Assembly of Virginia then thought proper to pass an act attempting to impose invidious restrictions and onerous impositions upon citizens of this State engaged in commerce with that Commonwealth, citizens not otherwise responsible for the action of the government than as being among its constituents; and this was done with a purpose fully avowed to oblige the Executive of this State to rescind a decision made under his constitutional responsibilities, and to compel the Legislature of New York to repeal a law found on its statute book, in accordance with its Constitution and the Constitution of the United States, and having no connexion with the question in controversy. Simultaneously with this proceeding the Governor of Virginia refused compliance with a requisition, admitted to be in due form, for the surrender of a fugitive charged with the crime of forgery, unless the Executive of this State would first rescind the decision previous made by him, allowing, however, to the Executive of this state six months as a reasonable period to decide upon the extraordinary proposition thus submitted. The Executive of this State lost no time in assuring the authorities of Virginia that the original subject had been reconsidered upon its merits, and also in connexion with those injurious and retaliatory proceedings, and submitted the result, that the decision having been made in accordance with convictions of constitutional duty still entertained, he found no sufficient ground for a reversal of the same.

It became the duty of the Executive to communicate these proceedings of Virginia to the Legislature of this state. In doing so he could not but foresee that no one would think of repealing, and especially under such circumstances a law of the state, designed for the protection and security of its own citizens, and others exposed to the risk of privation of liberty without even a charge of crime. There is no good reason to believe that the interests of the citizens of this state are less carefully guarded by its Legislature than the supposed interests of citizens of Virginia are by the General Assembly of that Commonwealth. There is no ground to suppose that the principles in regard to personal liberty and state sovereignty maintained by the Executive of this State, are less sedulously cherished by the Legislature than the institution of slavery is by the General Assembly of our sister State. When the commercial position, condition and relation of this state are considered, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the Legislature, if it could transcend its constitutional barriers, might annoy, harrass and even oppress unoffending citizens of Virginia, at least as severely as the General Assembly of that Commonwealth can oppress such citizens of New York.

Nevertheless the Executive declared that he deemed any retaliatory action unworthy the dignity and inconsistent with the relations of this State. He recommended no such measure. He declared that none should be adopted on his part; and assuming that the citizens of this State have ample constitutional remedies against any injuries they may suffer from the wrongful legislation of Virginia, he declared his confident conviction that it might safely be left to the magnanimity of that State and her own experience of the consequences of her measures to induce an abandonment of them and the performance of her constitutional obligations. The Executive of this State has sincere pleasure in acknowledging that so far as one of the measures is concerned, this anticipation has been already realized.

From the cursory review, rather of what has been done than of what has been written, it will appear that the authorities of New York have not been the actors in any transactions tending towards a derangement of the relations between this State and Virginia. New York has done nothing, and has spoken only when, and so often as she was appealed to by Virginia, and then always in the language of respect and affection. New York has made no novel or questionable demands, complained of no wrongs, offered no rewards for violation of laws of Virginia, passed no vindictive acts, made no menaces, nor has she endeavored, in any manner, to excite her sister States against Virginia, although she doubts not there are many and enlightened states among them which cherish her own principles and respect her decision.

I trust, therefore, sir, that you will be satisfied that the spirit of conciliation, kindness and devotedness to the Union which you have so properly invoked, will continue to prevail here, since no other spirit has been indulged from the beginning. You have a guaranty also of that spirit in the fact that although not loud and frequent in professions, New York is constant in works showing her attachment to the Union. Her history presents no instance in which she has questioned its value, nor has she ever indulged speculations concerning that after state which sometimes engages the contemplation of those whose estimate of the value of the Union is not fully settled. You have a guaranty also in the perseverance with which New York pursues her policy of increasing her communications with her sister States, and the determination she manifests to render equal justice to them all, while she protects her own citizens as she ought upon principles essential to her own sovereignty and that of her sister States.

I trust, also, that you will agree with me that it rests with Virginia to restore harmony between herself and New York, if indeed that harmony has been impaired, which New York is not yet prepared to admit. New York maintains, with regard to Virginia, the same attitude and relations now as heretofore. She concedes to Virginia all she has ever yielded. She asks of her nothing Virginia does not herself admit to be constitutional and just, and she maintains towards her the same attitude and relations that she maintains towards the other States of the confederacy. If, however, it be not the pleasure of Virginia to retain her ancient attitude and cherish her ancient feelings towards New York, I can only express my unavailing regret for a circumstance so unhappy and unfortunate.

You are pleased to remark that this State is pursuing a course calculated to render her territory an asylum for felons and runaway slaves. Waiving all exceptions to the spirit of this remark, I trust I may be permitted to reply, first, that it is not inconsistent with the most careful regard to the public morals to grant impunity to those declared innocent by the legal tribunals or to those whose conviction would involve no offense against the laws necessary for the preservation of a well-ordered society, and no violation of abstract rights, as ascertained from the system of jurisprudence established in civilized nations; and secondly, that the experience of the people of this State has proved, at least to their own satisfaction, that neither public virtue nor public prosperity has received any injury from extending, so far as has yet been done, equal justice to every class and every race of men within our limits.

Accept the assurance of high respect,
With which I remain,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Honorable
JOHN M. PATTON,
Lieut. and acting Governor
of Virginia,
or his successor in office.

From the National Intelligencer.

President Tyler received the diplomatic body on Saturday, at two o'clock, at the President's mansion.

In the absence of the British Minister, Mr. Fox, (who, we are sorry to say, was kept away by indisposition,) the Russian Minister, Mr. Bodisco, appeared at the head of the corps. We give below his address to the President on behalf of himself and his colleagues, and the Presidents' reply.

As the members of the body were respectively presented, the President spoke to each of them of the relations, present or past, between his country and the United States, and of his hope of the continuance of amicable relations; and received from all congratulations, and the assurance of the desire of peace and amity with this country.

In these short conversations with gentlemen mostly strangers to him, the President was particularly happy, and this his first official intercourse with the representatives of other nations, was, we doubt not, exceedingly satisfactory. Nothing, indeed, could be more appropriate or in better taste than the President's remarks, and the replies of the several members of the Corps.

MR. BODISCO'S ADDRESS.

[TRANSLATION.]

"MR. PRESIDENT: The United States having been suddenly deprived of its supreme head, the Constitution has invested you with the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

"The Diplomatic Corps has the honor to appear before you, Mr. President, for the purpose of expressing through me, its organ, its concern in the melancholy event which has so unexpectedly removed General Harrison from the hopes of the American people. The Diplomatic Corps hasten also to offer up its vows, Mr. President, that your administration may be distinguished by the maintenance of all the existing friendly relations, and by a constant increase in the prosperity of the United States.

"The Diplomatic Corps embraces this opportunity, Mr. President, to assure you of its earnest desires to merit your confidence and esteem.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

"MR. MINISTER: In my character of Chief Magistrate of the United States, and in the name of the people thereof, I have to return to the Diplomatic Corps, whom on this occasion you represent, my acknowledgments for the expression of condolence on account of the bereavement which this country has so recently sustained in the death of its late lamented and illustrious President. I take this occasion, at the same time to give the assurance that my most earnest desire as his constitutional successor, will be to maintain and cherish the friendly relations which now so happily subsist between our respective countries.

"The people of the United States regard their own prosperity as intimately connected with that of the entire family of nations, and the cultivation of feelings of mutual amity as the best mode of advancing that important end.

"I sincerely desire that the residence of the Diplomatic Corps near the Government may prove every way agreeable to them; to accomplish which nothing shall be wanting on my own part."

From the N. O. Picayune, April 18th.

LATE FROM TEXAS.—The steam ship Savannah, Capt. Wade, has arrived since our last, bringing Galveston dates as late as the 13th inst.

We learn from all parts of the country, says the Houston Telegraph, that most extensive crops of cotton will be put in this season.

Judge Webb was about leaving Galveston for Mexico, in the schr. of war San Bernard, in search of place. The editor of the Courier, in commenting upon this move says:—How much better it would be if the Government has appointed Com. Moore, to go down as minister, accompanied by the whole fleet. We could then have TREATED and COERCED alternately, according to circumstances."

The Houston Morning Star of the 10th inst. says there has been another fight with the Indians about fifty miles above Austin, in which eight Indians were killed and 30 horses captured. The expedition was under the command of Capt. Dolson who was badly wounded.

From the Savannah Republican.

FROM FLORIDA.

We yesterday received several letters from our attentive correspondent in Florida, forwarded by the steamer Gen. Clinch, Capt. Brooks. We are pained to learn that the Indians are again at their work of death.

We hope the report of the Indians having left Tampa will not prove true.

The officer alluded to by one of our correspondents, whose death was momentarily expected, has since died. We regret to learn that it is Lt. C. E. Woodruff, 2d Infantry.

The despatches which passed through town yesterday to the Adjutant and Commissary General were perforated by a bullet shot from the rifle of the Indian who murdered the express rider mentioned in one of our letters.

SLAVERS.—The British brig Wasp, arrived at this port yesterday, left at Sierra Leone, about fifty days ago, twelve prizes, slavers, belonging to different nations. Left at Rio Nunez, 1st January, U. S. schooner Grampus, and U. S. brig Dolphin—came there to demand satisfaction from King Sara for some damage he had done to an American vessel. The dispute was amicably settled.

Capt. Ward, a passenger on board the ship Grotius, below at Boston, from Manilla, and last from St. Helena reports that seven vessels, slavers, had arrived at St. Helena, with 700 slaves, prizes to H. B. M. cruisers on the West coast of Africa. The last that arrived (March 2d) threw overboard sixty dead slaves in sight of St. Helena.

ALBANY ARGUS OFFICE,
Sunday Afternoon, April 25.

Last night, as the steamboat South America, Capt. Brainard, was on her passage up the river, an accident occurred which reduced the machinery of the boat nearly to a wreck, and severely injured several of the passengers. The following particulars may be relied upon:

When about ten miles above Poughkeepsie, at about half past 12, the boat being under the usual steam and full headway, the shaft broke, and the connecting machinery giving way, the piston was forced through the cylinder, both in its downward and upward motion, scattering the fragments of machinery in different directions and with great force, and discharging the steam into the gangways and cabins.

All was confusion for the moment. Passengers jumping from the berths, or not thinking to envelope themselves in the bedclothes, (which some had the presence of mind to do,) encountered the vapor, and were in the instances we give below, scalded more or less severely; though we are happy to state that the probability is that all, with perhaps one exception, will survive. Owing to the promptitude and energy of Captain Brainard and the officers and crew of the boat, the sufferers and the other passengers were relieved from immediate danger, and the steamboat Diamond opportunely coming up soon after the occurrence, went at once to their relief. The passengers, including those who were disabled, were immediately taken on board the diamond, where every attention was afforded them, and every thing done by Capt. Flower, his passengers, officers and crew, to alleviate their sufferings. They reached this city between 9 and 10 A. M., and the wounded were immediately taken ashore for medical treatment.

Some idea of the force with which parts of the machinery were thrown upward will be understood by the circumstance, that a fragment of the shackle-bar, falling perhaps 50 feet from its place, passed through the second deck, and striking a colored man belonging on the boat, severely wounded him in the head.

The South America is a new and splendid boat—having made only three or four passages. Her machinery is said to be literally a wreck; and the amount of damages from $20,000 to $30,000.

The following are the names of the persons injured:

Mr. Conant, Ballston Spa,
Mr. Glen, Schenectady,
Mr. Jones Rensselaer,
Mr. Garwin, Troy,
Mr. Taylor, Troy.
Solomon Smith, Fort Plain,
G. Warnick, Amsterdam,
James Steer, Hartwick,
Another, a resident of Hyde Park, and left on board,
A colored man, a hand on board.

Another Shocking Steam Boat Accident.—A little past 6 o'clock last Tuesday evening, 27th inst., as the steam tow boat, HENRY ECKFORD,, Capt. Tice, was leaving the dock at the foot of Cedar-street, North River, and just as the escape of steam through the chimney had been stopped, her boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, tearing her machinery and upper works to fragments, and killing or wounding nearly every one on board—as follows:

Capt. Tice, blown 60 feet across the slip, over the lake-boat in tow, into the water: one leg broken, and otherwise severely injured—not scalded. His recovery is doubtful.

Mr. Belshow, of the lake-boat in tow, was killed outright; struck by a piece of the cylinder, and terribly mangled.

A fireman nearly killed; limbs broken, &c. The captain of an Eastern schooner alongside was knocked over by the water from the boiler, and one side of his face slightly scalded. The captain's wife (in the cabin) was immersed in water from the feeding cylinder, but not scalded.

The engine, piston, smoke-pipe, shafts, and upper work, wheel, pilot-house, deck-cabin, &c. were blown completely away—most of them into the river so that they cannot be found. One-half the boiler is pushed forward, and remains on the boat; the other half was blown into the river. The steam and contents of the boiler were blown out, aft, so that very little injury by scalding was experienced. The wreck was taken in tow by the Citizen for the foot of Seventeenth street, East River; but she was sinking so fast that it was by no means probable that she would reach her destination.

The Henry Eckford was probably the oldest steamboat running in the vicinity of New-York. She was built some seventeen years ago by Eckford, and has been used as a tow-boat on the River and in the Harbor.

The customary stereotype phrase on such occasions imports that "No blame can be attached to any one." We cannot use it here. It seems to us that there was gross recklessness of life evinced in the running of so old and worn-out a boat—that her engineer must have been unqualified for his station—and that the *United States Inspector* who examines and licenses boats has been grossly unfaithful to his duty. We will not pursue this subject now, but await further devlopements.

A man who was on the wharf at the time, remarked to us that he was looking to the Eckford as she started, and heard her *squeal* when the escaping steam was shut off. He instantly observed—"There is too much steam on—we had better get away from here." The next instant a roar as of cannon was heard, and a cloud of steam, pierced by flying fragments of boiler, engine, works, &c. proclaimed that the boat was a ruin.

We understand that three or four persons are missing in additon to those above mentioned—possibly escaped, but more probably blown into the river—dead.—*N. Yorker.*

C. F. Mitchell.—This distinguished forger, it would seem from the following letter which we find in the Commercial of Tuesday last, is at present in Montreal. He appears to have thrown behind him all regard of public opinion—to have relinquished all claims to respectability, and rushed at once into the excesses and companionship of outcasts, from which the strong arm of Law or the power of Death alone will be likely to rescue him. Once let self-respect be cast away, and crime ventured, and how swift and terrible is the downward plunge!

MONTREAL, April 21, 1841.

Charles F. Mitchell, the person who committed the forgeries in your city and Philadelphia, is now in this city. He arrived on the 9th inst. bearing the name of Goodwin, and passes his time in gambling and at houses of ill-fame. He was arrested a few days since and taken before the police, but succeeded by feeing lawyers, in getting clear. His trunk, however, was searched, and about $1,000 was found in it, mostly notes of the Girard Bank. He is spending it very freely. A stranger called at my office this morning with $150, which he had received from Goodwin, who he said had lost it in gambling.

It struck me that this Goodwin might be Mitchell, and I said so to the stranger, who told me that he had been introduced to Mitchell in New-York about three years ago, and had afterward seen him at Buffalo, and had no doubt that this Goodwin was the same man. When he first met him in Montreal he told him that he thought he had seen him before, but Goodwin (or Mitchell) denied all acquaintance with him when I mentioned Mitchell's name, my informant distinctly recollected that this was the same person. I learn, moreover, that he told his lawyer he was a Member of Congress, and at the police office confessed that his name was Mitchell.

I have spent the whole day in trying to have him arrested, but without success. Our authorities say—"The United States refuse to give up persons who have committed the most heinous crimes in this country, (alluding to Holmes the murderer,) and why should we trouble ourselves about this man? He is spending his money very freely, which will do us some good.'

The money that he obtained by his forgeries might be recovered from him by proving the debt. He might be arrested on a civil process, if authority were given some one here to proceed against him.

Daring and Extensive Forgeries.—Forgeries of an extensive and most adroit character, have recently been perpetrated on several banks at the West. The Commercial bank, Cincinnati, has been swindled out of $13,000. The villain, says the New-York Tattler, called himself William M. Parker, of London, and the mode of his operations is somewhat novel, very ingenious, and exceedingly difficult to guard against. He forged a certificate of deposite in the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, and a letter enclosing one half of the certificate to the Lafayette Bank in Cincinnati. He then called on the cashier of the Lafayette Bank with the other half, and received the half that had been forwarded per post. The whole certificate, thus endorsed by the usual course of transmission, he then sold to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, and decamped with the proceeds.

By this ingenious mode of swindling, he disarmed all suspicion. He played the same game on Mr. Gwathmey, of Louisville, for the same amount. A forged certificate of the same bank in New Orleans was used, and the half forwarded to the Bank of Kentucky, in Louisville, of which Mr. G. is cashier. The same trick was commenced on the North Bank of Kentucky, at Covington, but the certificate has never been called for—and most probably now will be.

The same operation has also been played in New-York. The New-York American says:

"We just learn that some time last week, the Cashier of the Bank of America received a letter from the New-Orleans Bank enclosing the half of a certificate for 28,000 Mexican dollars, which he was to deliver to a Mr. Britton, on presentation of the other half, and recommending Mr. B. to Mr. Thompson's consideration as an English gentleman of fortune, who had deposited the money with the New Orleans Bank. Mr. Britton appeared on Thursday, and received the half of the certificate, which he took to Jacob Little & Co.'s, who cashed it for him by a check on the Union Bank which was paid in 1000 dollar notes. At a late hour of the day, another person, evidently an accompilce, came to Mr. Little to buy sovereigns, and purchased 2000 sovereigns, which he paid for the notes of the Union Bank.

The next day the steamer for England sailed. There seems to be no doubt that this is but a part of the plan by which the banks have been swindled. Mr. Little has offered $3,000 reward for the recovery of the money. To show the coolness of the villain, when he presented himself at the Union Bank, the check being drawn to his order, payment was refused on the ground that Mr. Britton was a stranger. He immediately returned to Mr. Little and asked him to accompany him for the purpose of satisfying the Bank. Mr. Little not being able to go, the Cashier of the Bank of America went with him, and the money was accordingly paid.

We learn that the Girard Bank of Philadelphia paid a similar certificate on Saturday last, but for some reason, being anxious about it, they succeeded about midnight in finding the men, and recovering the money.

We also learn that a certificate was received at the Globe Bank, in the city, for $21,000, and the money was ready for delivery, but no one as yet having presented themselves, they ascertained it was a forgery.—*Traveller.*

SOVEREIGNS OF THE WORLD

ENGLAND.—Victoria I. born 1819.
FRANCE.—Louis Phillipe I. born 1783.
CHINA.—Tau-Kwang.
RUSSIA.—Nicholas I. born 1790.
BELGIUM.—Leopold I. born 1790.
PRUSSIA.—William IV. born 1795.
AUSTRIA.—Ferdinand I. born 1793.
SPAIN.—Maria Isabella Louisa I born 1830.
PORTUGAL.—Maria de Gloria I. born 1819.
SWEDEN.—Charles John I. (Bernadotte) XIV. born 17[illegible]4.
TURKEY.—Abdul Medjid the Unfortunate, born 1822.
HOLLAND.—William I. born 1775,

Marriage in the Police Office.—A young Jewess named Delia Phillips, having sued a young Israelite named Isaac Steenberg, for breach of promise of marriage, laying her damages at [illegible]—the faithless swain was lodged in the debtors' prison in default of bail. There he had time to reflect, and agreed to marry, when the lady refused, but the counsel and friends of both parties interposing, they became re-united again, and proceeding into the police office with their witnesses, were duly married by Justice Matsell.

Honey.—The farmers in Massachusetts are trying to increase the stock of honey by means of bee pastures. For this purpose white clover, sweet clover, mignonette, buckwheat and trees are recommended.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.
NEW LEBANON, April 18th.

The death of our late President, of Herman Le Roy, and of many other venerable men which I have noticed, has led me to think that this spring has been unusually fatal to the aged. It has been remarkably so here with us. In this small community, during the short space of ten days from the [illegible] to the [illegible] of March, six of the old men of our valley were carried to their graves. Three of them lay dead on the same day. This was a case unparalleled in the annals of our town. Their ages were 71, 76, 75, 80, 82, and 83. Four of them were revolutioners. Others of the aged among us have also been affected, and brought nigh to departure. It is said that in the towns north of us, Stephentown and Berlin, during the past month, death has occurred among the old to an alarming extent. There has been nothing here of an epidemic. The cause has seemed to be atmospherical, or incidental to the weather—the disappearing damp and thick, and the weather inducing great debility. As the season advances, however, the aged and debilitated who are left, begin to breathe more freely.

Yours, &c. H.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The S. D. B. Central Association will hold its next annual session with the Church in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the 2nd Sabbath in June next at 10 o'clock. Introductory discourse by E. S. BAILEY, or S. B. CRANDALL, alternate. A full delegation and punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES BAILEY, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

The S. D. B. Eastern Association are to meet on the fifth day before the fourth Sabbath in May next, at the S. D. B. Meeting-house in Salem, N. Jersey, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and an invitation is hereby given to the ministering brethren, and other brethren also, that can conveniently attend. I think it would be [illegible] to the meeting to have some of our western and northern brethren to attend with us.

A. D. TITSWORTH, Cor. Sec.

[illegible], April 1[illegible], 1841.

MARRIED.

In Lincklaen, on the evening of the 1st inst., by Eld. S. M. Burdick, Mr. CYRUS CARTWRIGHT and Miss [illegible]LINA M., daughter of Benjamin H. Burdick, all of Lincklaen.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Jabez Chadwick, Lucius Crandall, (next week,) Azor Estee, (we will do it,) D. Foster, (it is done,) I. K. Redington, (we have attended to it,) Hiram Babcock, (we will do it next week,) W. K. Greene, E. Whitford, Joseph Greene, 2, (we have obeyed all the instructions we have received,) W. Stillman, P. M., D. Hardin, P. M., E. Whitmore, P. M.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Thos. E. Babcock $5,31, cr. J. Hollister, O. Partridge, each $2, v 1, W. C. Crippen, $1, v 2, W. Woodward, 31, v 2.

Eliphalet Johnson $2, v 2. Jared Stillman $1, v 2 Eld. S. M. Burdick $2, cr. Wm. Burdick, v 2, J. B. Wells $2, cr. Daniel Truman, v 2. H. S. Crandall $2, cr. Benjamin West, Benjamin Stelle $2, v 2, E. S. Bailey $8, cr. G. Armsbury $4,25, v 1, 2, Charles Green $1, Adonis Trowbridge $2,25, v 1, self, 50. R. T. Green, $2,25, cr. Waite Clark, $1, D. Hardin $3, cr. Jabish Brown, jr. $2, v 2, Asa Lanphear, $1 v 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

SIX CENTS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th inst., JOSEPH PRATT, an indented apprentice to the Farming Business. All persons are hereby notified that I shall pay no debts of his contracting, after this date. Said Boy was 16 years of age in March last. Whoever will return said boy shall receive the above reward. 61w3.

MARTILLUS C. WOLCOTT.

Otselic, April 21, 1841.

POETRY.

To the Freed Men of the Amistad.

"O, give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good; for his mercy endureth forever.

Let the redeemed say so, whom He hath redeemed from the hand of the enemy.

For he hath broken the gates of brass, and cut the bars of iron in sunder."

"O, magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt His name together."—*Psalms of David.*

"The captives are free! * * * 'Not unto us, O, Lord, not unto us,' but to thy name be all the glory."—*Letter from John Quincy Adams.*

Brethren beloved! God-cast upon our shore—
We greet ye now as captive men no more!
The fiat comes that Heaven ordained to be,
And freemen hail ye as among the free,
O, Brethren! 'tis a sadly pleasing hour—
A mingled issue of Jehovah's power:
For 'twas His power that swayed the helmsman's hand—
That brought ye strangers to our native land.
He turned the rudder of your 'friendly*' bark,
And blew the winds that bore ye in the dark.

The sun was not against thee—Cinque! No!
Nor yet in hate did midnight breezes blow:
That sun in love shone down upon the Sea—
And swilled those gales—your wings to liberty!
O, wondrous mercy of our wondrous Lord!
He held your vessel, and ye all on board,
Where not one ray, nor yet one puff of air,
But did His bidding as ye floated there!
O, how were they despoiled, and such as they,
Who sought to make ye here an easy prey!
'Twas to AMERICA they sailed: ay here—
This land to Liberty and Slavery dear!
Bright was their hope, with Old Montaug in view,
That *they* were free to make bond slaves of *you!*
"Ho! for the land," they cried, "whose banner waves
Its stars and stripes of Freedom over slaves!
Tis just the land for us!—so rich—so free—
'Twill sell us bonds for those now in the Sea:
Bonds that those black-skinned pirates may not dare
From off their limbs again in battle tear!
Hail! First Republic! 'Glorious Union, Hail!
See! pilot, see! the sun is down! Make sail!"

Such were the words, my Brethren! that they spoke,
As o'er the decks ye strode on Slavery's yoke—
Such were their thoughts, as they beguiled your way
Far from the land to which ye steered by day.
But God was in them all! nor word, nor thought,
Hath failed to work the freedom God hath wrought!
Brethren! 'twas God—our God—who led your feet
Where Yankee rivers with Ocean meet;
'Twas he who kept you, as ye roamed the beach,
Safe from the tyrant overseer's reach;
'Twas He veered North instead of South the prow
That sped ye here to share deliverance now!
And from that hour to this—through every change
His gracious wisdom taught your fate to range—
Our God—our father's own—hath been your God,
To break in shiver's the oppressor's rod!
O, love HIM Brethren! Give HIM every heart—
And from His precepts never more depart.

God shall direct ye still. Would ye remain,
In Western valley, or on Eastern plain!
Or, would ye hasten to your natal shore,
And tell of Christ and Freedom Afric o'er!
Would ye the Bible spread in Mendi's shades,
And plant the cross in Guina's everglades!
Where loved Lomboke stretches forth its Bay,
Would ye build shrines to God, and praise and pray!
Where Gambia flows, and where the Niger rolls
Its lengthened currents by the fruitful knolls;
Ay, where at home the Atlantic pours its flood,
Would ye go publish of the Savior's blood?
Then look, O, look to God!—look to your Guide
By night and day across the Ocean's tide;
Look! and plain paths shall grow where'er ye tread,
And cloud and fire be pillared o'er your head!
Go where ye go, our ruined world to save,
To burst the bonds of every human slave!
Go, help Redemption's song o'er Earth to swell!
Dear Brethren! tis a Brother's prayer: Farewell!
Farewell!

CHARLES W. DENISON.

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* The Spanish word L'Amistad means—*Friendship.*

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Protestant Vindicator.

JUGGERNAUT.

Juggernaut is the name of a Hindoo Idol, and also of a town which is the principal place of his worship, situated in the province of Orissa, on the Western shore of the Bay of Bengal, between two and three hundred miles westward of Calcutta. There are many temples of this idol in different places, and great numbers of his cars in Bengal. The god Juggernaut [the lord of the world] is one of the terrestrial deities of the Hindoos. His origin is thus stated by Dr. Ward in his view of the History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindoos.

"Krishnu [another Hindoo terrestial god, one of the forms of Vishnoo the celestial god who is the source of all the Hindoo incantations,] in some period of Hindoo history, was accidentally killed by Ungunu, a hunter; who left the body to rot under the tree where it fell. Some pious persons, however, collected the bones Krishnu, and placed them in a box, where they remained till Indrudhoomnu, King who was performing religious austerities to obtain some favour of Vishnoo, was directed by the latter to form the image of Juggernaut, and put into its belly those bones of Krishnu, by which means he should obtain the fruit of his austerities. Indrudhoomnu inquired who should make this image; and was commanded to pray to Vishwukurmu [son of Brumha, and the creator and architect of the gods.] He did so, and obtained his request;—but Vishwukurmu, at the same time, declared, that if any one disturbed him while preparing the image, he would leave it in an unfinished state. He then began, and in one night built a temple upon the blue mountain of Orissa, and proceeded to prepare the image in the temple. But the impatient king, after waiting fifteen days, went to the spot, on which Vishwukurmu desisted from his work and left the god without hands or feet. The king was very much disconcerted; but on praying to Brumha, he promised to make the image famous in its present shape. Indrudboomnu now invited all the gods to be present at the sitting up of his image.—Brumha himself acted as high priest, and gave eyes and a soul to the god which completely established the fame of Juggernaut."

"The worship of this god," says Dr. Ward, "is performed in the temples every morning and evening; at which time people come to see the god, or prostrate themselves before him. During the intervals of worship, and after the god has partaken of the offerings he is laid down to sleep, when the temple is shut up till the next hour of worship. There are two annual festivals at Bengal in honour of this god; the Snanuyatra, and the Ruthuyatra. At the Snanoyatra, this lord of the world, wrapped in a cloth is carried out and placed on a seat on a large terrace built in an open space near the temple. Here the Brahmins, surrounded by an immense concourse of spectators, bathe the god, by pouring water on his head during the reading of the incantations. The people, at the close of the ceremony make obeisance, some by lifting their hands to their foreheads, and others by prostration, and then depart, assured by the shasters, that they shall be subject to no more births, but be admitted to heaven after the death of the body. The Brahmins then wipe this creator of the world, and carry him back to the temple; after which the ceremonies of worship are performed before him with great show. About seventeen days after the Snanuyatra, the Ruthuyatra, or car festival is held. The car belonging to the image near Serampore is between thirty and forty cubits high. It has sixteen wheels, two horses, and one coachman, all of wood. Juggernaut, his brother Boloram, and his sister, Shubudra, are drawn up with ropes tied round the neck, and seated on benches in an elevated part of the carriage. The crowd draw the carriage by means of hawsers. Their shouts, as it proceeds, may be heard at the distance of a mile.—Being arrived at the appointed spot, the Brahmins take out the images, and carry them to the temple of some other god, or to a place prepared for them, where they remain eight days. The car stands empty during this time, and the crowd flock to gaze at the indecent figures alluding to the abominations of the gods, which are painted all over it. At the end of eight days, the god is again up by the neck, placed in the car, and carried back to the place whence he came. Persons frequently cast themselves under the wheels of this ponderous car, and are crushed to death. This festival is intended to celebrate the diversions of Krishnu and the milkmaids, with whom he used to ride out in his chariot."

TOO MUCH COLOR IN THE BRUSH.—If there be any kind of mannerism that is universal among mankind, it is that of coloring too highly the things we describe. We cannot be content with a simple relation of truth; we must exaggerate: we must overdraw: we must have "a little to much red in the brush." Who ever heard of a dark night that was not "pitch dark?"—of a stout man that was not "strong as a horse?"—or of a miry road that was not "up to the knees?"—I would walk "fifty miles on foot" to see that man who never caricatures the subject on which he speaks but where is such a man to be found? From "rosy morn to dewy eve," in our common conversation, we are constantly outraging the truth. If somewhat wakeful in the night, we have "scarcely had a wink of sleep;" if our sleeves get a little damp in a shower, we are as wet as if dragged through a brook;" if a breeze blow up while we are in the chops of the channel, the waves are sure to "run mountains high;" and if a man grow rich, we all say that he "rolls in money.,' No later than yesterday, a friend of mine, who would shrink from a wilful misrepresentation, told me hastily, as he passed, that the newspaper had "nothing in it but advertisements;" and that he had just sent off, by the Shrewsbury coach, a "codfish as big as a jackass."

The habit of decoration in describing common things, most likely proceeds from that love of the marvellous which most mankind entertain. We wish to affect the minds of others; what is the use of telling a tale that will excite no wonder? or making a complaint that calls forth no sympathy? or of representing a deed of injustice that will rouse no indignation? We wish to make our picture striking: and thus, like the painter, are induced to put "a little too much color in the brush."

But if we be thus in things little affecting us, still more is it the case where interest is concerned. In such cases the most unblushing misrepresentations are made. Every newspaper has its "bargainists—great savings—and its immense sacrifices," "fish all alive" is not too strong a term for the unhealthy, tainted, scaly fry offered for sale. The Irish cloth of the mercer is "fine as cambric;" the stale meat of the butcher "sweet as a nut;" and the cheesemonger's hard, tough, lean cheese "as fat as butter." These are general remarks. How far do they affect you? To this inquiry may be added another.—How far do they affect Ephraim Holding? I am sadly afraid that we both are culpable. Not that I plead guilty myself, or tax you with wilful misrepresentation, for the purpose of forwarding any individual interest, but that I feel that we are both amenable to the charge of speaking lightly and thoughtlessly; that we both by putting occasionally "a little too much color in the brush," leave impressions not warranted by the facts we relate.

EPHRAIM HOLDING.

Important Discovery.—The following is translated from a recent number of the *Gazette des Deux Mondes* of Paris:

"Some days ago Baron Dupotet presented to the Academy of Medicine a *Deaf Mute,* ten years of age, whose speech and hearing he had restored by a magnetic process. The Academy immediately appointed a commission to inquire into the truth of a fact which threatens to overturn all provious notions of science. Their report is looked for anxiously.

"Since that time the Baron submitted to his process a deaf mute of the age of five years. A certificate of a member of the Academy of Medicine proves that the Baron was evident, for at the end of three sittings the child heard and repeated every word pronounced in its presence. We have seen this ourselves.

"Assurance has been given us, which we dare not doubt, that the Baron has cured nineteen persons similarly afflicted."

From the Anti-Slavery Reporter.

DESTINATION OF THE LIBERATED AFRICANS.

Many of the friends of these Mendians have expressed a hope that when they shall be prepared to return to their native lands, and the way is opened to their reaching Mendi, that competent Christian teachers will accompany them with a view to remaining, and establishing the Christian religion in the interior of Africa. One or more young men, who are preparing to preach the gospel, and who have already the confidence of these Africans, have thought of going with them, if there should be a reasonable prospect that they will be able to reach Mendi. We look upon this plan with deep interest, and we doubt not that Christian abolitionists, as well as other friends of the Redeemer, will rejoice that the return of Cinque and his companions to their kindred and homes will be the occasion of introducing to their benighted countrymen, the gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Three or four of these men are hopefully converted, and it is earnestly desired that many of them will, during their abode in this country, become Christians. What an opening will there be for the introduction of the religion of the cross into Mendi! These men full of grateful emotions towards those who have befriended them when exposed to the loss of liberty or life—who have instructed them in the elements of knowledge, and the religion of Jesus—who have administered to their temporal wants—who have taught them useful labor—will carry to their homes, and to their pagan friends, the Bible, a knowledge of the God of the Bible, useful trades, implements of agriculture, civilization and Christianity. They will introduce to their countrymen some of those who have befriended them in a distant land—who cheered them when sinking into despondency—who wept with them when in terror of perpetual slavery or death—who rejoiced with them when they were delivered from the oppressor and those who had no pity—who have taught them to read, write, cypher, &c.—who have instructed them to pray, who have led them to the foot of the cross—and they will say to their astonished kindred and friends—"For we were an hungered, and they gave us meat; we were thirsty, and they gave us drink; we were strangers and they took us in: naked and they clothed us; we were sick and they visited us; we were in prison, and they came to us." They have spoken to us of the God of the oppressed—of the Savior of sinners—of the way of salvation—and have persuaded some of us to yield our hearts to the Lamb of God who take away the sins of the world. Receive them as men of God—as messengers of the skies; receive and obey their message; renounce your superstition—your pagan rites—your barbarism—and come with us to the light and enjoyment of civilization and Christianity."

Surely no missionary—no religious teacher—since the days of the apostles, ever possessed greater facilities for securely and successfully exerting an influence in a heathen land, than would be enjoyed by those pious men who may be privileged to accompany the Mendians into the interior of Africa. We hope that their friends in the United States will prayerfully reflect upon these things, and that they will bear them, those who superintend them, and those who contemplate accompanying them, in their hearts daily to the throne of grace. We have no sectarian views in reference to these interesting foreigners, and we trust that such arrangements will be made in regard to them that Christians of all denominations may unite in promoting their temporal and spiritual welfare, and in contributing to send the gospel with them, whenever they shall return to Mendi. This will be an era in the missionary movements.—It will call forth the benefactions of thousands who now give little or nothing to such funds, and will excite the prayers of many who will see God's hand in the singular and wonderful providence that led these men to these shores—that protected them when exposed to the machinations of enemies—that granted them deliverance in the hour of their anxiety—that led them to embrace the Savior, and carried them on eagles' wings to the country of their nativity, as heralds of salvation to their benighted countrymen.

Children's Department.

From the Youth's Companion.

A LITTLE BOY'S LETTER ANSWERED.

Mr. Willis,—I met with this in a French paper, published in the Canton of Vaud, in Switzerland, and it has been translated. It is too touching to be lost. Yours &c.,

C. S.

A little child from C——, in Germany, had just lost his father, and found himself left, by this sad event, without the means of continuing his education. He was particularly desirous of entering an institution, founded by the pious Christians, known under the name of Moravians; it was his mother's wish likewise. But without money, without friends, without protectors, poor and unknown, he had but little hope in the world. Fortunately for our young orphan, he had heard of "Him who is rich towards all who call upon him;"—of that Friend of the unfortunate—that great and powerful Protector, who disposes of the gold and silver, as he does of the heart, according to his good pleasure—of Jesus, who says, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The child trusted entirely on the word of this good Savior; he believed in him, and desired to petition him. "But how shall I go to Jesus?" said our little orphan to himself. "I will write him a letter, in which I will tell him all. This he did in nearly these words:

"My dear Lord Jesus Christ:

"I have lost my father, and we are very poor; but thou hast said in thy word, that whatever we should ask of God in thy name, he will grant it to us. I believe what thou hast said, Lord Jesus. Therefore, I pray thee, my God, in the name of Jesus, to furnish my mother with the means of placing me at the Moravian Institution. I should like so much to continue my education, I pray thee, good Jesus, to grant my request. I love thee already, but I will love thee still more,—give me likewise wisdom and all that is good. Adieu, &c."

The child folded the letter, and addressed it "To our Lord Jesus Chrst in Heaven." Afterwards seriously, but with a heart full of hope, he carried it to the Post Office. The postmaster, on seeing the address, thought it must be the letter of some lunatic, and threw it aside. But after finishing his work, he took it up again, and attentively examining the writing, observed it was that of a child; he opened it, and was strongly affected by reading his infantile prayer, which he communicated to the Moravian of his acquaintance. The latter read the letter in a society of the brethren. The Baroness of Lippe, who was present, considered these circumstances as an appeal addressed to her by the Savior. She took the young orphan under her protection, and placed him at the much desired institution. Thus the letter arrived at its destination and was answered.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME."

Jesus, when he was upon the earth, spent his whole time in doing good to those around him. But he did not forget little children. You know it is said they were brought to him that he might bless them; and when the disciples rebuked those that brought them, he said, Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me," Why did he want children to come unto him? He added, "For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Now, children, after such encouraging words from the lips of the Savior, how can any of you think, for a moment, of living without a change of heart and loving this Jesus? I believe those children were very young, for it says that when they were "*brought*" to him, "*he took them in his arms*" and blessed them. I don't say that they *come* to him. No doubt they were as young as any of the readers of the Cabinet, and if so, children, why do not *you* go to Jesus? He wants you to come unto him. He loves little children, and there is great encouragement for you. How many persons are there in the Bible who love the Lord when very young? You have read of Abel, Joseph, Josiah, Samuel, Daniel, the three young persons who were thrown into the fiery furnace; John the Baptist, who was filled with the Holy Ghost from his earliest infancy; Timothy, who knew the Scriptures from a child, and probably many others.

When Jesus the Savior, says; "Suffer little children to come," it shows us clearly that there is no difficulty in the way but what you make yourself. Jesus is ready; he wants to bless you, and make you happy. Don't you want to be happy? Say children, don't you want to get to heaven when you die? Then give your heart to Jesus. "They that seek me early shall find me," says the Bible. Seek him now; pray to him *expecting* he will answer your prayer. Stop doing those things that are wrong. Think of God's goodness, accept of his mercy, and try to love Him above every thing else. Believe in Jesus, that he died for your sins—that he has promised to save *you.* Has he not pomised, "He that comes to me I will in no wise cast out." You know this is true. Now believe him. Take his word, and he will save you. Be so sorry for having sinned, that you will never do so again. This is the way to seek him. Think about Jesus, who came from a glorious heaven to die on the shameful cross, that he might open the way for you to escape from everlasting contempt," and enjoy blessings which mortal eye hath not seen, nor ear heard. Read your Bible, and may God bless it to your salvation.

SIMON.

Agricultural Department.

From the Yankee Farmer.

STIR THE EARTH OFTEN.

It is necessary to stir the earth often among vegetables, not only for the purpose of keeping down the weeds, but for the purpose of keeping it loose for the passage of the roots, for the admission of the air and water, and to form finely pulverized soil on top as a protection against drought. When the earth is hard, the water in time of rain will run off from some places, where a mellow soil on top would readily imbibe it.

In some cases we have observed that after a powerful rain where the ground was hard it was not wet down half an inch, while it was thoroughly wet where the surface was loose and fine. In dry weather the advantages of frequent stirring the soil are equally great; it prevents in a measure the evaporation of the moisture, as loose earth will not conduct off the moisture, so readily as close earth.

We are aware that some persons will say "it is a poor rule that will not work both ways," and if loose earth readily absorbs rain, it will allow the escape of moisture, but this is not the case as experiments plainly prove and we must be governed by facts that are well established, though there may be a seeming inconsitency from our not understanding the operations of nature.

Water falls down by its own weight and will readily sink into the loose earth, running down between the particle; but if the ground be close and hard, and very dry, it will run off barely wetting the surface. The dryness which at first view would lead one to suppose that it would at once imbibe the water, serves only to repel it. This peculiar property of very dry substances is shown by throwing water on a floor where there is much dry dust. It will remain in large drops, and be blown about over the floor, as the dry dust repels the drops and prevents their spreading.

The evaporation of moisture from the ground, is by a differet process in nature, from that of gravitation by which the water falls or tends downwards; in evaporation it is drawn up and passes through some medium, first through the top of the earth and then through the air. Fine particles of earth are a poor medium for conducting off the moisture under the surface, while it readily passes off through a close, hard body of earth. This fact will appear evident to any one, who, in a dry time, examines the state of the soil as to the moisture, below the fine, loose earth that is often stirred, and the hard earth in the path or place beside it, that has long remained unmoved.

Many experiments have been made by hoeing frequently in a very dry time, part of a piece of land on which corn or vegetables were growing, and leaving a part; and it has been found that the crops suffered much less from drought where the earth was often stirred.

Writers on the advantage of frequently hoeing, attribute its valuable effect, in this respect, to the dews penetrating more rapidly the fine earth, and passing to the roots of plants, this opinion is erroneous, for a heavy dew will penetrate the fine earth but little—It will lay mostly on the top, and soon evaporate when the sun shines upon it.

In this country the dews are too light to penetrate to the roots of the plants, as they do not go so deep. The great object is to retain the moisture in the earth, and prepare the surface to receive and convey the rains directly downward, even when they come suddenly, in plentiful showers, and this is done most effectually by stirring the earth frequently and finely.

Some farmers hoe the corn only twice, excepting they cut up the weeds after the haying season is over, to prevent their producing seed. Others use a light horse-harrow, and stir the earth frequently, thinking there is a great advantage in this method that will repay the trifling expense, which is but trifling where the ground is light and free from obstructions.

BIRDS.—We some times preach of birds—but what is the use of preaching? Our *practice* has been for years not to let a single bird be shot on our premises. No, not even a cherry bird that comes without leave for his bag full of fruit, and retires again without even singing for his supper. Even the crow, the terror of the planter by the wood-side, is more fond of mice than of corn, and though he likes a few kernels during a very short season in the spring to make up his meal, he probably does us more good than harm by reducing the number of the numerous vermin that infest our fields. One half bushel of corn sown on a field of six acres will effectually protect all we bury in the earth. And what is the expense? It may be forty cents for a whole season. How little compared with the expense of trying to kill them.

In regard to all other birds at least, farmers should strictly forbid their destruction on any part of their premises. We are likely to be overrun with worms, if we don't persuade the birds to help us. Robins will build their nest close to our doors if we make no war upon them—for they fear the hawks when they build near the woods.—*Boston Cultivator.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

200
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONSISTING OF
VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND.
BY ROBERT SEARS.

THE FIFTH EDITION of the first volume of the above work is issued from the press of ROBERT SEARS, 122 Nassau Street, New York.

It is a book of 400 large octavo pages, and is done up in the neatest typographical manner, bound in muslin, and lettered in a superior style; containing over 200 engravings of an interesting and beneficial character.

Those wishing to subscribe for the above valuable work can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who has the agency for this town and vicinity. A specimen of the Book can be seen at this Office The price is extremely low, for a book of the size, so well stored with interesting and useful matter, and reflects much credit, in every respect, upon its enterprising publisher. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited, and the work will be ordered immediately for as many hundred as may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of making so rich an addition to their Family Libraries, at so small an expense. Price only TWO DOLLARS.

A. H. BURDICK, Agent.
Register Office, De Ruyter, April 30, 1841.

Head Quarters for BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale and retail. As cheap as the cheapest and good as the best.

THE Public are invited to call and examine for themselves. He keeps on hand Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes, of every description, Ladies French Buskins and single sole Slips, White and Black satin slips, made to order. The Ladies are invited to call and examine the latest New York fashions. ☞Utica St. Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, April 26, 1841. 61tf.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store.) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

De Ruyter, April 22, 1841.

SHERIFFS SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of the State of New York, and to me delivered, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of Stephen G. Sears in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being, in the Village of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and bounded as follows: on the north by the turnpike road, on the east by lands owned by Noah B. Foote, on the south by lands owned, or in possession of, John Starr, on the west by lands owned by Marvin M. Hamilton, which I shall expose to sale at public Vendue, as the Law directs, at the house of Wm C. Gage, on Saturday, the 22d day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dated, De Ruyter, April 10, 1841. 59w6
ISAAC BROWN, SHERIFF.
By T. ORVILLE ELMORE, Deputy.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY wanted a good workman in the business of Wagon making. Also, a Smith acquainted with the business, to whom good encouragement will be given. 56tf

JOHN MAXSON.
April 12th 1841.

HOUSE TO LET.

A PLEASANT and convenient tenement is still to let, in the House occupied last year by Mr Clark on the estate of the late L. B Goodwin.

JOHN MAXSON.
April 12th, 1841. 59tf

Medicines! Medicines!!
TO FAMILIES.

S. D. DELLAY, would call the attention of families to some of the most speedy and effectual remedies which have ever before been offered to the public, for the sale of which he has lately been appointed sole agent of this place—among which may be found

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co's
MOTHER'S RELIEF.
JAYNE'S INVALUABLE INDIAN EXPECTORANT—
DR MUNN'S HIGHLY CELEBRATED AND INFALLIBLE ELIXER OF OPIUM—
MERRITT GRIFFIN'S CELEBRATED LION OF THE DAY—
DOCT. BISHOP'S ANTI BILLIOUS PILLS-
A HIGHLY VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

GEO. W. SUTTON.
De Ruyter, March 19, 1840.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!
EDWIN P. BLY,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of De Ruyter and the public generally, that he has for sale Books of most kinds and descriptions usually called for in a country Book Store. The following are a few, viz:—Daviess Geometry, do Surveying, do. Algebra, do Arithmetic, do First Lessons in Arithmetic. Also, almost all kinds of Latin, Greek and Italian, Olney's Geography & Atlas, Burnet's Geography of the Heavens.

Common Schools can be supplied with Books for a Library.

BOOK BINDING

Done in a neat and durable manner, and as cheap as can be done in any other place, at the sign of the Mammoth Book, No. 3, Albany St., De Ruyter.

De Ruyter, November 1st, 1840. 35tf

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to

ELISHA STILLMAN.
De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

WANTED—Any qunatity of RAGS wanted in exchange for BOOKS, at the sign of the Mammoth Book, No. 3, Albany-st.

De Ruyter, Dec. 16, 1840.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GOOD assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, just received, and for sale at this office. Register Office, Feb. 19, 1841

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 11.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 63.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., SIXTH-DAY, MAY 14, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

Reasons for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity.

NO. IV.

MR. EDITOR.—My fourth reason for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity is, that the texts which are commonly adduced in its support, do not appear to me, upon a fair construction and comparison with the general scope of the Bible, to contain it. There is no passage which appears definitely to teach it; whereas there are many which definitely and unequivocally teach the contrary, as I have attempted, in my previous numbers, to show. I feel perfectly ready, and hold myself sacredly bound to meet the arguments from these texts—yea, I am anxious to meet them for the truth's sake. But it has occurred to me, that it is most proper to defer my main remarks, until Br. Johnson shall have had opportunity to reply to the previous numbers, and shall have brought forward those texts in support of what he conceives to be the true theory. I shall, therefore, in this number attempt nothing more than a mere glance at the method, while I purpose to take in disposing of the texts referred to; and shall suspend further communications, until I see his reply to my arguments, and his vindication of the doctrine in question; unless you shall think it most advisable for me to proceed immediately to make my intended comments on these texts. In regard to three principle texts which are supposed to present the doctrine of the Trinity at *one view*, viz. Matt. xxviii. 19, 2 Cor. xiii. 14, and 1 John v. 7, I would observe, that the clause in the first which reads, "baptizing them in the name," &c., should be translated "baptizing them *into* the name," &c., which very much modifies the sense. The second, as it stands in the common version, which is correct, does not teach the doctrine of the Trinity. The third, I believe, with many of the most learned and candid Trinitarians, is spurious. It was manifestly not contained in the original inspired copy; but has been added since. But if genuine, it simply teaches that the three heavenly witnesses are one in their testimony that Jesus is the Son of God—*not that they are one God.* The argument from the ascription of *divine titles* to Jesus Christ, I shall meet, by showing that the title, *Jehovah*, uncompounded with any other term, is never applied to him; but invariably belongs to the Father: and that the title *God*, which is, in a few instances, applied to him, is so applied in a subordinate or modified sense; on the same principle that it is applied to magistrates and angels. Several of the passages in which this title is supposed to be applied to Christ are addresses or doxologies to the Father. The argument in favor of his *equality* with God, which is based on two passages, viz. John v. 18, and Phil. ii. 6, I shall dispose of in this way. The first contains a *slander* uttered against Jesus by the Jews; and the second is a *mistranslation.* The alledged ascription of *Divine attributes* to him, I shall show to be a mistake. His *power* is derived, or given, not original and absolute. His *knowledge* also is denied. He is said to know all things in a modified sense, not in a sense which implies absolute and essential omniscience. The term *everlasting* is applied to him, in respect of the part, in the known qualified or limited sense which it often bears. His engagement to be with his worshiping people "whenever gathered together in his name," and with his ministers "always, even to the end of the world," implies his being *virtually* present with them, or present *in spirit*, or present *by his advocate*, which is the spirit of his Father, promised him in its gifts and operations to carry on the work of redemption, or, at most, present by such an *extent of mind*, or *largeness of capacity*, as enables him to be, at one and the same time, wherever his subjects exist, or wherever they require his presence and aid, without implying absolute *omnipresence.* His *immutability*, strictly speaking, is not affirmed. The argument therefore is based on two passages, viz. Heb. i. 10—12, and xiii. 14; the first of which is an apostrophe to the Father, and not addressed to Christ. The second simply affirms that Jesus Christ is the same Savior always that he was at the beginning, having "an unchangeable priesthood;" not that he is, like his Father, "without variableness or shadow of turning." The argument for his essential Deity, founded on the ascription of *Divine actions* to him, is, I humbly conceive, equally founded in mistake. It is admitted that those works are ascribed to him which God only can do. So are the same kind of works ascribed to Moses, the prophets and the Apostles. But in neither case does this ascription imply that the power by which they were done was their own independently. God did these works by them as his agents. He created and preserves the world by Jesus Christ, and will raise the dead and judge the world by him. The power to forgive sins also was delegated to him. It was in all cases declarative and derived, not original and absolute. It no more proved him to be very God than the power to work miracles. So likewise the title, *Savior*, was given him in the subordinate sense. "*God our Savior*" saves "*by Jesus Christ our Savior.*" In the supreme and original sense, God is the only Savior; but in the subordinate sense, Jesus Christ is the Savior—provided and given of God, and the only one appointed to save us from the "wrath to come." And as to the subject of *worship*, I shall evince a distinction between *supreme* and *subordinate* worship. The former belongs to the Father only; but the latter belongs to Christ. He is to be worshiped as *the Son of God; the Lamb that was slain*, and *the Mediator*, (which is all suitable and important,) but not to be worshiped as the *Supreme God.* There is no example of such worship in the Bible.

These things all appear to me to be consistent with the doctrine which I have maintained—gloriously consistent—and to have the seal of truth. But, unless it be thought best for me to state my views more particularly of the texts urged in favor of the Trinity, in this stage of the discussion, I shall patiently wait to hear the reply of Br. Johnson, and hope I shall be prepared to give his statements and reasonings their due weight.

Yours for the whole truth,

JABEZ CHADWICK.

Weedsport, April, 1841.

[It is desired that you should present all of your arguments in connection, before MR. JOHNSON offers his. When you have closed your arguments, he will present his. —ED.

For the Register.

Is it a sin to secularize the Fist-Day of the Week.

As multitudes believe it is a sin, and under the influence of this belief are striving to persuade their fellow-men not to pursue their usual avocations on that day, it is important that the subject should be prayerfully examined and the question decided as the Scripture dictates.

If the Bible sustain the affirmative of the question, then all should unite in correcting the evil. Does the Bible support the affirmative of this question? Has God intimated in his Word that the *first-day* of the week is the Sabbath, or that it is our duty to keep holy a seventh part of time embracing that day of the week? Certainly, no intimation of this kind can be deduced from the example of our Creator. He commenced the work of creation on the first-day of the week, and rested on the seventh. From the most careful examination of the fourth commandment, we shall not discover that the simple act of laboring on the first-day of the week is sinful, or that we are required to keep that day for the Sabbath. If we turn to the Savior who has "left us an example that we should follow his steps," we shall find that he pursued his usual avocations on that day, and never taught his disciples to do otherwise. If we pass to the Apostles and primitive Christians, we shall not learn from the inspired writer who has given us their history for the first thirty years after the resurrection of Christ, that during this period they ever called the first-day of the week the Sabbath, or regarded it as such.

Luke, who is supposed to have written the Acts of the Apostles, has not informed us of but one religious meeting which they held on the first-day of the week, during the long period of thirty years, except when they had continued meetings, which extended over the Sabbath, and probably embraced all days of the week. This isolated instance of a religious meeting on the first-day of the week is recorded, Acts xx. 7—12. About twenty-seven years prior to the time of the religious meeting just referred to, there was a meeting of the disciples on the evening of the first-day of the week. After eight days from the time of this meeting the disciples were together again, John xx. 26. These two meetings mentioned by John, and one more which occurred after an interval of about twenty-seven years, are the only religious meetings which were held on the first-day of the week of which we have any account, during a period of thirty years after the resurrection of Christ, except at times when they had a continued meeting of weeks or days. Would it not be absurd to conclude that Seventh-day Baptists regarded the first-day of the week for the Sabbath, because, from their history, it was ascertained that at distant intervals, they had happened to come together on that day for religious worship? Is it not equally preposterous to infer that the Apostles, who, it is admitted, were Seventh-day Baptists until after the resurrection of Christ, regarded the first-day of the week for the Sabbath, because it is learned from their history that some of them, during a period of thirty years, were present at three religious meetings on that day of the week? I am surprised that any, who have examined this subject in the light of Scripture, should come to the conclusion that it is sinful to labor on the first-day of the week; or that a seventh part of time should be kept holy, embracing that day. If any of your correspondents, or readers of your paper believe it is sinful to secularize the first-day of the week, I request them to present, through the medium of the Register, their Bible reasons for that belief.

AZOR ESTEE.

Shiloh, April 23d, 1841.

Religious Department.

NATURAL AND REVEALED RELIGION.

The Christian Revelation ought not to be considered as superseding the Religion of Nature, but as carrying it forward to perfection. It introduces the Deity to us under *new* relations, corresponding to the degraded state into which we have fallen. It is superadded to our natural relations to God, and takes it for granted, that these natural relations must forever subsist. It is true, indeed, that the essential attributes of God, and the principles of Natural Religion, cannot be fully discovered without the light of Revelation, as appears from the past experience of mankind in every generation; but it is equally true, that, when discovered by the aid of this celestial light, they are of the utmost importance in the Christian system, and are as essentially connected with it, as the foundation of a building is with the superstructure.—Many professed Christians, however, seem to think, and to act, as if the Christian Revelation had annulled the natural relations which subsist between man and the Deity; and hence the zealous outcry against every discussion from the pulpit, that has not a *direct* relation to what are termed the doctrines of grace. But nothing, surely, can be more absurd than to carry out such a principle to all its legitimate consequences. Can God ever cease to be Omnipotent, or can man ever cease to be dependent for existence on his infinite power? Can the Divine Being ever cease to be Omnipresent and Omniscient, or can man ever cease to be the object of his knowledge and superintendence? Can Infinite Wisdom ever be detached from the Almighty, or can man ever be in a situation where he will not experience the effects of his wise arrangement? Can Goodness ever fail of being an attribute of Jehovah, or can any sentient or intelligent beings exist that do not experience the effects of his bounty? In short, can the relation of *Creature* and of *Creator* ever cease between the human race, in whatever moral or physical situation they may be placed, and that Almighty Being, "who giveth to all, life and breath, and all things?" If none of these things can possibly happen, then the relations to which we refer must be eternal and unchangeable, and must form the basis of all the other relations in which we can possibly stand to the Divine Being, either as apostate or as redeemed creatures; and, therefore, they ought to be exhibited as subjects for our frequent and serious contemplation, as religious and moral agents. But, unless we make such topics a distinct subject of attention, and endeavor to acquire clear and comprehensive conceptions of our natural relation to God, we can never form a clear conception of those new and interesting relations into which we have been brought by the mediation of Jesus Christ.

If man had continued in his primitive state of integrity, he would have been forever exercised in tracing the power, the beneficence, and other attributes of Deity, in the visible creation alone. Now that his fallen state has rendered additional revelations necessary, in order to secure his happiness—is he completely to throw aside those contemplations and exercises which constituted his chief employment, while he remained a pure moral intelligence? Surely not. One great end of his moral renovation, by means of the gospel must be, to enable him *to resume his primitive exercises*, and to qualify him for more enlarged views and contemplations of a similar nature, in that future world, where the physical and moral impediments which now obstruct his progress will be completely removed.

It appears highly unreasonable, and indicates a selfish disposition of mind, to magnify one class of the Divine attributes at the expense of another; to extol, for example, the Mercy of God, and neglect to celebrate his Power and Wisdom—those glorious perfections, the display of which, at the formation of our globe, excited the rapture and admiration of angels, and of innocent man. All the attributes of God are *equal*, because all of them are *infinite*; and therefore to talk of *darling* attributes in the Divine Nature, as some have done, is inconsistent with reason, unwarranted by Scripture, and tends to exhibit a distorted view of the Divine character. The Divine mercy ought to be celebrated with rapture by every individual of our fallen race; but with no less rapture should we extol the Divine Omnipotence; for the designs of mercy cannot be accomplished without the intervention of Infinite Power. All that we hope for, in consequence of the promises of God, and of the redemption accomplished by Jesus Christ, must be founded on the conception we form of the operations of Omnipotence. An example or two may not be unnecessary for illustrating this position.

We are warranted, by the sacred oracles, to entertain the hope, that these mortal bodies of ours, after they have mouldered in the dust, been dissolved into their primary elementary parts, and become the prey of devouring reptiles, during a lapse of generations or of centuries—shall spring forth from the tomb to new life and beauty, and be arrayed in more glorious forms than they now wear; yea, that all the inhabitants of our globe, from Adam to the end of time, though the bodies of thousands of them have been devoured by cannibals, have become the food of fishes and of beasts of prey, and have been burnt to cinders, and their ashes scattered by the winds over the different regions of sea and land—shall be re-animated by the voice of the Son of God, and shall appear, each in his proper person and identical body, before God, the Judge of all. Now, the firmness of our hope of so astonishing an event, which seems to contradict all experience, and appears involved in such a mass of difficulties and apparent contradictions, must be in proportion to the sentiments we entertain of the Divine Intelligence, Wisdom, and Omnipotence. And where are we to find the most striking visible displays of these perfections, except in the actual operations of the Creator, within the range of our view in the material world?

Again, we are informed in the same Divine records, that, at some future period, the earth on which we now dwell shall be wrapt up in devouring flames, and its present form and constitution forever destroyed; that its redeemed inhabitants, after being released from the grave, shall be transported to a more glorious reign; and that 'new heavens and a new earth shall appear, wherein dwelleth righteousness." The Divine mercy having given to the faithful the promise of these astonishing revolutions, and most magnificent events, our hopes of their being fully realized, must rest on the Infinite Wisdom and Omnipotence of Jehovah; and, consequently, if our views of these perfections be limited and obscure, our hope, in relation to our future destiny, will be proportionably feeble and languid; and will scarcely perform its office "as an anchor to the soul both sure and steadfast." It is not merely by telling a person that God is All-wise, and All-power, that a full conviction of the accomplishment of such grand events will be produced. He must be made to see with his own eye what the Almighty *has already done*, and what he is now doing in all the regions of universal nature which lie open to our inspection; and this cannot be effected without directing his contemplation to those displays of intelligence and power which are exhibited in the structure, the economy, and the revolutions of the material world.—*Dick.*

THOUGHTS FOR THE BACKSLIDER.

Reflect on the State and Exercise of thy Mind in former times.—This was the counsel of the Apostle to the Hebrews, who, disheartened by persecution, were half inclined to go back again into Judaism: "Call to remembrance the former days, in which, after that ye were illuminated, ye endured a great fight of afflictions." This was the counsel of our Lord himself, to the churches of Ephesus and Sardis: "Remember from whence thou art fallen, and repent—remember how thou hast received and heard, and hold fast and repent." Ask thine own soul, "Are there no seasons of tenderness in my life which it would be for my profit to recall to mind? I have professed repentance towards God, and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ, and was it only a profession? Was there not a time when my sins were more bitter to me than death, and more dreaded than hell? How is it that I have turned again to folly? Has sin changed its nature, or become less odious? Rather is it not the change in me? Was there not a time when the work of the Lord was precious to my soul; when my Sabbaths were my happiest days, and godly people my chosen companions? Whence this lamentable change? Is Christ or the gospel less precious than heretofore? I once thought that if I might be found in him, and live for ever with him and those that love him, I should not care what I lost or suffered in the present world. And was I in all this deceiving myself? Were my repentance, and faith, and hope, and love, and joy, all counterfeit? I endured reproaches and losses, as I supposed, for his name sake; and is it all *in vain?* Must I at last be separated for ever from him, and have my portion with unbelievers? "O Lord, have mercy upon me a most wretched caitiff and miserable sinner! I have offended both against heaven and earth more than my tongue can express! Whither then may I go, or whither shall I flee? To heaven I may be ashamed to lift up mine eyes, and on earth I find no place of refuge or succor. To THEE, therefore, O Lord, do I run; to THEE do I humble myself. O Lord, my God, my sins are great: but yet have mercy upon me, for thy great mercy. The great mystery that God became man, was not wrought for small or few offences. Thou didst not give thy Son unto death for little sins only: but for all the greatest sins of the world, so that the sinner returns to thee with his whole heart, as I do here at this present. Wherefore have mercy on me, O God, whose property is always to have mercy. O Lord, I crave nothing for my own merits, but for thy name sake, that it might be hallowed thereby, and for thy dear Son Jesus Christ's sake."*

This part of our Lord's counsel would apply not only to those who have fallen into gross immoralities, but to such as have deserted the *principles of the gospel.* It was asked the Galatians, through what medium they first *received the Spirit; by the works of the law, or by the hearing of faith?* This question proceeds upon the principle of that being the true doctrine which is productive of the best effects; and by the manner in which it is introduced, *This ONLY would I learn of you*, it is intimated that the solution is of *itself* sufficient to determine what the true doctrine is. And what are the effects produced by a relinquishment of the doctrines usually denominated evangelical? Nay, I might say, by only a hesitation concerning them? I appeal to those who have made the trial.—Have you the same joy and peace in believing in your present principles, as you had in your former ones? Can you, or do you go to a throne of grace with the same holy freedom as heretofore? Do you feel an equal concern for the salvation of your poor ungodly neighbors? Rather is not the far greater part of your zeal consumed in laboring to make proselytes of serious Christians to your new way of thinking? Does the society of those who are like minded with yourself, afford that inward satisfaction which you once enjoyed in the fellowship of those whom you are now taught to pity as enthusiasts? If while professing those things you are strangers to them, you may answer these questions in the affirmative; but if otherwise they would not. Remember from whence you are fallen, and repent! Remember how you have received and heard, and hold fast, and repent!—*Fuller on Backsliding.*

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* That which is included in inverted commas is a part of the prayer of Archbishop Cranmer, who, through fear of man, had denied his faith, but was notwithstanding burned to death. When brought to execution, which was at Oxford, on March 21, 1556, he uttered the above prayer; and on the flames approaching him, first thrust into the fire the hand with which he had signed his recantation.

HUMAN LIFE.—A spirit throws us from on high down into this life, and then counts seventy or eighty, as we do when we throw a stone into a deep crater; and at the seventieth pulsation or year, he hears the hollow sound as we strike the bottom of the grave.

A CONTRAST.—The nettle mounteth on high, while the violet shrouds itself under its own leaves, and is chiefly found out by its fragrancy. Let Christians be satisfied with the honor that cometh from God only. *Maton.*

Minister's Department.

From the Edinburgh Review.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

If we were compelled to give a brief definition of the principal characteristics of this truest style of eloquence, we should say it was "practical reasoning, animated by strong emotion;" or if we might be indulged in what is rather a description than a definition of it, we should say that it consisted in reasoning on topics calculated to inspire a common interest, expressed in the language of ordinary life, and in that brief, rapid, familiar style which natural emotion ever assumes. The former half of this description would condemn no small portion of the compositions called 'Sermons,' and the latter half a still larger portion.

* * * * * *

What can be more hopeless than the attempt to engage the attention, or interest the feelings of a common audience in metaphysical subtleties? And yet abstruse speculations on the 'origin of evil,' on 'moral necessity,' on the 'self-determining power,' on the 'ultimate principles of ethics,' on the 'immortality of the soul,' as proved from its indiscerptibility, and we know not what, on the 'eternal fitness of things,' on the 'moral sense,' with other still more recondite speculations on themes which it is almost impious and perfectly useless to touch, were of common concurrence in our older pulpit literature; and they are not unfrequent, though not pursued to the same extent, even now. For our own parts, we believe that the discussion of such subjects is about as profitable in a popular assembly as would be that of the well known questions, as to whether angels can pass from one point of space to another, without passing through the intermediate points, and whether they can visually discern objects in the dark? * * * *

We gladly admit that the modern pulpit is fast outgrowing these extravagances; that such discussions are both less frequent, and pursued to a much more limited extent than they used to be. Yet it is no uncommon thing to find the young preacher, fresh from his metaphysics or his philosophy, touching upon them just to a sufficient extent to exhaust and dissipate the attention of his audience before he comes to more important and more welcome matter; or indulging in allusions, and employing phraseology with reference to them wholly unintelligible to the mass. Others, and they form a much larger class, are fond of subjects which are only one degree less useful, and which, though they ought not to be excluded from the pulpit, need to be very rarely entered upon. We allude to the discussions connected with 'Natural Theology,' and the first 'Principles of Morals.'—Such preachers are continually proving that there is a God, to those who readily admit there is a divine revelation; that the marks of design in the universe prove that there had a single doubt upon the subject; that death is not an eternal sleep, to those who find no difficulty in admitting that there is a heaven and a hell; that man is a moral agent, to those who can not conceive that he be otherwise; and that those first principles of ethics are certainly true, which even savages themselves would be ashamed to disavow. We say not that such topics should be excluded from the pulpit, but only that they should form a very inferior element in its ordinary prelections. * *

Even where the topics are not such as are fairly open to censure, a large class of preachers, especially amongst the young, grievously err by investing them with the technicalities of science and philosophy; either because they foolishly suppose they thereby give their compositions a more philosophical air, or because they disdain the homely and the vulgar. We remember hearing of a worthy man of this class, who having occasion to tell his audience the simple truth, that there was not one Gospel for the rich and another for the poor, informed them, that "if they would not be saved on 'general principles,' they could not be saved at all!" With such men it is not sufficient to say, that such and such a thing must be, but there is always a 'moral or physical necessity' for it. The will is too old-fashioned a thing to be mentioned, and everything is done by volition; duty is expanded into 'moral obligation;' men not only ought to do this, that, or the other, it is always by 'some principle of their moral nature;' they not only like to do so and so, but they are 'impelled by some natural propensity;' men not only think and do, but they are never represented as thinking and doing without some parade of their 'intellectual processes and active powers.' Such discourses are full of 'moral beauty,' and 'necessary relations,' and 'philosophical demonstrations,' and 'laws of nature,' and '*a priori* and *a posteriori* arguments." If some simple fact of physical science is referred to in the way of argument or illustration, it can not be presented in common language, but must be exhibited in the pomp of the most approved scientific technicalities. If there be a common and scientific name for the same object, ten to one that the latter is adopted. Heat straightway becomes 'caloric,' lightning, the 'electric fluid;' instead of plants and animals, we are surrounded by 'organized substances;' life is nothing half so good as the 'vital principle;' phenomena of all kinds are very plentiful; these phenomena are 'developed,' and 'combined,' and 'analyzed,' and, in short, done every thing with, except being made intelligible. Not only is such language as this obscurely understood, or not understood at all, but even if perfectly understood, must necessarily be far less effective than those simple terms of common life, which for the most part may be substituted for them * * *

Equally at variance with common sense are the topics which some few preachers, much addicted to Biblical criticism, but strangely ignorant of its practical uses, and the limits within which alone it can be properly applied, sometimes think proper to introduce into sermons. Their talk is much of 'collations of manuscripts,' of 'various readings,' of the 'Vulgate,' of 'Coptic and Syriac versions,' of 'interpolations,' of the 'original languages,' of 'Hebrew points,' &c. &c. &c. They totally forget, if they ever knew, that all these things are the mere instruments with which they work; and that the results, expressed in simple language, and without any ostentatious technicalities, are all with which the people have to do. If such a man were building a house, he would doubtless suffer the scaffolding to stand about it as a notable embellishment; or if he were employed to lay down a carpet, he would leave the hammer and nails upon the floor as memorials of his labor and ingenuity. * * * *

Well would it be if in this respect, as well as in others, the preacher would make the Bible the object of his sedulous imitation. It is every where a practical book, it contains no over-curious speculations, no superfluous subtleties. On the contrary, it has often been remarked that there is a singular silence maintained in that volume on all that tends merely to gratify our curiosity. The very mysteries it discloses, it discloses only so far as is necessary for some practical purpose; whilst it every where views man just as in common life man views himself and his fellows—recognizing at once, without discussion, all those facts connected with our intellectual and moral constitution, the true theory of which has occasioned such endless differences and inquiries in the schools.

False religion is but a corruption of the true. The true must have been first; for no counterfeit can come before the genuine coin.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, May 14, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

The Register.

A correspondent in whose judgment and zeal for the truth we have great confidence, writes thus: "There are a number in this neighborhood that I think ought to take the paper, but they think they cannot afford to do it. I wish S. D. Baptists would all feel the importance of helping sustain the Register, and let that be the first paper that they would support, and let political papers come in by and by." We, of course, would be glad to furnish every S. D. Baptist with the Register, and we shall endeavor to make it worthy of their support. We are aware, with our correspondent, that many prefer a political to a religious paper. This disposition we regard as a good index of the mind and feelings. If Christians felt as much zeal for the kingdom of Christ as for political parties, we should suppose that they would be as ready to take a religious as a political paper. It is certainly a thing much to be lamented, that there is so much cause to suppose that the professed followers of the Lamb love earthly things better than heavenly. They that are of the spirit, mind the things of the spirit.

The very common excuse that political papers are better for the news, is hypothetical. We furnish as much news that is of value as common political papers, and do it as soon as they. Besides this, we furnish news relative to the kingdom of Christ, which, to the Christian, is of the most value.

We shall make all reasonable efforts to sustain a press in our denomination, and this we trust we shall be able to accomplish. Nothing shall be wanting on our part, and the cordiality with which our wishes have been met, generally, induces the belief that our brethren appreciate the importance of coming to our aid. We trust we shall be able to render the paper as interesting and profitable as heretofore, and that those who wish to take it will ever hail it as a welcome messenger to their house. If others wish the paper who have not as yet taken it, we can supply them to any amount.

De Ruyter Institute.

The Summer Term in this Institution has again opened with about its usual number of scholars.

Those who are acquainted with this school, need not that we should speak a word in its praise. Among its patrons it has a good reputation, and, so far as we know, all have been fully satisfied.—The facilities for obtaining a thorough English, Classical, or Scientific education, are good, and the Trustees are disposed to offer every encouragement to its patrons that are desirable.

One great barrier that has hindered S. D. Baptists from standing on an equality with others in education, is now removed. They can now study the Natural Sciences or Classics without losing one day in a week more than others, and can pursue them to any extent desirable in this Institute.

The Institute is every year getting freeer of the embarrassments that have, from its commencement, clogged its operations to some extent, and it is confidently expected that a few months more will free it from its embarrassments, and place it where its friends have desired to see it, free of any thing to hinder its operations. Its friends are desired to make every reasonable exertion to increase the number of scholars, and to give it a fair place among schools of the higher order. Few (if any,) schools offer better facilities than can be had here. There are competent teachers in every department of study, and apparatus for demonstrating problems in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. Arrangements have been made for additional apparatus for experiments, &c., to accompany the Lectures on Chemistry.

Abolitionism.

We thank our friend "Philanthropos" for his suggestion on this subject, and, in reply, we remark that we have not, and do not intend to present any other than a religious view of the subject. As a conductor of a religious press, we feel ourselves bound to guard the interests of religion. Slavery, we regard as directly opposed to its fundamental principles, causing a direct or indirect violation of nearly every precept of the Decalogue, and also directly opposed to the genius and spirit of the Gospel of the Son of God. Regarding it thus, we could not satisfy ourselves did we not "cry aloud and spare not," and lift up our voices against this so enormous a sin. The Register knows nothing of Abolitionism as a political scheme, nor will it so long as our views remain as at present.

For the Register.

Exposition of the latter part of the 7th of Romans.

NO. III.

Verse 22, "*For I delight in the law of God, after the inward man.*" This passage is interpreted by some, as representing, taken in connection with the other parts of the chapter, the high and holy state of the Apostle when he wrote it, and, therefore, the whole representation must be applied to christian experience, as we never can expect to advance higher in holiness, than did this devoted preacher of righteousness.

The phrase, "*inward man,*" simply considered, barely means the *soul*, or rational part of man in opposition to the body of *flesh*, which is its usual signification, as has been shown by several Authors.

Dr. Clark says, "To say that the *inward man* means the *regenerate part* of the soul is supported by no argument—*Ho eso anthropos, ho entos anthropos*, especially the *latter* are expressions frequently in use among the purest Greek ethic writers to signify the *soul* or *rational* part of man in opposition to the *body of flesh:* see the quotations in Wetstein from *Plato* and Plotinus. The Jews have the same form of expression; so in *Yalcut Rubeni*, fol. 10. 3, it is said, *The flesh is the inward garment of the man; but the* SPIRIT *is the* INWARD *man the garment of which is the body:* and St. Paul uses the phrase in precisely the *same sense*, in 2 Cor. iv. 16, and in Eph. iii. 16.

The expression, "I delight in the law of God," is considered inapplicable to an unregenerated person by those who think the Apostle is here representing the character of a Christian, and that it is impossible for any but those who have actually experienced the salvation of the gospel, to make such an acknowledgement in regard to the law of God.

We shall now proceed to adduce arguments in proof of a contrary position, viz. that such an admiration of the Divine precepts, as is here expressed, is perfectly consonant with the feelings of a *penitent* or *awakened sinner;* for this is the character who is said to "delight in the law of God, after the inward man." It is not necessary to our argument to suppose that all sinners, however hardened and impenitent, are alike affected with a sense of the excellency of the law of God, or, of the impropriety of their sinful conduct, though it is certain they all have to encounter the opposition of *reason* and *conscience* in their iniquitous practices, which makes them "*see* the *right*," and "condemn the wrong," until, as the Apostle expresses it, they are *past feeling*, or have their "conscience seared with a hot iron." But the individual in question, is represented as deeply awakened on account of his sins; he beholds with abhorrence his depravity, and feels the pressure of his guilt so much that he exclaims, "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" While in this sad condition his *reason* and *conscience* are awake to the subject of the law of God; he sees that it is "just, holy and good," and "delights in it after the inward man," that is, he approves of it, and ardently wishes to be conformed to its heavenly requirements, realizing that he never can be satisfied till its Divine image is imparted to his heart.

Now is not all this true of every *penitent?* Will any one undertake to prove that an *awakened sinner* does not "hate his evil actions," while his reason and conscience entirely approve of the law of God? Even the inhuman princess, as represented in *Ovid*, who, being upon the point of committing murder, exclaimed, "My mind (that is my reason and conscience,) leads me to one thing, but my new, impetuous passion carries me to another against my will. I see, I approve what is right, but I do what is criminal." If this was the case with a murderess, will not a *penitent sinner*, while he views his wretched condition, in the light of God's Spirit, be led to see the excellency, and admire the purity, of God's law?

The quotations from scripture, adduced by President Mahan and others, to prove that "language equally strong is applied to the sinner in other parts of the Bible," are considered by the "Village Pastor" as inapplicable to the case, but after all his remarks upon the subject, the validity of the arguments drawn from this source remain, in my view, in full force. Some of these passages are especially in point. Isah. lviii. 2. "*Yet they seek me daily, and delight to know my ways,*" &c. Rom. ii. 17, 18. "Behold thou art a Jew and restest in the law and makest thy boast of God, and *knowest his will* and *approvest the things that are more excellent.*" See also John v. 35.

These passages are not introduced, with a view to prove that the persons to whom they relate were Christians, but merely to show, that notwithstanding their great wickedness, for no one disputes this, they did actually, with their *reason* and *conscience* approve of the Divine precepts, or, as the Apostle expresses it, "with the mind they served the law of God, but with the flesh the law of sin." It is curious to see the method which the "Village Pastor" takes to do away the force of these quotations. He assumes in the first place, that the person alluded to in the 7th of Romans, "*did love God*," and then shows, what was already admitted, that the characters, to which reference is made, in the citations from the scriptures, were *great sinners*, and, therefore did not represent the *christian character!* Who does not see the fallacy of such reasoning?

Another argument to show that the passage under consideration, cannot refer to christian experience, is, that such an interpretation perverts the very design the Apostle had in view. I cannot do better justice to my readers, on this point, than to quote from Professor Stuart. He says, "The object of the writer (which is to show that the law is insufficient for the sanctification of sinners,) would not be effectually promoted, by supposing that he represents the experience of Christians in chap. vii. For if Christians, who are of course under grace and are dead to the law, (Chap. vi. 14. vii. 6,) are actually in the state here represented, then would it follow, that neither grace nor law hinders them from being the servants of sin. But to aver that *grace* does not effect this, is to contradict chap. viii. 1—17.

"The *tout ensemble* of the representation in chap. vii., seems to render it certain that a true Christian cannot be here described. What is the result of the whole? It is, that notwithstanding all the opposition which the law of God and the law of the mind make to sin, yet the person in question practices it, and habitually practices it, on all occasions and under all circumstances. In every contest here, the sinful carnal mind comes off victorious. Is "this overcoming the world?" Is this to be "born of God so as not to sin?" Is this "loving Christ so as to keep his commandments?" Is this "doing no iniquity?" Is this "walking not after the flesh, but after the Spirit?" In a word, is it possible to make this accord with chap. viii. 1—17?"

Were it necessary, we might add many other arguments, but we think enough has been said to establish the truth of the position we have taken; in relation to the latter part of the 7th of Romans, and sufficient to show, that in no rational or consistent sense, can it be applied to Christian experience, or Apostolical holiness. We shall, therefore, now conclude, by adding some inferences.

1. We see, in the light of this subject, that the *law*, is not the source or ground of our justification or sanctification. It may give us the *knowledge* of sin, but provides no remedy for the *pardon* of it. We should, therefore, apply directly to Christ; for he is our "wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption."

2. We see a wide difference between merely a *penitent sinner* and a *true Christian*. The former, though he sees the right way, and with his reason and conscience "serves the law of God," yet he is in bondage to sin; he feels that he is "wretched, and miserable, and poor;" while the latter exclaims, "there is no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, for the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus, hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

3. "If we find any theory of religion which requires for its support, that the closing part of the seventh chapter of Romans be applied to" *Christian experience* or *Apostolical holiness*, "we cannot have confidence in the soundness of that theory."

L. K. REDINGTON.

P. S. MR. EDITOR.—I request you to correct some typographical errors which occurred in my 2d number. In the 2d paragraph, 10th line, for "Greek *work*," read Greek word. In the 5th paragraph, 4th line, for "*executing*," read excusing; also, 11th ¶, 10th line, for "*mortal*" read mental.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

The Home Missionary Society.

BROTHER BAILEY,—Your paper of the 23d ultimo contains an article in the "Missionary Department," from brother James H. Cochran; and though I was glad to see something from him, yet I could but be sorry for the turn of things relative to his appointment by the Missionary Society, in September last. Again, the difficulty assigned as having led the Executive Committee to advise brother C. to give over the work to which he was appointed, (however wise and prudent the views of brethren upon constitutional points, AS SUCH, may be,) seems to be unnecessarily thrown in the way of our Missionary operations; for those who find fault with the Constitution of the Society, do not amend it in this way; and bad as it is, its provisions allow persons to contribute to an available treasury, if they think that preferable to a standing fund. But if brethren withhold their gifts, merely because there is a small fund so covered by the Society's Constitution that for the present it cannot be made available, they ought not to think strange if some should not be able to see at once the agreement of their course with the Missionary spirit.

If brother C. had happened to have made a beginning in some other parts of our denomination, he would have found a very different state of things, nor can I think serious as the above difficulty may have seemed to the Committee, that it would by any means have prevented the accomplishment of the object the Society had in view in the appointment of brother C. The course, moreover, of the Committee presents a new feature in the history of our Society: for, though there have been appointments made by the Society, and subjected to the control of the Executive, it will be remembered that such was not the case in brother C's appointment. And so far as I can recollect, the Executive has never before felt it to be within its range of duties to countermand the dictates of the Society, where there was no intimation in its Minutes of a wish to put business into their hands. I will here quote from the Society's Minutes what relates to this matter, as some may not have it by them who will see this article:

"Resolved, That we appoint a Missionary to labor for the ensuing year within the bounds of this denomination, whose duty it shall be to preach the gospel among the feeble churches, whilst he visits the more highly privileged churches for the purpose of receiving their contributions in aid of the objects of this Society.

"Resolved, That Br. James H. Cochran be our Missionary.

"Resolved, That the Missionary send an account of his labors monthly to the Register for publication."

And shall nothing be done? Shall the Society be thwarted for such a course? Are brethren ready to take such responsibilities? And, most of all, can they *content* themselves that the cry, "Come over and help us!" should continually ring in their ears to no purpose, AND FOR SUCH A COURSE?—I trust not. I would rather believe, that, upon farther reflection, they will resolve to press with redoubled vigor into the field to the rescue of those whose wail disturbs the midnight air, and moves the heart to pity.

SPECTATOR.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia, arrived at Boston about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing news from Europe ten days later than that previously received. The Britannia left Liverpool on the 20th of April, about twelve o'clock, noon.—She ran about two hundred miles south of her course to avoid the ice, which lengthened her passage. Eighty-seven passengers were brought by the Britannia.

We are indebted to Harnden & Co.'s expresses for copies of the Boston papers, and our files of the Liverpool Albion.

The steamer Caledonia, arrived at Liverpool at half past nine o'clock on the morning of the 15th, having made the passage in thirteen days and eighteen hours. The intelligence she carried out was favorably received as being of a pacific nature, and indicative of the continuance of peace and amity between England the United States.

Nothing could exceed the anxiety which was felt in England in regard to the fate of the steamship President. That vessel left this port on the 11th of March, and consequently, has been out forty days. It was the common impression in England that she had put into the island of Bermuda, after the severe storm of the 12th and 13th, to repair the damages she might have sustained. But this seems hardly probable.—Our advices from that place are to the 19th of April, at which time the President had not been seen or heard from; and as the ordinary passage from this port to the Island requires only four or five days, it is certain, had Captain Roberts sailed for Bermuda, he would have reached there long before the 19th.

On the 20th of March, a steamship was seen by a vessel that arrived in this city, standing east by south, in lat. 42 35, and longitude 59. If this was the President, as many supposed at the time, she had then been out nine days and had traversed only fifteen degrees of latitude. Supposing her to have made the same progress for the remainder of the distance, it would have required forty-four or forty-five days to reach England. It is not positively certain, therefore, that she may not have arrived by this time. She was, we are told, plentifully stocked with provisions, and well supplied with sails.

The only supposition remaining is that the President may have gone to Madeira. This is not very likely; but as there could not have been time for the news of her arrival there to reach England, we have no certainty on that subject.

From China, the news is of considerable importance. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Commodore Elliott, weary of the delays of the Chinese authorities, attacked the forts of the Bogue, on the 9th of January, and after a short engagement, compelled the enemy to terms. The basis of the treaty is given in the extracts from English journals published below. It appears that the arrangements of Captain Elliot have not given much satisfaction to the merchants engaged in the China trade. An instant fall in the price of teas was the consequence of the receipt of the news in London.

Accounts from Trebisonde, received at Constantinople, state that all differences between Great Britain and Persia are arranged.

Admiral Stopford is appointed Master of Greenwich Hospital.

Commodore Napier arrived at Liverpool from Egypt in the steamer Oriental, on Sunday, the 18th, and was received on the following day by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, who presented him an address. On the same day a dinner was given in honor of him, at which he sat down with seven hundred gentlemen.

United States Bank shares sold in London on the 16th ult., at about £5 10s.

It is remarked that the season is unusually forward in England, as well as on the European continent.

The Belgian Government has just adopted a report in favor of a uniform system of cheap postage, viz. 20 centimes, or about 4 cents.

The celebrated Mdlle. Mars, took a final leave of the French stage on Thursday night, April 15th, at Paris, after a career of brilliant success for nearly 40 years.

No less than sixteen steam frigates are ordered to be immediately built at the different dock yards in England.

China.—The following is the treaty agreed upon between the Imperial Commissioner, and Captain Elliott:—

1. The cession of the island and harbor of Hong Kong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the Empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

2. An indemnity to the British Government of $6,000,000, $1,000,000 payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846.

3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing.

4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese New Year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement. Details remain matter of negotiation.

News of the Day.

From the New-Yorker.

The Manor of Rensselaerwyck.—Hugh Maxwell and Gary V. Sackett, Commissioners appointed by the Governor to mediate between the Patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and his refractory tenants, have made a Report in part to the Legislature, from which we gather the following facts:

The Manor of Rensselaerwyck is about twenty-four miles in length each way from the Hudson River, and twenty-four in breadth North and South from Boon Island in the Hudson to the Cohoes Falls in the Mohawk, excluding a strip one mile wide and sixteen miles long on the west side of the River, (which includes the greater part of the City of Albany,) excepting also the site of the City of Troy, and certain other portions of the Counties of Albany and Rensselaer of which the fee simple has been surrendered by the Patroon. This tract was purchased of the Indian occupants by Killion Van Rensselaer between 1630 and 1637, under the sanction of the Dutch Government. After the conquest of the colony by the English, a new charter was granted him by Queen Anne in 1701, so that the original Van Rensselaer title would seem a triple cord, not easily broken. The character from Queen Anne is baronial or feudal, conferring upon the Patroon all the rights of a lord or manor under the old English laws, authorizing him to hold courts, issue writs, impose fines, distrain for rent, &c. &c

The American Revolution stripped him of many of these privileges, but left him in full possession of the property, who is held by entail and leased to tenants on conditions which are now generally deemed unwise and oppressive, if not degrading. The estate is divided into farms of one hundred and twenty acres each, leased in perpetuity, at a yearly rent of twenty-two and a half bushels of wheat, four fat fowls, one day's service with a wagon and horses, the payment of all taxes and assessments, and reservations to the Patroon of all mines, minerals and streams of water, such fire-wood and timber as he may think proper to require for building, mills, mining operations, &c. &c. He is also entitled to 'quarter sales,' or one-fourth the proceed of every sale or transfer of a lease from one tenant to another. These conditions many of the tenant deem oppressive and degrading, and have combined to resist their enforcement.

The late Patroon was a very kind-hearted, benevolent man, and popular with his tenantry. During his long life they did very much as they pleased about the rent; and at his death there was due from them the gross sum of *four hundred thousand dollars*, while he was involved, if we mistake not, in pecuniary embarrassments of some standing.

The new Patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer the younger coming into possession of the estate, attempted to turn over a new leaf. He demanded the payment of all arrears and a rigid fulfilment of the contracts thereafter—a demand which led to remonstrance, resistance, the famous 'Helderbergh War,' and ultimately to this attempt at adjournment by State mediation.

The Commissioners have not brought the landlord and tenant very near each other's terms, as yet. Th Patroon offers to receive $30 in money in lieu of the 22 1-2 bushels of wheat, one day's service and four fowls, which are now the annual rent of a farm. He will relinquish the right of quarter sales for $30 per farm. He will relinquish the water privileges, &c., for a fair consideration—all these on condition that the arrears of rent be first adjusted and acknowledged so as to be in a train of ultimate payment, or, the arrears being settled, he will release all his title and interest in any farm for $4 per acre, one-fifth in hand the balance secured by bond and mortgage. These are the Patroon's conditions, and they do not appear to us unreasonable.

In reply to these terms the tenants submitted the following proposition: that the rent in what he valued at one dollar per bushel, and all restrictions be taken off; and that the tenants have the privilege of purchasing fee at a sum, at 7 per cent interest, which would amount to a given number of bushels of wheat. Meaning thereby to pay for 160 acres of land (being the size generally of the farms for which they pay 22 1-2 bushels of wheat,) $321 12, or $2 per acre.

In this situation do the affairs of the landlord and his tenants remain at present. The Commissioners say they "have thought they should best perform their duty to the parties and to the public by suspending their interference for the present, and until some indication shall appear of a disposition on the part of the landlord or tenants to reconsider the terms submitted, and approximate towards those offered by the other party. The disposition manifested by a great majority of the tenants induces us to hope that finally a settlement will be effected between them and the landlord. The interest of the landlord, as well as that of the tenants, will be most advantageously secured by mutual concession and compromise."

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LONDON, April 3, 1841.

Capt. Taylor, of New-York, has just had awarded to him the sum of £8,000 sterling, by the Germanic Diet, for his discoveries in electro-magnetism, whereby he proposes to supercede steams on railroads and for propelling machinery. This gentleman, some months back exhibited a very beautiful model of this electro-magnetic engine at the Coloseum here, which drew forth the approbation and astonishment of men of the highest practical knowledge and scientific attainments. On that occasion, the engine was devoted to the turning of a lathe, and most admirably did it perform its functions. The inventor has now constructing a machine of considerable power which he expects to be enabled to get ready for service within the preset year. So sanguine is the Captain, that he emphatically declares he does not intend to return to America until he can go back by lightning! But this is not the only wonder which Captain Taylor has been exhibiting to the astounded gaze of the of Cockneyshire, for he has a patent for steaming wood, and then when in a soft state, slicing it like soap, and forming the same forthwith into shingles, staves, garden paling, &c. &c. He has fitted up some extensive premises for this purpose, and also for making casks by machinery: and to such perfection has be brought the latter, that his lady visitors can manufacture a cask in less than five minutes, without soiling their gloves. At the present moment the worthy Captain is all the rage in town, and he is also, as might be imagined, playing the very deuse among the coopers in England.

Mr. Wells, an American, who is the patentee of the Felted Cloth, has formed a company in London, who have commenced the manufacture of this very peculiar fabric. The works are at Leeds and great success has attended the experiment. Orders have been given to the company which will take two years to execute. I have visited the depot in town, and been highly gratified with some very splendid specimens of this admirable discovery. The cloth, you are aware, is made without either spinning or weaving.

Several Mormonites, from your far west, are zealously laboring in the Provinces here for the purpose of making proselytes to their strange faith. In some parts they have been induced to dispose of their property here and set sail for the United States, to join the general body. In some towns the missionaries have been very roughly handled.

The Canada Election.—The elections in Canada for members of the House of Assembly, the many disgraceful scenes of violence witnessed at which, have been from time to time chronicled in the American journals, have now terminated. The chief question upon which parties were rallied appears to have been the act of the British Parliament for the re-union of the Provinces, the Tories being in favor of, and the Liberals opposed to, the Union Act was the test question, and as the favorite measure of the Government was supported by the mass of Tories and opposed by the Liberals. The Quebec Gazette says the Anti-Unionists or Liberals are in a decided majority in both Provinces, and classifies the members from the Lower as follows:

Anti-Unionists, 21; Unionists, 13; doubtful, 5. Of the 13 members who approve of the union, 6 were returned in consequence of violence, 1 by dread of violence, and 3 by the proclamation disfranchising the suburbs of Quebec and Montreal. Seven of the 13 are government officers. Of the Unionists, 2 were returned under test, and of the Anti-Unionists, 2. The 24 Anti-Unionists are supposed to represent a population of 340,138; and the 13 Unionists a population of 44,827 827.

The House of Assembly consists of 81 members, equally divided between the two Princes, The qualifications of electors are the following: In the counties they are required to posssess forty shilling freeholds; in towns five pound freeholds or ten pound leaseholds, Members must hold real estate worth five hundred pounds, and are elected for four years, though the Governor has power to dissolve the Assembly at any time. The Legislative Council or upper branch of the Legislature, as well as the executive council, are appointed by the Governor.—*New Yorker.*

Arrest of Mitchell.—We have seen a letter from R. W. BOWYER, the officer who has been so long in pursuit of MITCHELL, stating that he finally arrested him concealed in a disreputable house at Point-au-Tremble, about 10 miles from Montreal. When the officer entered the house, Mitchell escaped from a garret window and ran for the St. Lawrence river into which he plunged. The officer threatened to shoot him if he did not surrender. He then threw into the current a package which he says contained $2,700, and told the officer to fire; that he was ready to die, &c. An accomplice shoved off a canoe to Mitchell in which he made for an Island, where he was pursued and taken.

Mitchell is now in the Montreal Prison. An officer has been despatched with documents from the Governor to the Canadian authorities, requesting his delivery.—*Alb. Evening Journal.*

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

Sunday Travelling.—We observe from statements published in the Albany Argus and other New-York papers, that notwithstanding the vast amount of travel on the line of rail roads through that great state, *the Sunday trains are run at a loss to the companies.* This is true of other states, and it illustrates an important fact that the observance of the Sabbath is fast becoming a settled principle with our people. Where *inclination* will not dictate such a course, *interest* will very soon induce a suspension of the rail road travel upon the Sabbath. And the sooner the better. Humanity and the physical structure of man, aside from either morality or religion, promts to an observance of a Day of Rest. We would have no laws enacted—no penalties enforced—to induce this reform. The great laws of propriety and public opinion, is the best law upon subjects of this kind; and we doubt not, public opinion will ere long sanction that which every man's better judgment tells him is right and proper.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

ALEXANDER MCLEOD.—We see it stated in some of the morning papers that McLeod was yesterday in Albany, on his way to this city, to appear, it is intimated, before the Supreme Court, at the present May term, while his council moved for a *habeas corpus*—but with what hope or object is not precisely mentioned.

In the meantime, if our private advices from Washington do not mislead us—and this they have never yet done—a decision of some importance has been come to there in reference both to this case and the boundery question.

If we are rightly informed it has been agreed betweem Mr. Fox and the Government of the United States that no further opposition shall be made by the former to the trial of McLeod. That trial is to go on under the jurisdiction of New-York, without interference either by the British Minister or the National Government. If acquitted, as is most probable, McLeod will be discharged, of course, and the matter thus be disposed of. If convicted, the National Government will then take the necessary steps to afford him that measure of justice and protection which all the circumstances of the case may require.

As to the boundary we learn that a convention has been signed on the part of Great Britain and the United States, which provides for the appointment of six commissioners, three for each party to the dispute. These six, if they can agree, are to give a final decision on the question. If they cannot agree, they are to appoint three others, and a decision by the majority of the nine is to be conclusive.

Such we understand to be the arrangement agreed upon. Some of the details may be incorrectly stated, but we have every reason to believe that the general fact of a convention being signed, will prove authentic.

SHIPWRECKS.—We copy the subjoined account of the loss of the schrs. Warsaw and Emeline, from the Boston Transcript of last Saturday evening.

A letter from Cohasset, dated yesterday morning, 9 o'clock, states that the sloop Warsaw, (of Southport, Conn.) Godfrey, from Salem, for New-York, with coffee &c. was stranded about daylight on Gull Ledge, 2 miles from that place and with her cargo, became a total loss. Capt. Godfrey was lost. The crew, five in number, were saved by the life boat placed at Cohasset by the Humane Society, one of the men had his shoulder dislocated, and all were unable to speak. The boat worked remarkably well, but was somewhat injured among the rocks.

A letter received in this city this morning says:—"The Warsaw with five hands, and one passenger, who was working his passage, came out of Salem on Thursday, bound for New-York, cargo of pepper, 800 bags; coffee, dates, mustard, dye stuffs, &c. &c.—Got near the Cape, when it shut in thick—the Captain concluded to run back for Boston light; on his way he struck on the Gull ledge at about half past three o'clock. She went entirely to pieces in two hours. The mate and crew reached the rock by aid of the mast—the Captain, exhausted, fell off the mast and was drowned. She was first discovered by John Vinal who came over and gave the information. The life boat was immediately manned by Lewis Wilcutt, J. O. Lawrence, Geo. A. Lawrence, Samuel Stockbridge, Alfred Whittington, Thomas Brown, Jr., Josiah Crosby, Elijah Pratt, Lyman S. Gove, and Daniel Tower. They were about thirty minutes going out. They took them off very much bruised and exhausted, and brought them in—they are doing very well. The mate had his shoulder dislocated before he left the vessel—he was in the water himself, when the captain (his brother) fell in and washed up so that he just touched him with his fingers, but owing to his own state from fatigue and pain from his shoulder, he was unable to hold him; but notwithstanding, he caught a piece of rope and threw him, which he caught but could not hold on. The boat rowed easily and worked finely in the sea; they had difficulty in landing at the rock, on account of one of the leeward oars breaking, (which was of very frow wood,) which rendered it necessary for four or five of them to jump overboard to save her from bilging on the rocks. They struck twice on leaving the rock, and made a hole through her each time. The pepper, furniture, mustard, &c. have been landed on the beach.

The schr. Emeline, of Charleston, Mass. Thompson, from Bucksport, Me. with lumber, went ashore on Point Alderton, bilged and filled with water. A passenger, name not ascertained, and the cook were drowned. Captain and remainder of the crew saved by the life boat from Hull.

A Hoosier Candidate for Congress says he is one of twenty-nine sons and two daughters by the same father and mother, all now living; and that if any one can beat him on that score, he will withdraw from the course. His name, as might be expected is Smith.

Velocity of the Wind.—The velocity of the wind varies from 0 to 100 miles an hour, but the maximum is variously stated by different authors. According to Smeaton, a gentle breeze moves between 4 and 5 miles an hour, and has a force of about two ounces on a foot; a brisk pleasant gale moves from 10 to 15 miles, with a force of 12 ounces; a high wind, 30 to 35 miles, with a force of 5 or 6 pounds; a hurricane, bearing along trees, houses &c., has a velocity of 100 miles, and a force of 43 pounds on the square foot.

The case of Gen. Gaines and wife, is now in course of argument before the U. S. circuit court for the Eastern District of Louisiana

The October term of the Supreme Court is hereafter to be held at Rochester, instead of Albany. An act to this effect passed the Legislature on the thirtieth day of April.

The Exeter, N. H., News Letter, says that hay is selling in the interior of Rockingham County so high as twenty dollars a ton.

The Legislature of Maine adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of three and a half months. Governor Kent has been nominated by the Whig members for another term, and has consented to be the candidate.

Willis G. Carroll, the supposed murderer of Rev. Mr. Lindsey, near Hendersonville in Summer county, a few months since, has been arrested in the Indian Territory, west of Arkansas.

There were slain by sea and land, during the last war between England and France, 2,100,000 men. The cost to England was £1,058,000,000—the greater part of which is still unpaid in the National debt!

A Parisian florist has succeeded in producing a new hybrid rose from the Bourbon rose and Glorie de Rosomene, the flowers of which he fertilized with the pollen of some damask hybrid roses. The plant is said to be extremely beautiful—the color bright crimson, shaded with maroon purple, and is further enriched with a powerful and delicious fragrance.

The New York Assembly (69 to 24) have voted to divide the county of Genesee; the new county to be called Wyoming. The bill has yet to go through the ordeal of the Senate.

The Baptist Triennial Convention, comprising delegates from all parts of the United States, commenced its tenth Triennial Session on Friday morning, in the First Baptist Church in Baltimore. The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. S. H. Cone, of New York city. The first business being to elect a President, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary. Mr. Cone expressed a desire to retire having occupied the chair for nine years as President. W. B. Johnson, D. D. of South Carolina, was elected President, Rufus Babcach, of Philadelphia, re-elected Secretary, and J. B. Taylor of Richmond, Assistant Secretary. The object of the Convention is for Missionary purposes, &c. The Rev. Richard Fuller of South Carolina, preached the Triennial sermon.

The Governor of Canada offers a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the persons who set fire to the building near Clifton house, Niagara Falls, the property of Col. Creighton.

Murder of a Minister.—We learn from Brother S. W. Lynd, now in this city, who has received a letter communicating the painful intelligence from Cincinnati, that our brother King Griswell of that place, has been brutally murdered. He has been for some time laboring with great success in one of the suburbs of Cincinnati, having baptized some sixty or seventy converts, who had been recently publicly recognized as a church. A profligate young man, who became enraged, because he had been made a subject of special prayer, by a converted companion, threw a stone at the man who had prayed for him, as he passed out of the church. The stone struck the head of brother Griswell, who was at the same time near the door, and fractured his scull. He died in a few hours. The young man who committed the rash malignant deed, has been committed to prison. B.

Rats Becoming Topers.—A gentleman at Frodsman, Eng. on going to his cellar for the purpose of drawing some ale, found three immense rats sitting on one of the barrels, and putting their tails down through the bung hole, and afterwards licking them. Like some other topers they certainly discovered great ingenuity in getting at the "liquor they loved."

Progress of Temperance.—We are happy to say that no intoxicating liquors were sold at the refreshment tables around the State House, in Hartford, on election day—the first instance of the kind since the memory of man.—*Congregational Obs.*

Parts of a human body have been found in the woods near Salem, New Jersey, in a situation to induce a coroner's jury to return a verdict of "murder by some person or persons unknown." The deceased was a female.

The plan recently proposed by certain ship owners of this city, to the general government, has received the sanction of the latter, and four magnificent Atlantic steamers are to be built forthwith at this port—each of the capacity of 2,500 tons. The cost of the four, it is estimated, will be about $3,000,000.

Justice Warner, of Rochester, has been arrested on three different suits, for committing to jail three medical students, who refused to testify before him relative to the body of a colored man which had been used for dissection, and subsequently found in a box in the Franklin House. Damages are laid at $3,000, and nine lawyers have been engaged to prosecute the suits.

On the 12th ult., at New Orleans, a quadroone girl, a slave, was captured by her owner, from whom she had eloped, and as he crossed the Second Municipality ferry with her on her way home, she leapt from the boat into the river, and was drowned.

At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, a stream of 1 1-4 inches in diameter, was thrown by the joint action of three engines, to the distance of two hundred and forty-two feet! The Humane and United States were used as forcing, and the Fairmount as the playing engine, the stream being sent from the pipe on the gallery.

It has been ascertained that the fellow who committed the great forgeries at Cincinnati, Louisville and here, did not go in the Acadia from Boston last week. He set a trap for $21,000 at the Globe Bank at Boston, but it did not spring. That bank received the half of a certificate on the same plan with the rest.

"The Mammoth," is the appropriate name of the great iron steamship now building at Bristol, Eng.,) by the owners of the Great Western. The Mammoth will be of 3,600 tons burthen, and her engines of 1000 horse power. "It is calculated,' says an English paper, "that she will cross the Atlantic in ten days."

In the town of Paynesville, Ohio, 7000 gallons of alcoholic drinks are annually consumed, and 73,000 manufactured yearly.

A late English newspaper says that a giantess, named Moir. who was lately exhibiting herself at Glasgow, has been taken up on a charge of murdering her husband, who was killed by a blow on the head with a bed post in a quarrel.

The Late President.—Gen. Harrison, in his last out-door exercise, was engaged in assisting the gardner in adjusting some grape vines. The gardener remarked that there would be but little use in trailing the vines, so far as any fruit was concerned, as the boys would come on Sunday, while the family was at church, and steal all the grapes; and suggested to the general, as a guard against such a loss that he should purchase an active watch-dog. "Better," said the General, "to employ an active Sabbath school teacher; a dog may take care of the grapes, but a good Sabbath school teacher will take care of the grapes and the boys too."—*Evening Signal.*

Insulting Females.—On Saturday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, three persons, Thomas Lawless, Michael McMann, and John Dayton, were lodged in the watch-house, by Elliott and Newton, watchmen, on a charge of having insulted several females in the street. They were brought yesterday morning before the police magistrate, and held to bail in $100 each to keep the peace for six months. which they gave and were discharged.

Terrible.—We learn from a credible source this morning, that a terrible tragedy of blood occurred last Wednesday, in Sumner, Oxford Co., where Mr. Moses Butterfield, hitherto a respectable citizen of that town, murdered his wife and two youngest children, while two others of the family only saved themselves by flight. Mr. B. had previously, we are told, fits of insanity, and this last fatal attack took the form, it is said, of religious phrenzy, and his alleged reason for murdering his family, was to *save them from approaching ruin at the end of the world!*

He has been committed to jail in Paris.—*Portland Argus.*

Fatal Effects of Intemperance.—A man named Ephraim Goff, was found dead by the roadside, in Berkley, on the 16th inst., the neighbors having been attracted to the spot by the howling of his dog. He was at the house of a neighbor on the Monday evening previous, partially intoxicated, and it is said, expressed a determination to lie down and die, describing the place and position in which his body would be found, and on which it was found on removing the snow. Goff had long been addicted to intemperance.—*New-Bedford Register.*

The Reformed Drunkards in Boston.—These delegates from the Baltimore Washington Temperance Society are attracting great crowds, and making much impression in Boston. The Odeon, Marlboro' Chapel, and old Faneuil Hall have been insufficient to hold the people that have flocked to hear them. Petitioners have asked for a popular vote on the license law, but the Mayor and Council have refused to grant it.

Herman Hinman, a young man about 15 years of age, in Southbury, Conn., hung himself with a bridle, in his chamber, a few days since, from mortification at being charged with a petty theft, of which he was innocent.

The London correspondent of the Boston Times, asserts confidently, that the infant Princess Royal of Great Britain is blind, or at least of defective vision. This is contradicted by some of the London papers.

The grand jury of this city has recently found an indictment for manslaughter, against the infamously notorious Madame Restell.—*N. Y. Obs.*

The assessors' returns state that in Philadelphia and its Liberties, there are 902 licensed places where spirits are retailed.—The unlicensed are not enumerated.

The three boys accused of the murder of the lad Phelps, in Brooklyn, a few months since, have been arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, before the Brooklyn Oyer and Terminer. Their trial will not be proceeded in at this term.

The President and his Family.—As much interest is felt by the nation in regard to every thing connected with the President and his family, we deem it not improper to remark that the household of the Chief Magistrate at present, consists of himself and his two sons, Mrs. Tyler, the daughter-in-law of the President, and her sister, Miss Cooper. The people of the United States have never been more ably represented in social life, by any Chief Magistrate and his family, than by the present inmates of the White House.—*Madisonian.*

The line of steamboats between New York and New Haven are not to run on the Sabbath, during the ensuing season.

The legal voters of Thomaston, Me., have decided by a vote of 350 to 15, in favor of withholding licenses the ensuing year.

David O. Shattuck, who went from New England a pedlar, afterwards became a Methodist minister, and subsequently a judge, is now a candidate for Governor of the state of Mississippi.

Dr. John Lofland, once widely known as the "*Milford Bard,*" has been committed to the Baltimore Almshouse. He once bade fair to be a poet; he chose to be a "temperate drinker," and became a drunkard and a vagabond. The demon Alcohol has destroyed him.

The thirteen "land pirates" of Michigan, who maliciously entered the farm of Phineas Davis, near Pontiac, in November last, and butchered $5000 worth of live cattle, are now at work in the State Prison, to which they have been recently sentenced.

Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, is expected soon to marry a Miss Williams, aged 16, sister of the young lady married by the Russian Minister last year. He is rich, distinguished, and on the shady side of forty; she is dollarless, but young and beautiful. Thus runs the world.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has stopped the running of cabs, omnibuses and hacks in that city, on Sunday.

The peach buds in the section of the Lake country in Ohio, were very generally killed last winter.

During the funeral ceremonies celebrated at Alton, on the 12th ult., two men had each an arm shot off by the careless firing of cannon.

The steamboat Czar has been sunk on the Ohio, by coming in contact with the Tribune. The Czar was heavily loaded with merchandise, partially insured in Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

The Welland canal (around the Falls of Niagara,) will open this week. It has been repaired the past winter. The Canadians expect it will be speedily enlarged and perfected by the British Government.

In 1814, a bull which killed a man in France was sentenced by a lower court to be *hung*, and Parliament confirmed the sentence!

On the Erie canal, flour is charged 4 mills per 1000 lbs, per mile, for toll; iron 2 mills; furs and peltry 1 cent; packet boats 50 cents; freight boats 2 cents.

The Charleston Mercury says that the destruction of stock along the water-courses, in Georgia and South Carolina, by the late freshets, has been very extensive. In some instances one half or two-thirds of the hogs and cattle belonging to the planters along the Edisto, have been swept away and drowned. The crop is materially injured by it.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that so many appointments of cadets for the Academy at West Point, have been made by the late administration, as to render it certain there will be no more within this year, unless, perhaps, two youths, a grandson and another relative of the late President.

Mr. Hoadley, a Justice of the Peace at Cleaveland, O., and formerly President of the Eagle Bank at New Haven, has, it is said, in nine years entered judgments in his docket, upon 17,000 suits.

Mr. Kingsbury of the Pennsylvania Senate, has introduced a bill into that body, which provides that the Canals and Rail Roads of Pennsylvania shall not hereafter be opened or used for the purpose of transportation on the Sabbath.

Trade of Cincinnati.—The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle, in a late number of that paper, thus notices a walk which he took along the business portion of the Queen City of the West:

"Yesterday afternoon we strayed, amidst the bright smiles of April along our river side. The quay presented one of the most active and animating scenes of Western commerce. During the day, there were at least thirty steamboats at the landing. We saw twenty of the best class of boats receiving and landing passengers and produce—now puffing into port, and now gaily wending their way to other regions. What distant points do they unite! What various climes do they pass! Here is a steamboat which has just left the snows and the swelling waters of the Alleghany—now she pays her respect to the Queen City—tomorrow she passes the Falls of the Ohio—then she comes where the dark Missouri sends its stream along from the realm of the Sioux and the Dalcotah, far, far away in the North West—then she glides down, by cotton groves and magnolias, to the orange groves of the sunny South! It is a great country this. A great people will live here."

From the Buffalo Journal.

The West is Coming!—Last evening the fine brig Indiana, Capt. J. Kline, entered port from the upper lakes, with an astonishingly large cargo, consisting of 4,657 bushels of wheat, 1,120 bbls. of flour, 700 bbls. of pork, 120 bbls. of fish, 50 packs of furs (5,000 pieces.) and two boxes of merchandize. In addition to the articles above enumerated, some 270 barrels of whiskey were landed at Mackinaw, making the trip sheet immensely large in amount.

Capt. Kline wintered at St. Josephs, In., and loaded from the recently erected warehouse of Mr. Breton & Sullivan, who are represented as enterprising forwarders, and using every means within their control to facilitate trade and develope the resources of that thriving port.

Capt. K. reports the Queen Charlotte grounded on the flats in Lake St. Clair, with lighters along side, relieving her of a portion of her cargo; also, the Ottawa as having lost her boat and both anchors in the ice, in the same vicinity. By this time, however, we opine both vessels are safe at Detroit.

Over Statements.—Over statements in any work of reform are always injurious, and should be carefully avoided by editors and writers. Several papers are stating the number of reformed drunkards in Baltimore at 6000. For this there is no foundation; it probably exceeds the number of this deluded class in that city. From the strictest inquiry we have been able to make, we are satisfied that the true number is between 10 and 1100; and this is a very great number.—*Temp. Jour.*

Notices.

NOTICE.

Mr. S. F. GREEN, of Utica, will deliver a Lecture on PHRENOLOGY (free,) at the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, 13th inst. Exercises to commence at the ringing of the bell. A general invitation is given to the citizens.

NOTICE.

Mr. LANE, of Utica, Teacher of Instrumental Music, will meet with the citizens of this village and vicinity, on Monday evening, the 17th inst., to make arrangements for organizing a BAND OF MUSIC. The meeting will be held at the house of Wm. C. Gage. A general attendance is solicited.

NOTICE.

The S. D. B. Central Association will hold its next annual session with the Church in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the 2nd Sabbath in June next, at 10 o'clock. Introductory discourse by E. S. BAILEY, or S. B. CRANDALL alternate. A full delegation and punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES BAILEY, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

The S. D. B. Eastern Association are to meet on the fifth day before the fourth Sabbath in May next, at the S. D. B. Meeting-house in Salem, N. Jersey, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and an invitation is hereby given to the ministering brethren, and other brethren also, that can conveniently attend. I think it would add much to the meeting to have a number of our western and northern brethren to attend with us.

A. D. TITSWORTH, Cor. Sec.

Metuchen, April 18, 1841.

MARRIED,

In Preston, on the 29th ultimo, by Eld. Benedict Wescote, Mr. JOSEPH TRUMAN and Miss MARY CLARKE, both of Preston.

In Durhamville, N. Y., on the 4th inst., by Willet Stillman, Esq., Mr. JOHN O. CORSON and Miss SARAH, daughter of Charles Stroud, Esq., of Lenox.

In Lenox, on the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. ABSALOM PRICE and Miss LORANY BORT.

DIED,

In Truxton, on the 8th inst., of a disease of the Heart, Miss SALLY, daughter of Benjamin C. and Sally Maxson, aged 21.

Miss Maxson experienced religion in 1835, under the labors of Eld. Nathan V. Hull, united with the S. D. B. Church in Truxton, and remained a worthy member as long as she lived. She bore her last sickness with that fortitude and resignation, which is characteristic of the saint of God. She was visited by the writer of this article, a few days before her death, and in conversation with him, expressed some doubts in regard to her acceptance with the Savior; requested him to pray with her; that if her sins were forgiven she might have an evidence of the same, and if they were not, that they might be forgiven. Accordingly a season of prayer was had, in which she seemed to engage earnestly at the throne of grace. After prayer she expressed a firm belief that she was accepted of God. All at once she said, a calm and serene peace of mind came upon her, and that she was now willing to die. The next day she called upon the family in order, and exhorted them to live their religion; to prepare for death, and to meet her in Heaven. In her last hours she was heard to shout glory to God, and to use often the Savior's name. She finally expired without a struggle, and thus fell asleep in the arms of the Savior. R. G. B.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Willet Stillman, P M. Eli S Bailey, (it is all right on our books.) William Ennis, P M., (it is done.) Dennis Harden, P M, (it is done.) Zuriel Campbell, (it is right.) Russel Maxson. Ephraim Maxson, (thank you) Israel Hoyo, P M., (we will do it.) "Philanthropos" next week, Geo. Crandall & A F Worthington, (the letter you sent with $6 75 has not come to this office, neither has it come to this Post Office. I will write you about it, further, soon.) Joel Greene, (yes sir.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Benjamin Burdick, $6, cr. self, S P Burdick, $2 each, Vol. 2. Noah K. Brown, $2, Vol. 1. Robert Langworthy, $2, cr Welcome Babcock, Vol. 2. J. C. Maxson, $2,25, cr. John J. Maxson, Vol. 1. S Bailey, M D., $8,25, cr. Jonathan Babcock, Collins Miller, Tillinghast Gorton, $2, each, Vol. 2. H G Babcock ,50 cents, Vol. 2. Elias L Langworthy, $1,75, Vol. 1. per Jonathan Babcock. Eli S Bailey, $6, cr. Daniel Andrews, $2.25, Vol., 1 and $1 Vol. 2. Luke Kellogg, $2,10, Vol. 1, and ,15, Vol. 2. self, ,50. Dennis Hardin, $2, cr. G R Babcock, Vol 2. Z Campbell, $4,25, cr. Davis Stillman, Vol. 1 and 2. Ephraim Maxson, $13, cr. Joshua Maxson, Saunders Crandall, John H Burch, John S Coon, self, $2 each, Vol. 2; Betsey Coon, De Witt C Coon, $1, each, Vol. 2. Henry B Crandall, $1, Vol. 1, one dollar yet due. Joel Greene, $2, cr. Jesse Burdick, 2d, Vol. 2. Wm. Crandall, $2, Vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd.
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES,—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s
MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S
RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, aad several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,
10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,
☞For which the highest price will be paid ☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.
De Ruyter, April 22, 1841.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Blacksmith Business. Apply to the subscriber.
HIRAM BABCOCK.
Scott, Cortland Co., May 11, 1841. 63w3

POETRY.

Judah's Shepherds.

The night was moonless. Judah's shepherds kept
Their starlight watch; their flocks around them slept.
To heaven's blue fields their wakeful eyes were turned,
And to the fires that there, eternal, burned.
Those azure regions had been peopled long
With Fancy's children, by the sons of song:
And there the simple shepherd, conning o'er
His humble pittance of Chaldean lore,
Saw, in the stillness of a starry night,
The swan and eagle in their silent flight;
And, on their spangled pinions as they flew,
On Israel's vales of verdure shower the dew;
Saw there the brilliant gems that nightly flare
In the thin mist of Berenice's hair;
And there Bootes roll his lucid wain
On sparkling wheels along th' etherial plain;
And there the Pleiades, in tuneful gyre,
Pursue for ever the star-studded Lyre;
And there, with bickering lash, heaven's Charioteer
Urge round the Cynosure the bright career.

While thus the shepherds watched the host of night,
O'er heaven's blue concave flashed a sudden light.
Th' unrolling glory spread its folds divine,
O'er the green hills and vales of Palestine;
And lo! descending angels hovering there,
Stretched their loose wings, and in the purple air
Hung o'er the sleepless guardians of the fold:
When that high anthem, clear, and strong, and bold,
On wavy paths of trembling ether ran—
"Glory to God—benevolence to man;
Peace to the world;"—and in full concert came
From silver tubes, and harps of golden frame,
The loud and sweet response, whose choral strains
Lingered and languished on Judea's plains.
Yon living lamps, charmed from their chambers blue,
By airs so heavenly, from the skies withdrew;
"All?"—all but one, that hung and burned alone,
And with mild lustre over Bethlehem shene.
Chaldean sages saw that orb afar
Glow unextinguished:—'twas Salvation's Star.

Miscellaneous Department.

From 'The Dial' for April.

THOUGHTS ON LABOR.

* * * * * * * It is no law of God, that when Sin gets a footing in the world it should hold on for ever, nor can Folly keep its dominion over society simply by right of "adverse possession.' It were better the body went bare and hungry, rather than the soul should starve. Certainly the Life is more the meat, though it would not weigh so much in the butcher's scales.

THERE are remedies at hand. It is true a certain amount of labor must be performed, in order that society be fed and clothed, warmed and comforted, relieved when sick, and buried when dead. If this is wisely distributed—if each performs his just portion, the burthen is slight and crushes no one. Here, as elsewhere, the closer we keep to Nature, the safer we are. It is not under the burthens of Nature that society groans, but the work of Caprice, of contemptible Vanity, of Luxury, which is never satisfied—these oppress the world. If these latter are given up, and each performs what is due from him, and strives to diminish the general burthen and not add to it, then no man is oppressed; there is time enough for each man to cultivate what is noblest in him, and be all that his nature allwes. It is doubtless right that one man should use the service of another; but only when both parties are benefited by the relation. The Smith may use the service of the Collier, the Grocer, and the Grazier, for he does them a service in return. He who heals the body deserves a compensation at the hands of whomsoever he serves. If the Painter, the Preacher, the Statesman, is doing a great work for mankind, he has a right to their service in return. His fellow man may do for him what otherwise he ought to do for himself. Thus is he repaid, and is at liberty to devote the undivided energy of his genius to the work. But on what ground an idle man, who does nothing for society, or an active man, whose work is wholly selfish, can use the services of others, and call them to feed and comfort him, who repays no equivalent in kind, it yet remains for Reason to discover. The only equivalent for service is a service in return. If Hercules is stronger, Solon wiser, and Job richer than the rest of men, it is not that they may demand more of their fellows, but may do more for them. "We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak," says a good man. In respect, however, to the matter of personal service, this seems to be the rule; that no one, whatever be his station, wants, attainments, or riches, has any right to receive from another any service which degrades the servant in his own eyes or the eyes of the public, or in the eyes of him who receives the service. It is surely unmanly to receive a favor which you would not give. If it debases David to do a menial service for Ahud, then it debases Ahud just as much to do the same for David. The difference between King and Slave vanishes when both are examined from the hight of their common humanity, just as the difference between the west and north-west side of a hair on the surface of the earth is inconsiderable to an eye that looks down from the sun, and takes in the whole system, though it might appear stupendous to the notes that swim uncounted in a drop of dew. But no work, useful or ornamental to human life, needs be debasing. It is the lasting disgrace of society, that the most useful employments are called 'low.' There is implied in the very term the tacit confession, on the part of the employer, that he has wronged and subjugated the person who serves him; for when these same actions are performed by the mother for her child, or the son for his father, and are done for love and not money, they are counted not as low, but rather ennobling.

The law of Nature is, that work and the enjoyment of that work go together. Thus God has given each animal the power of self-help, and all necessary organs. The same Robin builds the nest and lives in it. Each Lion has claws and teeth, and kills his own meat. Every Beaver has prudence and plastic skill, and so builds for himself. In those classes of animals where there is a division of labor, one brings the wax, another builds the comb, and a third collects the honey; but each one is at work. The drones are expelled when they work no more. Even the Ruler of the colony is the most active member of the state, and really the mother of the whole people. She is only 'happy as a king,' because she does the most work. Hence she has a divine right to her eminent station. She never eats the bread of sin. She is Queen of the Workers. Here each works for the good of all, and not solely for his own benefit. Still less is any one an injury to the others. In Nature, those animals that cannot work are provided for by Love. Thus the young Lion is fed by the parent, and the old Stork by its children. Were a full grown Lion so foolish that he would not hunt, the result is plain—he must starve. Now this is a foreshadowing of Man's estate. God has given ten fingers for every two lips. Each is to use the ability he has for himself and for othsrs. Who that is able will not return to society, with his head or his hand, an equivalent for what is received? Only the Sluggard and the Robber. These two, the Drones and Pirate of society represent a large class. It is the plain duty of each, so far as he is able to render an equivalent for what he receives, and thus to work for the good of all; but each in his own way—Dorcas the seamstress at her craft, and Moses and Paul at theirs. If one cannot work through weakness, or infancy, or age, or sickness, Love works for them, and they too are fed. If one will not work, though he can the law of Nature should have its effect. He ought to starve. If one insist simply upon getting into his hands the earnings of another, and adding nothing to the common stock, he is a robber, and should properly meet with the contempt and the stout resistance of society. There is in the whole world but a certain amount of value, out of which each one is to have subsistence while here; for we are all but life-tenants of the earth, which we hold in common. We brought nothing into it. No man, therefore, has a natural right to any more than he earns or can use. He who adds any thing to the common stock and inheritance of the next age, though it be but a sheaf of wheat, or cocoon of silk he has produced, a napkin or a brown loaf he has made, is a benefactor to his race, so far as that goes. But he who gets into his hands, by force, cunning, or deceit more than he earns, does thereby force his fellow mortal to accept less than his true share. So far as that goes, he is a curse of mankind.

There are three ways of getting wealth. First by seizing with violence what is already in existence, and appropriating it to yourself. This is the method of the old Romans, of Robbers and Pirates, from Sciron to Captain Kidd. Second, by getting possession of goods in the way of traffic, or by some similar process. Here the agent is Cunning, and not Force; the instrument is a gold coin and not an iron sword, as in the former case. This method is called Trade, as the other is named Robbery. But in both cases wealth is acquired by one party and lost by the other. In the first case there is a loss of positive value; in the latter there is no increase. The world gains nothing by either. The third method is the application of labor and skill to the earth, or the productions of nature. Here is a positive increase of value. We have a dozen potatoes for one that was planted, or an elegant dress instead of an handful of wool and flax. The two former classes consume much but produce nothing. Of these the Roman says, "fruges consumere nati," *they are born to eat up the corn.* Yet in all ages they have been set in high places. The world dishonors its workmen, stones its pophets, crucifies its Saviors, but bows down its neck before wealth, however won, and shouts till the welkin rings again, LONG LIVE VIOLENCE AND FRAUD.

The world has always been partial to its oppressors. Many men fancy themselves an ornament to the world, whose presence in it is a disgrace and a burthen to the ground they stand on. The man who does nothing for the race, but sits at his ease, and fares daintily, because wealth has fallen into his hands is a burthen to the world. He may be a polished gentleman, a scholar, the master of elegant accomplishments, but so long as he takes no pains to work for man, with his head or his hands, what claim has he to respect, or even a substance? The rough-handed woman, who with a salt-fish and a basket of vegetables provides substantial food for a dozen working men, and washes their apparel, and makes them comfortable and happy, is a blessing to the land, though she have no education, while this fop with his culture and wealth is a curse. She does her duty so far as she sees it, and so deserves the thanks of man. But every oyster or berry that fop has eaten, has performed its duty better than he. 'It was made to support human nature, and it has done so,' while he is but a consumer of food and clothing. That public opinion tolerates such men is no small marvel.

The productive classes of the world are those who bless it by their work or their thought. He who invents a machine, does no less service than he who toils all day with his hands. Thus the inventors of the plough, the loom, and the ship were deservedly placed among those society was to honor. But they also, who teach men moral and religious truth, who give them dominion over the world; instruct them to think; to live together in peace, to love one another, and pass good lives enlightened by Wisdom, charmed by Goodness, and enchanted by Religion; they who build up a loftier population, making man more manly, are the greatest benefactors of the world. They speak to the deepest wants of the soul, and give them the water of life and the true bread from Heaven. They are loaded with contumely in their life, and come to a violent end. But their influence passes like morning from land to land, and village and city grow glad in their light.—That is a poor economy, common as it is, which overlooks these men. It is a very vulgar mind, that would rather Paul had continued tent-maker, and Jesus a carpenter.

Now the remedy for the hard service that is laid upon the human race consists partly in lessening the unproductive classes, and increasing the workers and thinkers, as well as in giving up the work of Ostentation and folly and sin. It has been asserted by authority, that if all men and women capable of work would toil diligently but two hours out of the twenty-four, the work of the world would be done, and all would be as comfortably fed and clothed, as well educated and housed, and provided for in general, as they now are, even admitting they all went to sleep the other twenty-two hours of the day and night. If this were done, we should hear nothing of the sickness of sedentary and rich men. Exercise for the sake of health would be heard of no more. One class would not be crushed by hard work, nor another oppressed by indolence, and condemned, in order to resist the just vengeance nature takes on them to consume nauseous drugs and resort to artificial and hateful methods to preserve a life that is not worth the keeping, because it is useless and ignominious. Now men may work at the least three or four times this necessary amount each day, and yet find their labor a pastime, a dignity, and a blessing, and find likewise abundant time for study, for social intercourse, and recreation. Then if a man's calling were to think and write, he would not injure the world by even excessive devotion to his favorite pursuit, for the general burthens would still be slight. * * *

TESTIMONIES AGAINST WAR.

Edmund Burke, probably the greatest philosopher the world ever produced, was decidedly pacific in his sentiments and transmitted these views to the school of politicians under his influence.—Fox, Sheridan Canning, Brougham, may all be regarded as his pupils in the science of politics; and the history of the British parliament records their frequent and successful exertions to prevent war. England, Europe, and the world are deeply indebted to those great minds for nearly a quarter of a century of general peace.

Some of Burke's statements respecting the waste of life in war, defy belief, and awaken doubt whether he intended they should be received as sober realities. "It is an incontestible truth," he says, "that there is more havoc made in one year by men, than has been made by all the lions, tigers, panthers, ounces, leopards, hyenas, rhinoceroses, elephants, bears, and wolves, since the beginning of the world. I think the number of men now upon earth are computed at five hundred millions at the most. Here the slaughter of mankind amounts to upwards of seventy times the number of souls this day on the globe."

A debate in the House of Commons called forth in 1829, an expression of similar views from nearly all the leading statesmen of Great Britain. Sir James McIntosh, in opening the debate, said, that such discussions in repesentative assemblies will be serviceable, if it were only as affording vents to political animosities, proving the good-will which subsists between the governments constituted on the principle of representation, and rooting more firmly the strong and growing passion for peace, which I rejoice to say, is visibly extending and increasing throughout every nation in Europe, and which, I would add, is the best legacy left us by fierce war which waged from Cadiz to Copenhagen. If my passion for peace could have received any addition, it would have been strengthened, when I heard the horrors of war described and deprecated by a man who, during the two thousand years that have elapsed since Scipio vanquished Hannibal, was the only individual that in one battle had destroyed all his enemies. I confess I feel a strong *passion* for peace, for I must call it by that name; and I trust this will ultimately become the ruling passion of all Europe.

Sir Robert Peel, in continuing the debate, remarked, "I will not follow the gentleman through all the details of his speech; but I will at once express my cordial concurrence with his sentiments respecting the advantages and blessings of peace, and my congratulations for the happiness which fifteen years' entire freedom from war, an unusual circumstance in our later history, has afforded us. I do hope that one great and most beneficial effect of the advance of civilization, the diffusion of knowledge, and the extension of commerce," that he did not mention Christianity, the very main spring of all instrumentalities in the cause of peace, "will be to reduce within their proper dimensions, the fame, the merits and the reward of military achievements; and that juster notions concerning the moral dignity and the deserts of those who apply themselves to preserve peace, and avoid the eclat of war, will be the consequence."

Lord Brougham was still more explicit. "My principles—I know not whether they agree with yours; they may be derided, they may be unfashionable; but I hope they are spreading far and wide—my principles are contained in the words which that great man, Lord Faulkland, used to express in secret, and which I now express in public, *Peace*, PEACE, PEACE. I abominate war, as unchristian. I hold it the greatest of human crimes. I deem it to include all others, violence, blood, rapine, fraud, every thing which can deform the character, alter the nature, and debase the name of man."

On various occasions, Lord Brougham has expressed similar views. At the meeting of the British Scientific Association, in 1834, he said, "It has often been remarked, that war is a game at which were the people wise, governments would not often play; and I may add that in encouraging and fostering the exertions of men in science who are of no party, over whom the angry tempests of war pass innocuous, a government is taking the best means to facilitate that which should ever be their chief aim—PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL AMONG MEN. As individuals, the older they grow, the more sensible they become that life is too short to be spent in peronsal quarrels, so I am happy to say, that the world is too old and too experienced for neighboring states to engage in war with little or no ground of quarrel."

Such are the views, not of visionary philanthropists, but of the ablest statesmen that ever lived sentiments uttered not by way of compliment, but as an homage due to truth; a spontaneous expression of the deliberate and settled convictions respecting the baneful custom of war. Recount their names, and say if the opinions of such men as Clarendon, Burke, and Brougham, are not worthy of the most serious and respectful consideration.—*Advocate of Peace.*

VENICE.

The silence of Venice constitutes in my opinion one of its greatest charms. This absence of noise is peculiarly soothing to the mind, and disposes it to contemplation. I looked out from my balcony last night, when the grand canal reflected a thousand brilliant stars on its water, turbid though it be; and the lights streaming from the windows on each side, showed like golden columns on its bosom. Gondola after gondola glided along, from some of which soft music stole on the ear, and sometimes their open windows revealed some youthful couple with their guitars, or some more matured ones, partaking their light repast of fruit and cakes; while not unfrequently a solitary male figure was seen reclining on the seat absorbed in the perusal of some book. The scene realised some of the descriptions of Venice read years ago; and except that the gondoliers were small in number, and the lights from the houses few and far between, I could have fancied that no change had occurred since the descriptions I referred to were written. The morning light reveals the melancholy alteration; and as I stood on the same balcony to-day, and saw the muddy canal with a few straggling gondolas gliding over it, the defaced and mutilated palaces, and the reduced population, all brought out into distinctness by the bright beams of the sun, I could hardly believe it was the same scene that looked so well last night. Moonlight is a great beautifier, and especially of all that has been touched by the finger of decay, from a palace to—a woman. It softens what is harsh, renders fairer what is fair, and disposes the mind to a tender melancholy in harmony with all around.

The endless variety in the architecture of Venice pleases me. It looks as if the natives of many lands, and as many ages, had congregated to build dwellings and churches according to the different tastes of each; for here may be traced the massive piles and round arches of remote time, the fantastic and grotesque style of the middle ages, the richly decorated Saracenic, and the stately buildings whose fronts are encrusted with fine sculpture that even still retain their pristine beauty.

Where, but at Venice, could be found crowded together specimens of the Greek, Roman, Gothic, and Saracenic styles, blending into rich masses, rendering this city a place where every traveler may find some remembrances of his home?

The arcades of the Piazza of St. Mark present an amusing picture, being appropriated to cafes, and shops, principally jewelers', the windows of which glitter with trinkets, tempting many a bright-eyed Venetian maid and matron, to loiter before them in longing admiration, while groups of people, dressed in the garbs of their different countries, from the turbaned Turk and quick-eyed Greek down to the staid and soberly-attired Englishman, are seen moving along, giving the scene life and animation.

This moving mass of the natives of so many countries accords well with the equally heterogeneous masses of architecture beneath which they are seated; and though this extraordinary mixture of style in the buildings cannot be defended as examples of pure taste, nevertheless the effect is, at least to me, very delightful; and while gazing on it, I find mysef no more disposed to censure it than I should be to decry a bed of rare tulips of various hues, because their variety was more rich than chaste.

This strange mixture of architecture seems to tell the history of its origin.—Might not the victorious Venetians, returning from distant lands, have wished to perpetuate the memory of their achievements, by imitating the buildings beheld there? and this jumble, so censured by connoisseurs, may have had a peculiar charm for them, by reminding them of past glory.—But though, without this *prestige*, I confess (though by so doing I give reason to have my taste called in question,) I greatly admire the general effect of the Piazza of St. Mark; and that this very *melange* is perhaps one of the causes of my admiration, so novel, and yet so gorgeous is its appearance.—*The Idler, by Lady Blessington.*

Every thing ought to be well done,—A good many capital things are told of the late William Gray—a distinguished merchant of Boston. He was familiarly known by the name of "Billy Gray." He left at his death a large estate, and used to say that the chief source of his worldly success, was his motto, "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." On one occasion, he had reason to find fault with a mechanic for some slovenly job. The mechanic recollected Mr. Gray when he was in a humble condition, so he bore the rebuke with impatience. "I tell you what" said he, "Billy Gray, I shan't stand such jaw from you. Why I recollect when you was nothing but a drummer in a regiment." "And so I was," replied Mr. Gray," so I was a drummer—but did'nt I drum *well*—eh eh! didn't I drum *well.*

SMALL BIRDS GREAT BLESSINGS.

I wish our intelligent farmers could be awakened to the importance of preserving robins, and other small birds, as a means of aiding in their work. The inhumanity which suffers every lazy lubber of a boy, who can rest an old king's arm over a stone wall, to kill or frighten every poor linnet that sings in the fields, and every robin-redbreast that dares eat an unripe cherry, and save a child from the dysentery, is a short-sighted piece of selfishness. These harmless birds live upon grubs and other worms, and insects, and the slight inroads they make upon the farmer's crops are repaid, an hundred fold, by the protection they afford, against a thousand destroyers. These birds, if not frightened, will become so tame as to perch on the hand, or light on the plough as it turns over the furrow. No good farmer should fail to teach his boys to spare and cherish these harmless and often tuneful visitants to his fields and orchards. Like the good man in one of our Western towns, who pleaded so earnestly for the poor crows, in our Legislature a few years since, I would enforce the legal penalties for trespass, against any one who shot them on my land. The crows, too, nature's living mouse traps, instead of being a tame, almost domestic bird, as in some other countries, where farmers have been taught their value by long experience, have been frightened into mean pilferers of unwed corn hills!—A good crow is worth a bushel of wheat or other grain, to the acre, and sometimes ten! A knowledge of ornithology, and not penal laws, is what our farmers and their sons need to induce them to regard their true interests in this matter.

Ladie's Department.

PIETY IN A WIFE.

"That's it, that's it; that's first rate. If I am wild myself, I intend having a pious wife. That's the very first qualification." So spake a wild and thoughtless, though talented and amiable young man. A few of us having me by chance with a friend, on new year's eve, agreed to yourselves for a short time (doubtless we might have been better employed,) with the "Book of Fate," as it is called. Various characters, dispositions, qualities, &c., being written down and numbered, each person chooses a number, when the quality attached to it is read out to him. The number which this young man had chosen for the quality of his partner, was piety, which called forth the remark above stated. It struck me as something very strange; and as an opinion, either not generally entertained, or not generally known. This induced me to mention his remark in the presence of another young gentleman, equally regardless of personal religion. He replied that he was not aware that it was avowed openly, but he believed it to be generally entertained by all honourable young men.

And is this the case? and do young ladies know it? Are they aware that when they are exerting all their ingenuity in preparing to shine as the most brilliant stars at the fashionable ball or masquerade, that their more minded friend who perhaps at that moment is, with a broken heart before the mercy seat pleading for the salvation of some poor helpless sinner—that she who has received the "blessing of those who were ready to perish," holds a more exalted seat, in the affection even of those who are utterly regardless of religion as it respects themselves?

There is something indescribably lovely in a devotedly pious young lady, something that reminds the soul at once of those bright angelic spirits which surround the throne of God. That calm serenity and composure—those eyes which beam with looks of holy tenderness and compassion for immortal souls; even the men of the world too well known their true interest to disregar! these things. And the remark which another votary of the world made, speaking of the daughters of pleasure, "ah, those girls will do well enough for amusement, but give me a pious wife," is full of truth; and conveys a sentiment which should, as it is no less exalted than true, be engraven as with the point of a diamond, upon evary female heart. If there is any difference who should be pious, it should certain be females; they who hold the destinies of the earth, in its most emphatic sense should be guided with "wisdom from on high." Ardent piety gives an accomplishment to the most faultless form, which can be furnished from no other source.

It makes a kinder and more affectionate sister; a more devoted and sincere *friend*; and is every thing for a wife. And whilst the brilliant enameling of the coquette may dazzle the beholder for a moment, piety alone can bear the trouble and disappointments of "*real life.*"—*Presbyterian.* T.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village.
JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

Head Quarters for BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale and retail. As cheap as the cheapest and good as the best.

THE Public are invited to call and examine for themselves. He keeps on hand Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes, of every description, Ladies French Buskins and single sole Slips, Whit and Black satin slips, made to order. The Ladie are invited to call and examine the latest New York fashions. ☞Utica St. Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.
De Ruyter, April 26, 1841. 61tf.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

200
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONSISTING OF
VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND.
BY ROBERT SEARS.

THE FIFTH EDITION of the first volume of the above work is issued from the press of ROBERT SEARS, 122 Nassau Street, New York.

It is a book of 400 large octavo pages, and is done up in the neatest typographical manner, bound in muslin, and lettered in a superior style; containing over 200 engravings of an interesting and beneficial character.

Those wishing to subscribe for the above valuable work can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who has the agency for this town and vicinity. A specimen of the Book can be seen at this Office. The price is extremely low, for a book of the size, so well stored with interesting and useful matter, and reflects much credit, in every respect, upon its enterprising publisher. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited, and the work will be ordered immediately for as many hundred as may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of making so rich an addition to their Family Libraries, at so small an expense. Price only TWO DOLLARS.
A. H. BURDICK, Agent.
Register Office, De Ruyter, April 30, 1841.

SIX CENTS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th inst., JOSEPH PRATT, an indented apprentice to the Farming Business. All persons are hereby notified that I shall pay no debts of his contracting, after this date. Said Boy was 16 years of age in March last. Whoever will return said boy shall receive the above reward. 61w3.
MARTILLUS C. WOLCOTT.
Otselic, April 21, 1841.

SHERIFFS SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me delivered, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of Stephen G. Sears in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being, in the Village of De Ruyter, county of Madison and bounded as follows: on the north by the turnpike road, on the east by lands owned by Noah B. Foote, on the south by lands owned, or in possession of, John Starr, on the west by lands owned by Marvin M. Hamilton, which I shall expose to sale at public Vendue, as the Law directs, at the house of Wm C. Gage, on Saturday, the 22d day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Dated, De Ruyter, April 10, 1841. 59w6
ISAAC BROWN, SHERIFF.
By T. ORVILLE ELMORE, Deputy.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY wanted a good workman in the business of Wagon making. Also, a Smith acquainted with the business, to whom good encouragement will be given. 56tf
JOHN MAXSON.
April 12th, 1841.

HOUSE TO LET.

A PLEASANT and convenient tenement is still to Let, in the House occupied last year by Mr. Clark on the estate of the late L. B Goodwin.
JOHN MAXSON.
April 12th, 1881. 59tf

Medicines! Medicines!!
TO FAMILIES.

S. D. DELLAY, would call the attention of families to some of the most speedy and effectual remedies which have ever before been offered to the public; for the sale of which he has lately been appointed sole agent of this place—among which may be found
G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s
MOTHER'S RELIEF.
JAYNE'S INVALUABLE INDIAN EXPECTORANT—
DR. McMUN'S HIGHLY CELEBRATED AND INFALLIBLE ELIXER OF OPIUM—
MERRITT GRIFFIN'S CELEBRATED LION OF THE DAY—
DOCT. BISHOP'S ANTI BILLIOUS PILLS. A HIGHLY VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
GEO. W. SUTTON.
De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. &c. A certain cure in all cases ☞ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,
ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,
For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.
For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6
S. D. DELLAY.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.
ELISHA STILLMAN.
De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GOOD assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, just received, and for sale at this office. Register Office, Feb. 19, 1841.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postaga*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 12.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 64.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., SIXTH-DAY, MAY 21, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Is it a Sin to Secularize the Last Day of the Week!

As the influence of those who believe the original Sabbath should be observed, conflicts with the influence of their brethren who believe the first day of the week is the Sabbath, it appears important that all who respect the Sabbatic institution should prayerfully investigate the whole subject, and let the unerring language of Scripture settle the question.

Having, in a former article, presented some of my reasons for believing it is not sinful to secularize the FIRST DAY of the week, I now propose some reasons for believing it is a sin to secularize the LAST DAY of the week.

That it is the will of our Creator that the seventh day should be regarded as a day of rest, is plainly intimated from his own example as recorded by Moses, Gen. ii. 2, 3. From this record it appears that God, having finished the work of Creation, rested on *the* seventh day from all his work, and on this account, BLESSED and SANCTIFIED it. If it was his will that Adam and his posterity should imitate his example in resting on that day, it must be sinful to disregard his will in that respect.

Again ; It is evidently sinful to secularize the seventh day, as it is a direct violation of the fourth precept of the decalogue. In that precept, the Lord has solemnly required us to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy ;" and has unequivocally declared that the "seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." This command dedicates the last day of the week in a particular manner to the service and worship of God. That the fourth commandment has not been abolished, is evident from the express declaration of the Savior, recorded in Matthew v. 17. He came not "to destroy the law," but to submit to its authority, and obey its precepts. As he did "abolish in his flesh the enmity even the law of commandments contained in ordinances," it is evident that the law referred to in Mat. v. 17, was the law of the ten commandments. That the Sabbatic law has undergone no change or modification, is evident from the fact that God has given us no such intimation in his Word. The Bible nowhere intimates that GOD has released us from keeping the very day for the Sabbath which he originally specified.

There is no evidence that Christ or his Apostles ever secularized the last day of the week. With respect to the improvement of the Sabbath, the "manner" of Paul and the "custom" of Christ were alike. Luke iv. 16 ; Acts xvii. 2.

As it is contrary to the will of God to secularize the last day of the week, as appears from the example of Jesus Christ and his Apostles, and a direct violation of the fourth commandment, I am brought to the conclusion that it must be sinful.

AZOR ESTEE.

Shiloh, April 27, 1841.

For the Register.

Open Communion.

The practice of many churches at the present, of inviting and allowing others to come to the eucharist with them, is a subject which ought to be well considered by every one. It is advocated by some that it is "charitable." But it ought to be plainly shown how far such a matter should be carried before the commencement, or wherein the propriety consists.

If "charity" is to be taken for an infallible rule, (and it certainly should be with regard to our actions,) then we have only to examine the conduct of those who advocate the practice, and place it beside the description given of charity in the Scripture, and draw our conclusions. This, if impartially done, cannot fail of being useful, both to those who contend for it, and likewise to those who oppose it.

In the first place, then, we see a body of people professing one set of tenets extending a fellowship to another, believing differently. Charity requireth of her followers to bear, hope, believe, and endure all things. Thus we are enjoined to exercise forbearance to every one, not even excepting infidels. For assurance is given that the worst of men may repent, and come to the knowledge of the truth ; but if because we are commanded to hope, and believe, that there are good men in all societies, and on this consideration the "Open Communion" system is adopted ; is there any stopping point, short of admitting every one ? However, while this christian grace requires many things, one remains unenjoined, viz : to do every thing. Concerning our actions, there is but one criterion : What God has commanded. When we leave this, we grope at noon-day as in the dark ; and are involved in a labyrinth of perplexities.

But if Communion be a test of fellowship, is it not so in all cases ? and should not those who participate in it join also in all other things pertaining to the church ? It appears to me somewhat incongruous for people who call themselves Christians to come forward, and allow those who differ widely in theory and practice to be partakers with them in the ordinance, while they deny, or exclude, the same ones from all others, not suffering them to act, in any matter else than this, unless they promise to coincide with every rule of their discipline. Whereas, would not charity, if it justified any in companying in this, also demand an allowance, and steady attendance and brotherhood in all others ? But while we may frequently see denominations mutually meeting each other here, we find them almost as much separated in the transaction of every thing else, pertaining to the church, as if they never saw each other. Does not the Heavenly grace require more things than one ? and ought not every being who comes to this ordinance to be a fit partaker of all others ? If so, I would humbly ask, why there is so many partitions between those who adopt the Free Communion plan ?—For, I can see no reason for any when we can all meet on this ground as equals. Besides, most all sects require something previous to attending on this ; but by suffering this practice to prevail, (as it does in many societies of our country.) I can see nothing to prevent such as practice neither Baptism or the Imposition of Hands, or those who profess no religion at all, from being communicants ; for if Charity is the plea, it may as well comprehend every one as an individual ; and thereby an opportunity is offered to those who delight to cast contempt and reproach on every thing sacred, to commit abominations, the consequence of which they are (till awakened) willingly ignorant, and totally regardless.

It may be said, no such instance can be pointed out. If it could I should hope it never would be. But I say, as before, a chance for the like is given ; and whilst the hearts of men are prone to do iniquity, and the imagination thereof is continually evil, we know not to what extent they may be led by the crafts and wiles of the wicked one. Moreover, those who profess to be believers are required to come out from the world, and be separate. But how shall this separation be known, if all are permitted to intermingle in even but one christian ordinance, which I think every one, who has a correct knowledge, will say none but true followers of our Lord are entitled to ?

PHILANTHROPOS.

Pike, Pa., May 6, 1841.

Religious Department.

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

RULES FOR ALL FAMILIES.

1. Begin and end every day with prayer to God. In the morning when you wake, lift up your thoughts to God. Think how great a mercy it is that you have had a night's rest and are spared to see another day. Think how many have spent the night in pain, in sickness, or in prison. Think how many were last night removed into eternity, and how soon this may be your own case.

2. Offer up, in secret, your prayer and thanksgiving to God, before you begin your worldly business. It is much better to go from prayer to business, than from business to prayer, for if the world gets the start of religion in the morning, it is hard for religion to overtake the world all the day after. Let no trifling excuse make you forget prayer. It is better to take a little time from sleep now, than to have to lament your neglect under future punishment.

3. After prayer to God, set about your proper business with diligence and industry. God hath sent no one into the world to be idle, but to labor either with mind or body, or with both. He that says "Remember the Sabbath-day, (Not Sunday,) to keep it holy," says also, "Six days shalt thou labor." If you are called to the meanest and most laborious occupation, be not discouraged, but consider that it is the appointment of God, and in obedience thereto be diligent in your place. In doing this from a regard to his will, you will glorify God as truly, while in your daily labor, as the king upon the throne, or a minister in the pulpit. These earthly distinctions are nothing in the Divine eye. "The Lord looks not at the outward appearance, but at the heart."

4. Labor of a heavenly frame of mind in the midst of your earthly business. While your hands are employed in your needful work, seek to have your heart with God. Endeavor to improve the time by profitable thoughts, or short ejaculatory prayers, which will be no hindrance to your business, but will keep you from vain and wicked thoughts. Bear constantly in mind this text—"Thou, O God ! seest me."

5. Be strictly just and upright in all your dealings. Remember the golden rule, "To do unto others as you would have them do unto you."—Consider also that solemn sentence, that "With what measure you meet to others, it shall be measured to you again." If you are a parent or a master, take care that you rob not your wife, your children, or others, by your intemperance, or neglect of what you ought to provide for the bodily comfort and above all, for that moral and religious instruction which is so necessary for their eternal welfare. If you are a servant for an apprentice, beware you rob not your master, either wilfully or carelessly, of that property which is entrusted to you, or of that time in which you are engaged to serve him.

6. In doing your duty in your calling, depend on God's fatherly care to bless your endeavors and all circumstances put your trust in him. Do you meet with sickness, or losses, or difficulties ? See and acknowledge God's hand in them, and pray to him to support you, that whatever befals you here, it may work for your good in eternity. Do you meet with success and comfort ? Own the hand of God in it and let it be your delight to praise him for it.

7. Watch daily every sin that besets you, and avoid all evil company. When any temptation attack you, pray to God for help against them ; It is reasonable to hope that such a prayer, if sincerely offered, will be heard.

8. In the evening consider the actions of the day past ; humble yourself before God for all your sins, and pray for his pardoning mercy, upon the conditions laid down in the gospel of Jesus Christ ; for when you have done your best, you will have reason to say that you are an unprofitable servant.

9. Esteem your Bible, and particularly the New Testament, the greatest treasure you have on earth, because it teaches the way to heaven. If you are a parent, teach your children to read this blessed book, and to understand it. Pray not only by yourself, but with your family, remember that strict account you must one day give for every trust committed to your care.

10. Make much of precious time, and especially of the Sabbath. Think how great a blessing it is to live in a land of religious liberty; and where the way of salvation is so publicly declared. Think what numbers of the human race are without these advantages, and how they will condemn you in the day of judgment, if without your light and privileges, they have acquitted themselves as well or better than you have.

11. Whatever you may suffer in this life, think what your state would be if you were dealt with as your sins deserve. Remember that the least sin is more to be feared than the greatest suffering, and that God's favor is more than any earthly good.

12. Remember that your Creator is the "giver of all good gifts," and if he blesses you with the means let the hand of charity be extended to the sick and needy of your fellow-creatures : for "he that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, who will deliver him in the time of trouble."

Read over these rules carefully every Sabbath morning, and examine how you have observed them in the week past. If you have adhered to them, your life will be blessed, your death happy, and your eternity glorious ; but if you despise them and neglect your eternal welfare, remember life is *short* ; and, as death, judgment, and eternity are fast approaching, "Prepare to meet thy God."

THE BIBLE.

It would be happy for all men to be Christians; but every man should know what it is to be a Christian. This knowledge may be easily found in the holy scriptures, and nowhere else with certainty. These scriptures compose a book, which, beside pointing out a sure way to happiness, temporal and eternal, contains a variety of matters, more eloquent and charming to a reader of true taste than all other books. It speaks in a language of more simplicity, sublimity and power, than that of human genius in its highest efforts. It is partly historical, and partly didactic. Every thing most important and interesting to mankind is detailed in its history, and its lesson of piety and morality are powerful and perfect. These latter are not dryly arranged in scholastic method, but intermixed with the history, where they shine forth in living characters, whether good or bad, with a most affecting brilliancy. And where the best characters, most favored by the historian, are branded with blemishes and crimes to which in fact they were liable, and followed with such rewards, or pursued with such reproofs or punishments, as Divine justice required. Herein are found such strains of poetry, as loudly speak the divinity of their Author. Herein we everywhere meet the strokes of oratory, which speak more in five or six words, and with greater power, than the long elaborate orations of Demosthenes or Cicero. And to set these infinitely farther still above all human efforts of the kind, they are accompanied with predictions, often the most unlikely, and sometimes to human apprehension, impossible to be fulfilled; & yet, at the great distance of time, most exactly verified by events. Again, to give these predictions credit when they were uttered, and to raise a well-grounded expectation of the accomplishment, innumerable miracles were wrought, to prove that Almighty power ensured the dictates of infinite wisdom. The inquisitive reader no sooner wishes to know of what end or purpose this astonishing interposition of the Divine Being is asserted to have been given, than he finds that end repeatedly declared in the same book to be no other than the reformation of mankind, and their real happiness. An end of less consequence, or of less connection with infinite goodness, cannot be supposed. The man that knows himself, that is, how very incapable he is of attaining to true happiness, by his own endeavors, must either believe in his interposition, and give his faith to this book ; or maintain that he wants no help, and that God is neither willing nor able to help him.

INSUFFICIENCY OF NATURAL RELIGION.

We are frequently told of the sufficiency of *natural religion*, and the deficiency of a written revelation. We are told that as all men must be supposed to be interested in the revelation of the divine will, if it be conceded to exist, it ought to have been written with a sunbeam upon all lands, or inscribed upon the face of the orb of light himself, that he might daily present it to all nations in his unwearied journey. Upon their showing, that which is demanded has been done, and (to give them all the advantage of the argument) has been done by natural religion, and not as yet by revelation. If, as they assume natural religion is a sufficient revelation, and no other is necesary, it has been written with a sunbeam upon all lands ; it has been inscribed from the beginning of the creation upon the face of the glorious orb of day. What is the result ? What has natural religion effected in any, in every age ? in any every country ? "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth forth his handy work ;" but the "world by wisdom knew not God ;" they "worshipped and served the Creator ;" they fell down to the host of heaven ; or changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like unto corruptible man, and to birds, and four-footed beasts, and creeping things." Now call for natural religion, and she shall answer you from the depths of the forest and the summit of the mountains ; from the sea, and from the shore; from the crowded city, and uncultivated desert ; from the hut of the savage and the dome of the monarch ; everywhere her altars are planted, and her worship maintained. Her influence and her footsteps may be traced on the face of the whole earth, in barbarous rites revolting superstitions, and disgusting obsceneties ; and in all the forms of idolatry, from the feathered gods of the islands of the South Sea, to the mis-shapen logs of Africa, up to the three hundred and thirty-three thousand deities of philosophical India. Would you see her in her own person ? Bid her come forth—she appears in "garments rolled in blood ;" "the battle of the warrior with confused noise" rages around, her children drop into fires kindled to her honor ; human victims are slaughtered on the altars raised to her praise, or crushed beneath the ponderous car upon which she sits enthroned. Around her, dying cries and agonizing shrieks mingle with loud acclamations and frantic sound ; her look withers the country, and depopulates the city. This is natural religion, not as she came from the hands of God, the witness of his eternal power and Godhead, but as she is deformed by the passions of men and debased by their corruptions ; not as "the image of the invisible Creator," but as the idol of the fallen and depraved creature. Yet this *is* natural religion, stained with gore, and foul with crimes ; not depicted by fancy, but demonstrated by fact ; the facts drawn from all climes and from all generations : facts which even infidelity has not the effrontery to deny.—*Rev. Dr. Collyer.*

WHY SHOULD I BE A CHRISTIAN?

Candid reader, will you give me your attention for a few moments, as I may attempt briefly to answer this important question.—It is an inquiry which every providence of God, every mercy, every judgment, every blessing, in fine every thing in nature and in revelation urges upon you. "Why should I be a Christian ?" Impenitent reader, have you ever attended to this inquiry ? Have you ever reflected seriously upon your condition as an immortal, accountable, but sinful being ? Have you sufficiently considered your relations to God, to eternity ? Have you considered the momentous consequences involved in your choosing or rejecting the one thing needful ? If you have, you must have seen many good reasons for such a choice, and you ought to ask yourself why you are not now a Christian.

And first, your condition in this world ought to lead you to seek religion. You must be convinced when you look around you that there is much in this world that is wrong. If you look at your fellow-men, you see many, even in your own happy country, involved in misery. You see a thousand "ills that flesh is heir to," destroying the happiness and peace of the community. In the train of vices which follow hard one upon another, you can read the destiny of very many of your acquaintance. You see the tender plant cut down, while even the dew of the morning has not ceased to moisten its tender leaves. The bud no sooner begins to swell, than it falls from the stem.

Intemperance stalks abroad over the land, ready to place its cloven foot upon the threshhold of every hamlet. Licentiousness, the sister vice of intemperance, disguising herself in painted tapestry and plucking the fairest blossoms, is sending abroad her pestilential breath, which like the canker worm, penetrates the very core of human society.

You behold oppression rearing her head in the most frightful form, consigning more than two and a half millions of human beings, men like yourself, to the most cruel bondage ; breaking the strongest ties that ever bound mortal man to his fellow, fixing the destiny of husbands and wives in distant climes ; dooming innocent children to be sold under the hammer, by their unnatural, and more unfeeling parents ; thus making merchandise of flesh and blood, and even entering the very church of God and tearing asunder the mangled limbs of Christ's body, until that body bleeds at every pore ! !

You behold our national escutcheon, dripping with the blood of innocent victims it was bound to protect. You behold the weak and defenceless, but rightful owners of the soil, compelled to forsake their humble cabins, where they had dwelt in peace and plenty, and from whose altars had ascended the morning and evening sacrifice, and the grateful hymn of praise ; you behold such, I say, casting a lingering look behind, as with a heavy heart, they see their dwellings fired, their property confiscated, and their waving fields left a prey to merciless marauders.—You behold a nation, boasting the highest attainments ever made in human government, rent in twain in consequence of its system of oppression, and divided into factions headed by political demagogues. You behold even in this favored land of Bibles, and gospel privileges, illumined, as it is, by the effulgent blaze of science and religion, both of which point, as it were in letters of gold, to the straight and narrow way : you behold even here, many, yea, a vast multitude, thronging the broad road that leads to death. And O, that every impenitent sinner could realize that he makes one in this vast number. Yes, reader, if an impenitent sinner, you are still in the broad road to destruction.

Secondly. The fact that you are a sinner urges you to choose the good part. Religion is peculiarly adapted to the exigencies of fallen human nature. It is that which alone can meet the demands of every impenitent sinner. Under all the trials and afflictions to which you may be exposed in this vale of tears, it will afford consolation which no earthly friend can yield ; and will even enable you to rejoice under the adverse providences of God.

The sinner is represented as blind, deaf and dumb, naked, lame sick, and in prison. Christianity extends her hand to restore sight to the blind, to unstop the deaf ears, to unloose the silent tongue, to clothe the naked, to heal the sick, and to open the prison doors. And all this even in this life. In fact it would be the consummation of your happiness even here. Whatever be your external circumstances, having the "good part," you have all you need to secure your highest happiness. There is no such thing as real prosperity without the favor of God. The poor man who lives upon the hard earnings of his daily toil ; the lonely cottager, whose half enclosed hut is but a scanty covering against the chilling blast ; or the solitary widow, whose heart is moved with compassion at the sight of her famishing children, if permitted to enjoy the favor of God, are with all their poverty possessed of infinitely more real prosperity than those who have thousands at their command, and yet do not enjoy the smiles of heaven.

It is sin and sin alone, that makes men so unhappy in this world. It is because they are not reconciled to the will of God. There is a constant desire to have things different from what God has fixed them. Could men bring their desires into subjection to God, there would be no discontent. Every thing would go just right. Our constitution is such that we cannot satisfy the highest claims of our nature, such as self-love, pride, vanity, &c. may be gratified, but so long as *conscience* is disregarded, so long as her voice is unheeded, or her dictates disobeyed, there can be no true enjoyment. The great secret of true happiness is, to obey the voice of conscience. So much for your happiness here, without any reference to any hereafter.—*Golden Rule.*

WARNING.—Your day will end. The night of death will call you from life. The doom at death standeth as long as God liveth,—forever. How comfortable will the feast of a good conscience be to you, when your eye-strings shall break, your face wax pale, and the breath turn cold, and your soul shall long to have the door open, that the prisoner may be set at liberty. Make sure work of salvation, that it be not to seek, when the sandglass is run out, and time and eternity shall be conjoined. There is no errand so weighty ! O take it to heart!—*Rutherford.*

Children's Department.

LEARNING TO THINK.

'Here, Charles! Stop a moment, will you ? I want to speak with you."

'I can't awhile now, Henry : for I hav'nt had a run with my hoop a long time."

'But I want to tell you something. Here ! I hav'nt seen you since you came back from the country. Your iron hoop runs along this hard ground capitally. Can you tell what it is that makes it go along so famously ?'

'What it is ! To be sure I can. It is my stick. The harder I hit it the faster it goes.'

'But hit this post as hard as you like with your stick, and it will not stir from the place where it stands ?'

'No ! that is because it is stuck fast in the ground.'

'Yonder is a post lying down in the road ; hit that, then, with your stick, and see if it will run along like your hoop.'

'I know it will not, because it is so heavy ; it is of no use to hit that.'

'Well, then, here is my pocket handkerchief; let us see how you can knock that along. Surely that will not be too heavy for you.'

'No ; but it will be too light though !—The handkerchief would not run along at all.'

'The post is too heavy, and the pocket handkerchief is too light ; you are hard to please : but suppose I put a big stone in the handkerchief, and make it heavier, will you bowl it along then with your stick ?'

'No, that I could not.'

'And why not ?'

'Why, because—because it wouldn't run along at all.'

'But can you tell me the reason why it will not run along at all ?'

'No, I can't ; I never thought about it.'

'I dare say not ; for we boys very seldom do think about any thing but our play, unless we are obliged to do it. But now let me tell you what I wanted to say to you.'

'Ay, do, and then I'll be off again, for yonder is Edwin Palmer, with his hoop, and I want to join him. What is it ?'

'Why, do you know, that I am *learning to think* ?'

'Learning to think ! I never heard of such a thing !'

'I dare say not ; but, for all that, I only wish that I had begun years ago. I have learned more the last three months than I did all last year, I am sure.'

'But where's the good of learning to think ?'

'Where's the good ! What a question ! But I dare say that I should have asked it myself three months ago, and, therefore, I ought not to be surprised at you. If people had not thought about things, we should never have had the comforts and pleasures we now enjoy ;—the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the houses we live in, have all been the subject of much thought ; aye, and our very plays too. Why does the peg top spin, the ball bounce, the humming top make a noise, and the kite fly in the air ? I hardly think you can answer me one of these questions. Now, if you had learned to think, you would be able to answer them all.'

'Should I ?'

'Yes, that you would ; but instead of being able to answer them now, you cannot tell me, I dare say, why a battledoor will not fly in the air as well as a kite. It is something of the same form ; why will it not rise in the air ?'

'It's too heavy, a great deal !'

'Too heavy ! Why a large kite is as heavy as *two* battledoors ; so that cannot be the reason.'

'I can't say, then !'

'And for that very reason you should learn to think. Now, try to find out why your kite does not go up higher in the air when you have let out all your string.

'Because the string holds it fast, and keeps it from going up higher.'

'Then how is it that if your string breaks, instead of your kite going up higher, it comes tumbling down directly ?'

'I can't tell that, I am sure. Can you ?'

'Yes, I can, and a hundred other things that, three months ago, I knew nothing about. I am older than you, and ought to know more ; but if you would learn to think, what is now hard for you to understand would soon become easy. Thinking people have a great advantage over others, for they are much wiser ; they can give better advice, and assist others ; for they know the best way of doing things, and the proper time when to do them. If you wanted to know how many grains of corn there are in a bag of wheat, how should you find it out ?'

'Count them, to be sure.'

'That would be one way, but not the way a thinking person would set about it. Why, if you counted two hundred every minute, and kept it up day and night for a whole week, you would hardly be able to get through your task.'

'How would *you* set about it, then ? It's a puzzle to me how it could be done without counting.'

'I would first weigh an ounce of wheat out of the bag, and count the number of grains in that one ounce. Then I would weigh the whole bag together, to see how many ounces there were in all. If, after that, I multiplied the number of grains in one ounce by the number of ounces in the whole bag, it would give me the exact amount of grains altogether ; and this might be done, if a large pair of scales were near, in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.'

'I should never have thought of that plan, however ; but what's the use of learning to count the grains in a bag of wheat ?'

'Just the same use as there is in learning to do a sum ; it teaches us to reckon in the quickest and best way. There would be no good in a boy learning the alphabet, only that it enables him to read afterward, and there would be but little advantage in learning to write copies in a copy book, if it did not fit us to write letters, bills of parcels, and no other things, all through our lives.'

'Well, that plan of counting the grains is a capital one.'

'It was not hit upon without thought, depend upon it. Sometime ago, I heard a thoughtless cottager, who, seeing that a crop of grass had grown on the old thatch of his cottage, tried all manner of contrivances to get a cow that belonged to him up to the roof of his cottage, to eat the grass.'

'And how did he manage it at last ?'

'Why, a neighbor of his, who had learned to think, told him, that though he could not get the cow up to the grass, yet he might, perhaps, manage to cut the grass, and bring it down to the cow; and this plan was adopted without difficulty.'

'Ah! ah! ah! What a foolish cottager he must have been.'

'He had never learned to think. I read a story yesterday about a mischievous monkey, that, after doing much damage, ran up a thin tall tree, and took shelter in the top branches. Two men undertook to catch him. One of them had learned to think, and the other had not. The thoughtless man climbed up the tree as far as he could; but he was obliged to come down again, for the thin branches would not bear his weight. The thinker then stepped forward, but instead of climbing the tree, he set to work busily with his axe, and soon brought down the tree and the mischievous monkey to the ground.'

'Capital! capital! So poor pug was taken at last. I begin to have a notion that 'learning to think,' is a capital thing, and I should like to talk a little more with you about it another time.'

'Well, then, be off with your hoop now, for I see that Palmer is waiting for you.—No doubt I shall see you to-morrow, and then 'learning to think' shall be the subject of our conversation.'—*London Child's Companion.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, May 21, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

New York Anniversaries.

During the last week, the Anniversaries of several Religious and Benevolent Societies were held in New York.

The AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY held its 25th Anniversary in the Broadway Tabernacle. Hon. John Cotton Smith in the chair. The President, in his address, referred to the history of the Society and its operations, as furnishing cause for thanksgiving.

The annual report mentions the fact, that three of its Presidents, twenty-three of its Vice Presidents, and seventeen of its managers have died within the 25 years in which the Society has been in operation. Three of its Vice Presidents, viz. Zechariah Lewis, of Brooklyn, Samuel Bayard of Princeton, and Gen. Santander, of South America, together with Marinus Willett, one of the Managers, have died during the past year. In the course of the Society's operations, nearly 3,000,000 of Bibles and Testaments have been sent forth directly from its depository; and means have been furnished for publishing 200,000 more in foreign countries, and foreign tongues. They have been published in five Indian tongues; in some of those spoken in Europe; five in Asiatic Turkey; seven in India; in the Chinese; the Hawaiian; the Sandwich Islands; and in the Grebo tongue on the west coast of Africa. Means have also been furnished for the purchase and distribution of the scriptures in about twenty additional tongues, making about fifty in which they have been sent forth to the world. During the year, 400 individuals have become Life-Directors and Life-Members. Nineteen new Societies have been formed, mostly in the Western States. Receipts from all sources, $118,860 41, being $21,505 more than the preceding year. Of the above, $9,747 were from Legacies; $5,000 by bequest of Miss Mary Ann Brimmer, of Boston.

The whole number of Bibles and Testaments printed, 166,875. Books issued since the last meeting, 150,202, making an aggregate of issues in 25 years, 2,795,698. Six persons have been engaged as Agents through all the year, and nine during part of the year. About $30,000 have been granted during the year to promote the circulation of the Scriptures abroad.

Rev. John Coleman, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the rapid growth of our population, and the high importance of the Bible to every portion of it, renders it the imperative duty of the local Societies to promote the work of ascertaining and supplying destitute families, as fast and extensively as possible.

He remarked that, in 1829 it was resolved to supply the whole of the U. S. in two years. This was accomplished, and 500,000 copies of the word of God were distributed. The great increase of families since that time, rendered it necessary that another supply should be sent out.

Rev. Prof. Emory offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the increasing demand for the Bible among the destitute, affords conclusive evidence that God is both preparing their hearts to receive it, and calling on us to circulate it more.

In the course of his remarks, he said that 13,000,000 copies of the Bible had been put in circulation by the British Society—5,000,000 by other European Societies; 3,000,000 by American; 1,000,000 by Asiatic; 21,000,000 in all.

Mr. Bingham, of the Sandwich Island Mission, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the cause of the Bible is every year assuming a new importance from the indispensable aid which it furnishes to the advancing cause of Christian Missions.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this Society was held at the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday morning.

The report states that there have been 7 volumes stereotyped during the year; 19,000 of the Family Christian Almanack for 1841 have been sold. The operations of the Society are sustained by *Christian benevolence.* Total printed the past year, 4,436,710 publications, or 95,958,500 pages, including 254,710 volumes; total *circulated*, 4,124,372 publications, or 80,501,565 pages; including 153,340 volumes. Total circulation since the formation of the Society, 59,383,971 publications, including 1,598,150 volumes, making in all, 1,122,252,841 pages.

Gratuitous distribution, during the year, in 477 separate grants, including 1,261,696 pages for foreign mission stations, &c., 8,972,870.

Receipts, during the year, $98,962 59, of which $57,219 98 were for publications sold, and $23,395 25 for foreign distribution. A single individual contributed $2,100, and $7,796 64 were from Ladies in different States.

Tract visitation.—In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Albany, Rochester, Newark, Chicago, and many other cities and towns, this system is carried out with palpable tokens of divine favor. In New York, 390 persons are reported as hopefully converted by this means.

Volume circulation.—163,740 volumes have been circulated in the past year. Mr. John Clark has circulated 10,000 volumes in eight months in R. I. Very much good has attended his labors—numbers have been converted. Mr. H. Leet has circulated 12,000 volumes in Pennsylvania; Mr. S. S. White about 10,000 in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia; Mr. S. Wood about 12,000 in Tennessee; and various other amounts have been circulated by different individuals in different places.

Twenty-five thousand dollars have been remitted to foreign lands. Tracts have been circulated in *ninety-three* dialects. In almost every place where tracts have been distributed, much good has attended it. A very extensive field is still open for this kind of labor.

Rev. William Adams moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That *personal Christian effort* for the conversion of men, which God has so signally blessed in connection with the distribution of religious Tracts, is of universal obligation; being enjoined on every believer by the necessities of the world, the principles of the Gospel, and the impulses of common humanity. This, and several other resolutions of a right spirit, were well sustained by several speakers.

The notice of the other Societies is necessarily deferred until next week.

An extract of a letter from Eld. JOB TYLER, may be found in our columns this week. We are happy to learn of the good work which his letter communicates, and we should greatly rejoice if his request for Missionary aid in that section could be complied with. There are several fields open to us, that are ready for the harvest, which we are unable to enter. We need more Minister's to devote themselves exclusively to the work, and we need more efficient men to sustain them in it. We sometimes fear that both preachers and people lose sight of the great work that is before them, and place too low an estimate upon that religion which is valuable above price. The great interests of the soul are always exposed, and no effort is too great which it is possible to make to secure the triumph of truth, and the salvation of souls.

Remittances.

We request our friends not to send *specie* to us by mail. We prefer to have any sum less than one dollar retained till a suitable opportunity offers to send it, without exposing it in the mail.

A few weeks since an agent forwarded to us $6,75, by mail, which has never reached us. We suppose, from the amount, there must have been specie in the letter, enough to be noticed by those who change the mail at Post-Offices, and was probably abstracted by some one of them.

For the Register.

Extracts from Letters.

COLON, Mich., May 2, 1841.

BR. BAILEY,—I send you the names of three new subscribers for your paper, to be sent to Newburg, Cass co., Michigan.—There are several more who would be glad to take it, but they think the hard times forbid it.

In the place to which you are to send your papers, I have spent some considerable time the latter part of the winter and spring, in connection with Eld. Brown, a Baptist Minister, and it has resulted in a glorious reformation. Between 20 and 30 have been baptized, several backsliders have been reclaimed, the lukewarm have been stirred up, the cause of Christ has been advanced, and I think the subject of the Sabbath is receiving some attention. Two have embraced the seventh-day, or Sabbath of the Bible. When I was there last, about two weeks since, some were quite anxious I should preach upon that subject. I told them I was willing to do so at a suitable time. I have endeavored to keep all sectarian selfishness out of sight, and to preach Christ and him crucified.

I believe if our denomination could establish a Missionary route in this country, it would be attended with great advantages, not only to the general advancement of the cause of Christ, but also to the peculiarities attached to us. My labors are solicited in various directions; and, although I would not live for myself alone, yet the calls of my family are such that I cannot leave them to make the entire sacrifice of my time.—I should be glad if it were so I could. I should not be backward to do so.

Some time since, I think about the first of February, I was called about fifteen miles away from home to attend a funeral, and heard of a Mr. S——, a seventh day man. I called at his house—he was not at home. I have since been there, and preached in the place. I have heard by way of the Methodist circuit preacher, that there is a very good state of religious feeling in that section. I found Mr. and Mrs. S—— still in possession of good religious feeling, with strong determinations to adhere to Bible doctrine. I have heard of some other seventh-day friends at Marshall, about forty miles from me. I would be glad to visit them, but do not know when I can.

We received the last No. of the first volume of the Register with bills of what was due, and regret that we could not send the pay both for that and the second volume; but our Michigan money is not such as you will take. We think it will be better times soon. The Register is much esteemed for its liberality. All who have seen it speak high in its commendation. I am ever pleased to peruse its articles, and wish to continue a subscriber for it.

* * * * *

I will say, if the Missionary Society could see proper to appoint a Missionary to this country, I should be pleased; for I think here is a wide-spread field for gospel labors. Michigan, as yet, has not formed her moral or religious character, and if she could be instructed right, perhaps she would light on a sure foundation. In the expression just made I am not claiming infallibility; but like all the others, we claim to be right.—If such labors should be thought expedient, if there are none others that will take the field, they may give an appointment to me, and I will do what I can by the grace of God. My heart's desire for Zion is, that she may flourish.

I am yours,

In the bonds of Christian Love,

JOB TYLER.

For the Register.

Spring.

What bosom but kindles with sweetest emotion,
What heart but ascends with the warmest devotion,
When nature awakes from her cold, icy slumber,
In anthems of praises from tongues without number.

In the coolness of eve and the freshness of morning.
When roseate sweetness the vale is adorning,
When pleasure and love in each bosom are beating,
And innocence o'er the soft landscape is bleating;

When 'neath the green shade of the bower reclining,
Where zephyr's are playing and ivy entwining;
Where the green-margined brook o'er the pebbles is flowing,
While its banks with the violet and cowslip are glowing;

When all that in Nature are lovely and shining,
To gladden the senses are sweetly combining;
What heart will not glow with the warmest emotion,
When praises ascend from the land, air and ocean?

H.

Monthly Sermon.

The Sermon for this Month will be inserted next week. It has been deferred a little beyond the usual time.

The Forger Mitchell who was arrested at Lounge Point, Canada, has been taken to New York, by officer Bowyer of the New-York Police, for trial.

News of the Day.

On Wednesday of last week, the New Haven Palladium announced the marriage of Dr. Ely—on the Monday following it announced his death. This was indeed a short step from the bridal to the tomb.

In the Worcestershire assize calendar, out of forty-four prisoners, there was not one who could read and write well, while there were twenty who could neither read nor write.

A Pleasant Country.—The Arkansas State Gazette says that a gentleman in Poinsett county, recently killed forty rattle snakes in one day; the length of the largest was five feet, and of the smallest eighteen inches.

According to the latest intelligence from Ireland, the tee-total army of Father Mathew numbers 35 prelates, 700 clergymen, 4,647,000 of the people. This is a formidable array.

One thousand and two hundred newspapers are printed in the United States.

A vessel arrived at New York a short time since, with a large number of Irish emigrants, every one of whom were tee-totallers!

Mail Robbery.—We learn that the mail stage which left this city last evening at 10 o'clock, with the Hartford mail, was robbed, as is supposed, at the foot of the hill leading from Greenbush east. The mail bag was subsequently found in a barn belonging to Mr. Staats, at Greenbush, much cut and rifled of its contents. The mail was taken from the boot of the stage.—*Daily Adv.*

Sudden Death.—Hon. *Daniel M. Durrel*, of Dover, N. H., was found dead in his door yard some two weeks since. It is supposed that he died of apoplexy. A few days before his death, he leased a lot of land for ten years, and in the lease inserted a clause which precludes any building which may be placed upon it, from being occupied as a rum store. This adds another to the many striking instances of sudden deaths, within a few months.—*Zion's Advocate.*

New Jersey.—Gen. Darcy, U. S. Marshal, has just completed his revision of his Deputies' returns of the population of that State. Their returns made it 374,445, his make it 374,462, as follows;

Counties.	Popu.	Counties.	Popu.
Bergen County	14,379	Hunterdon	24,789
Hudson	9,483	Mercer	31,502
Essex	44,621	Monmouth	32,909
Passaic	16,734	Burlington	32,831
Morris	35,844	Gloucester	25,438
Warren	20,366	Atlantic	8,726
Sussex	21,770	Salem	16,025
Somerset	17,455	Cumberland	14,371
Middlesex	21,893	Cape May	5,324

Total Population of the State, 374,462

New-Jersey will lose one Member of Congress if the Ratio is fixed higher than 62,000; two if above 74,000.—*New Yorker.*

Steamship President.—We have information which leads us to hope that the steamship President is safe, having gone into Madeira. A letter has been received by Mr. Howell, of Cumberland, Md., whose father was on board the President, from a relation of his who resides at Southampton, England, stating the fact of the arrival of the steamship at Madeira, and detailing how the news reached him.

Mrs. Power, the wife of Mr. Tyrone Power, the actor, who was a passenger, had agents stationed at points where information of the steamship would likely be received, and from one of those agents she received, by express, a letter, on the 19th ult., in which it was stated that a vessel had just arrived there from Madeira, which reported that as she was leaving the latter port the President was going in, and spoke with her.

This letter was received by Mrs. Power on the 19th ult., and being read by the relation of Mr. Howell, who was present at the moment it was received, he immediately sat down and wrote the letter referred to above. He despatched it by the post, and it reached the steamer Britannia in time to be brought out by that vessel, which left England on the 20th ult.

These facts seem to justify a belief that the steamer is safe.

[We copy the above from the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday. We give it for what it is worth, and without further comment. A rumor prevailed in Liverpool when the Britannia left, that the President had arrived at Madeira. It was not credited, however.)

P. S. The intelligence contained in the above is endorsed by a letter, placed in our hands last evening by a responsible person. The names and particulars are given, but as the facts are the same, it is unnecessary to repeat them anew.—*New York Express.*

Trouble at Fort Snelling.—The Galena Gazette says:—"There have been rumors in town for several days past of difficulty between the Sioux and the United States troops at Fort Snelling. The following comes from a gentleman from Prairie du Chien, and is most likely nearly correct.—He says, an Indian attempting to get into the garrison at night was shot by a soldier. The Indians, upon this, demanded the surrender of the sentinel for punishment. Upon the demand being refused, they surrounded the Fort, and exhibited such indications of hostility as to induce the commandant to send an express to Fort Crawford, (Prairie du Chien) for reinforcements, which went up on the Chippewa. We apprehend no serious difficulty from this source. There are several boats above, and we expect to hear later news in a day or two."

We understand that boats from the Upper Mississippi, since the date of the above, bring no news which would induce the belief that any further difficulties had occurred.

Madame Restell.—This woman was taken before the Recorder on a writ of Habeas Corpus, sued out by Peter B. Manchester her acting counsel in the case, and admitted to bail in $3000. A man named Selden Brainard, who justified in twice the amount, became her bail. This Mr. Brainard has recently done a large business in this way, and is surety for others at the Police Office for several thousand dollars. Whether he is sufficient, and whether Mrs. Restell will appear and be tried, will be ascertained as soon as her case shall be called by the court.—*Express.*

The Court of Inquiry continues its session at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to ascertain the truth or falsity of certain charges against Com. James Renshaw, convened on Monday at the Navy Yard—Com. James Biddle, President; Com. Geo. C. Read, Capt. David Conners, Members; Phil. Hamilton, Esq., Judge Advocate. Com. H. Paulding has been, at his own request, relieved from his duties as commander of the Navy Yard, and Com. Joshua R. Sand, ordered in his stead.—*Express.*

Melancholy Accident.—Mr. Taylor, first officer of the Niantic, bound to Canton, yesterday afternoon, at the S. W. Spit, in the act of casting the anchor, fell from her bows overboard, and was drowned. The ship anchored, and Capt. Hepburn sent to the city for another mate.—*Express.*

Pauperism.—The Secretary of State has transmitted to the N. Y. Legislature a report containing abstracts of the returns of the Superintendents of the Poor for 1840. From this document, it appears that the whole number of paupers relived or supported at the County poor houses, is 56,561

Number temporarily relieved	14,170
Total.	70,731
Being an increase during the past year of	10,204
The number returned as County paupers, is,	52,764
As town paupers,	3,797
The expenses of the County poor houses were,	$373,493 12
The expenses of temporary relief	$154,320 71
The estimated value of the labor of paupers	$54,648 83
The average yearly expenses of each person, is,	60 06
Of the persons relieved and supported, there were foreigners,	10,397
Lunatics,	786
Idiots,	272
Mutes,	63
The increase in the number of foreigners, is,	2,790
The number of lunatics has decreased,	91
The number of children in the poor houses under 16 years of age, is,	2,500
The number instructed during the year, is,	2,296

The time of instruction average nine months. No report has been received from Hamilton County.

The whole expense of relieving and supporting the poor since 1830, has been, $4,209,693 72

From the New Yorker.

Merchandise and Produce of New York.—In conformity with the requirements of a law passed by the Legislature at its last session, the Secretary of this State has transmitted to that body a statement of the quantity and value of the Merchandize, Provision and Produce inspected in this State during the past year, condensed from the reports of the inspectors, weighers and measurers throughout the State. The Secretary's Report forms an octavo volume of 78 pages; we present below an abstract of its most important and interesting statements. The Evening Journal remarks truly that the document "presents a highly flattering view of the amount and value of the products of this State, and shows that, whatever embarrassments may temporarily occur, we still have an inexhaustible mine of wealth, in our agricultural productions, that will at all times pour its untold treasures into the coffers of our proud and prosperous commonwealth." It should be noted that more than two hundred inspectors, &c. have neglected to make returns during the year. The following is the amount and value of the several products inspected during the year 1840:

	Quantity.	
Flour and Meal,	2,075,925	bbls.
Beef,	53,167	"
Pork,	85,821	"
Potashes,	11,453,903	lbs.
Pearlashes,	16,586,569	"
Manufactured fine Salt,	2,632,335	bush.
Fish and Liver Oil,	58,942	galls.
Lumber of all kinds,	45,649,341	feet.
Staves and Heading,	5,447,566	pieces
Flax Seed,	2,901 1-2	tier.
Herring and Shad,	138	bbls.
Quercitron Bark,	475	hhds.
Hides and Skins,	3,407,302	lbs.
Sole Leather,	11,688,161	"
Hops,	206,030	"
" second sort, and damaged,	18,215	"
Domestic distilled Spirits,	6,397,748	galls.
Leaf Tobacco,	18,997,100	lbs.

Total value of the above, (excluding Quercitron bark, as the value is not reported): $24,373,574 87

Deduct Leaf Tobacco, 1,842,638 00

Balance $22,530,939 87

This shows an amount of more than twenty-two millions and a half of dollars, the value of inspected articles for the most part produced in this State. It is said, moreover, that not one-tenth of the products which come into market are inspected; the law requiring only the inspection of such as are exported out of the United States.

The following statement exhibits the number of bushels of grain imported into the City of New York during the past year:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	691,308 1-2	Beans,	222 1-2
Rye,	614,497 1-2	Peas,	1,280
Corn,	1,195,553 1-2	Flaxseed,	590
Oats,	1,373,339 1-2	Tim. seed	1,739
Barley,	149,915 1-2	Rice,	221 1-2
Malt,	95,240 1-2	Oil Meal,	538

The amount of grain exported from New York is as follows:

	Bushels.	Sent to England.		Bushels.
Wheat,	459,182	252,716	Oats,	143,996
Rye,	59,931	45,031	Barley,	49,259
Corn,	562,788	54,339	Malt,	15,318

There were weighed in the City of New York 87,909,404 lbs. of merchandise; aggregate value of the same, $14,452,466 15.

Of the Flour, the following quantities were inspected at the following places:

Places.	Bbls.	Value.
New York,	1,974,974	$9,452,163 48
Albany,	170,465	819,930 00
Troy,	27,249	130,849 00
Rochester,	7,653	30,612 00
Buffalo,	33,562	91,362 00

Of the Lumber, twice as much was inspected in Albany County as in other parts of the State.

The fine Salt was manufactured at the following places;

	Bushels.
Salina,	1,107,825
Syracuse,	524,461
Liverpool,	802,955
Geddes,	187,064
Aggregate,	2,622,335

Various suggestions are made by the Inspectors with reference to improving the quality of the articles inspected; but as they have interest for those only who are concerned in the manufacture or production of the several articles, we omit them entirely.

From the Philanthropist.

A Horrible Outrage.—On the last evening of March, a cruel outrage was committed at Ripley on the person of a colored man. A poor old widow woman a short time since procured several of her white friends to become her security for five hundred dollars, which she borrowed to purchase her daughter's husband out of slavery. The purchase was made, and the man with his wife and children came to Ripley, where the mother resided, in order to help her make the five hundred dollars she had borrowed. The man hired himself to a respectable citizen of Ripley. Two fellows, of the baser sort, of which Ripley, notwithstanding its good character, has a few, were moved with envy at seeing a colored man doing well, and laid a plot to destroy him. They agreed between themselves that in passing him, one would push the other against him, and thus make an occasion of beating him. They carried it into execution, and one of them threw a brickbat, and knocked the colored man down, and then took one in his hand and beat him on the head with it in a most shocking manner. His skull is broken, and his head is cruelly mangled. In this condition he was borne home to his hopeless wife and children and widowed mother-in-law, who had pledged more than her all to liberate him from bondage. The colored man sustains as good a character as any other man. There is reason to believe that he is truly a Christian. All this cruel treatment he endures because he has a black skin. He gave the vile wretches no cause of offense,—he never did them the least injury. It is hoped that he will recover, but it is yet uncertain. He has in a high degree the sympathy of the citizens in general, and due efforts have been made to redress the injury done him, so far as it can be done by legal process, but the wretch who perpetrated the crime has no property, and, of course, can bid defiance to law, unless the man should die of his wounds. These hateful and grovelling wretches but carried into practice the spirit of hatred to colored people so prevalent among many of the better class of society, and they are but a looking glass in which many respectable people may see a picture of their own heart.

A CITIZEN OF RIPLEY.

Coal on the Lakes.—The coal experiment in the lake boats, says the Buffalo Advertiser, answers admirably, particularly where skilful and experienced engineers have charge of the machinery. A great saving might be made in generating steam, wear and tear of works, and in the speed of the vessel, by selecting practicable and competent men to take charge of an engine, instead of inexperienced pretenders, who have passed muster three seasons as a scullion or greaser.—*Express.*

Flood in St. Lawrence Co.—The great rains of the last month have swelled the streams of St. Lawrence Co. almost beyond precedence. A vast amount of lumber has been swept off, especially upon the Oswegatchie River. The Dekalb bridge over that River was taken up by the citizens to save it from destruction. The Beaver Creek bridge has been swept off, breaking up the stage-route from Ogdensburgh by Gouverneur to Antwerp. The stage-road near Canton was so deeply under water as to be for some time impassable.—*New Yorker.*

Heavy Damages.—Some time last year we published a letter from Montreal, announcing the elopement of Mrs. Harris, wife of Capt. Harris, 24th regiment, with E. D. David, Esq., of Montreal, barrister, and Major in the Montreal cavalry. On the 6th inst, the action commenced by Capt. Harris against Mr. David was tried in Montreal, and resulted in a verdict for *Thirty Thousand Dollars* damages.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Pilatka, (E. F.) May 5, 1841.

The Western Mail, this afternoon, brings us the mortifying intelligence that the war is not over yet. On the afternoon of the 3d inst., a citizen was shot near Fort Tarver, by the Indians; he was penetrated by three balls; yesterday morning he was still alive, and said he saw two of the Indians when they fired. The troops at Micanopy as soon as the news arrived, were instantly put in motion, to drive the daring marauders from their present haunts near the settlements. It is supposed this outrage was done by Allecktusteenuggee's band, who has lately refused either to come into Tampa Bay or negotiate—leaving it to be inferred he intends to be hostile.

Ezra White Convicted.—The jury in White's case came into Court about 12 o'clock last night, with a verdict of *guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.*—*N. Y. Express of 15th inst.*

From the St. Louis Republican, May 1.

THE ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY—THE MURDERERS DISCOVERED.

For some days past, the city authorities have been engaged in investigating some recent developements connected with the murder of Messrs. Baker and Weaver, and the burning of the store of Messrs. Collier & Pettus, and we have refrained from giving any of the particulars, lest our doing so might impede their operations. The objects of secrecy being over, in the officers, we feel at liberty to state the particulars so far as they have been developed.

A negro man named Edward H. Ennis, who has been for some time past in the employ of a barber named Johnson, on Market street, opposite the National Hotel, made the disclosure The communications, were made to Ennis, by one of the parties, that Ennis being uneasy about it and yet afraid, because of the excitement, and also of the murderers, to tell what he knew went on Friday last to Butcher, a yellow man, who resides in Brooklyn on the opposite side of the river, and told him what he knew, and asked his advice. Butcher refused to give any advice; on Sunday he went over again and went to Alton, when butcher communicated the facts to two constables who arrested Ennis and after taking his statement, came here with the expectation of catching one of the parties (Warwick) but he had left before their arrival.

The circumstances of this horrible affair, as detailed by Ennis, are as follows: About 10 o'clock on Saturday night, Ennis went from the barber shop to his boarding house, kept by Leah, a free yellow woman, and Peter Charlevill, a free man, on Third, between Market and Walnut streets. Shortly after he had gone to bed, a negro slave named Madison exclaimed, "G—d—n the luck," and on inquiry why, he said, "I have done more murder to-night than I ever did before, and have not been paid for it;" and after remarking that there would be an alarm of fire shortly, he stated, in substance, that he and three yellow men, viz: James Seward, alias Sewell, Warwick and Brown, had gone on that night to Mr. Pettus' counting room, that the door was unlocked; Madison entered alone; Mr. Baker was sitting down with his boots off, reading a newspaper. Madison walked up and presented a bank bill to him and asked him if it was good; and as Baker turned to look at the bill, he struck him over the head with a short bar of iron which he had concealed under his arm; the others then came in and repeated the blows until he was quite dead, his skull and one side of the head completely mashed: after searching the body for the keys, they rolled it up in the bed clothes and placed it in the bed.

They secured the door and went to work on the vault to open it. Whilst at this work, Mr. Weaver came to the door and knocked, and called to Jesse, (Mr. Baker) to let him in. Some dispute ensued between Brown and Madison, which should kill Weaver; and it was insisted that Madison should, as he had killed Baker, but he refused, saying that he had done his share and would do no more. Brown opened the door and placed himself behind it, and as Weaver passed into the room struck him over the head with the bar of iron: on the second blow he fell and attempting to rise, Brown thrust a sharp iron bar through his head. Ennis in his statement, does not confirm the report of the firing of the pistols, but says that having heard that Weaver was shot, he asked Madison about it, and he told him that no pistols had been fired, and that they had no weapons but the bar of iron mentioned. From the statement it would seem that all of them had beaten Weaver.

After some further effort at the vault, finding they could not get into it, Madison left; Warwick, Sewell and Brown remained a short time, then fired the house, in five different places, came out, locked the door and went up the alley north from the house, and threw the key away. Brown took with him a gold watch and a blue cloth cloak, which he said he had thrown away for fear of detection, but did not say where.

It seems from the statements that Ennis on the morning following, was in company with all of them and many of the facts he got from others besides Madison. Warwick and Sewell said but little about it. Madison had with him on the morning following the bar of iron which the deed was executed, and Ennis having the office it had performed, took it and threw it into a privy in the rear of Leah's house. The vault was yesterday searched and the bar found. We understand it proves it to be an instrument used in opening dry goods boxes, a chisel on one end and claws on the other, one of the claws partly broken, agreeing with Ennis' description.

There are many other minor statements, but the above is the substance. The communication of Madison appears to have been made without solicitation, and without any injunction of secresy.

Leah and her husband confirm Ennis' statement as to the time he came home, and the time Madison came in. They heard the conversation, but not sufficiently to understand it. It may be well, however, to remark, as a further proof of Ennis' statements, that yesterday Madison's coat was found in the loft of Leah's house besmeared with blood. From all that we can gather, it does not appear that the scheme had been long concocted, or that they had very well matured their plan of operations.

The President.—The most conclusive evidence, or intimation that we have yet seen as to the fate of the steamship President, is contained in the following extract from the log-book of the packet ship Utica, which we find in the Newark Daily Advertiser.

"Ship Utica, from Havre toward New-York, March 15 or 16, (date obscure.)

"At 10 30 A. M. fresh breezes from N. W.—passed the wreck of a vessel's mast, spars and yards, (or mast and yards, for the word spars appears to have been partly erased,) with sails attached thereto, the mast heads and yards being painted black, supposed them to have belonged to an English vessel dismasted in the gale of the 12th, being in the same lat. and long. in which the Utica lost many sails.

C. D. CONN, Mate.

Lat. 46, 30 N. Long 41, 85 W."

The gentleman who furnished the extract says:

"The latitude and longitude give the position of the Utica on the 12th. Capt. Pell remarked at the time he passed the wreck that it did not appear to belong to an ordinary merchantman, having considerable chain work about the spars. The wreck was passed so near that they were obliged to luff to prevent the copper of the Utica being scratched. I may add that Capt. Bell, before leaving port, entertained serious apprehensions that the wreck was a portion of the steamship President.

A Gale.—On Sunday afternoon last, the wind blew tremendously in this city. It exercised its strength upon the zinc roof of the Car Manufactory of Betts, Pussey, and Hartan, which is seized, and with such great force as to drag off a large portion of the boards, and some of the rafters, and throw them a considerable distance. We have not learned that any other damage was done.—*Wilmington (Del.) Journal.*

The New-York Controversy.—We learn from the official organ of the acting Executive, that the war of words is not yet over. Col. Rutherfoord is about to take Gov. Seward in hand, and we are told will prove his "executioner." The Enquirer says: "he (Gov. Seward) will probably obtain an appropriate answer (to his letter to Mr. Patton) from the proper quarter—and will not anticipate the office of executioner, who he is likely to find in the present acting Governor, Colonel Rutherfoord:"—*Richmond Whig.*

Indian Troubles.—The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette of the 24th ult., says: "We learn that a large body of the Winnebagoes have in violation of the treaty, crossed the Mississippi into Wiskonsan, at the mouth of Black River and commenced planting corn, and that Lt. Ruggles, of Fort Crawford, has been sent with a detachment of troops from that Fort to drive them back. It was uncertain whether the Indians would make battle. If they have, Ruggles has no doubt made them sick of it." The Milwaukie Sentinel, of the 27th ult., states that Captain Trenor, with a company of the 1st regiment of dragoons, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 14th inst. from the Kanzas country. Nearly all the Pawnee women and children had been massacred by the Kanzas, while the warriors were out on a hunt. Sixty were butchered and ten taken captives. The prisoners were however returned through the interference of Capt. Trenor.

An Act to Promote Agriculture.—This Act became a law on the 5th inst. It appropriates $8000 per annum, for the term of five years, for the promotion of agriculture and household manufactures in this State. The sum of $950 for New-York county, is given to the American Institute. When the New-York State Agricultural Society, or any County Agricultural Society which is now, or may hereafter be formed, or the American Institute, shall by voluntary subscription raise any sum of money, then the Comptroller, on an affidavit of the facts, shall draw his warrant on the treasurer for an equal sum which is not, however, to exceed the amount apportioned to the County. It is the duty of the officers of the State and County Societies to regulate and award premiums on such articles as are best calculated to promote the agricultural and household manufacturing interests of the State, giving the reward for the most economical or profitable mode of completion. An accurate written description of the whole process in raising the crop, or feeding the animal, as may be, is to be given by the person claiming the reward.—*J. of Com.*

The Florida Indians.—As I expected, the rumor relative to the disappearance of Cosatustenuggee, and 80 warriors from Tampa, proves to be without foundation. The General has about 200 of the enemy ready for emigration. I have not learned when he purposes to embark them. You are aware that Coacooche (Wild Cat) consented to emigrate, and had permission to be absent until the 5th of May, for the purpose of collecting his people. He has sent in eight of his warriors to the General to be retained as hostages, saying that circumstances have occurred to prevent his returning by the specified day, but that he will return and in company with his people. We have (notwithstanding the favorable train events are now in,) every prospect of an active summer campaign. It is rumored, that in consequence of the Indian difficulties in the West between the Choctaws and Kicapoos, that the 2d Regiment of Dragoons will be ordered West of the Mississippi.—*Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.*

The Forgeries.—The annexed paragraph from the New Orleans Advertiser, explains the origin of the forged drafts by which so successful a game has been played in defrauding various persons of their money.

A fellow by the name of Matthew Draper, deposited four several amounts in the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, between one hundred and seven, and a hundred and twenty dollars each, on or about the 20th of March, and received certificates of deposite therefore. With this anchor to windward, the scoundrel obliterated the figures and the words, and inserted "twenty-one thousand Mexican dollars," in the bottom of the certificate, and at the bottom in the left hand corner, are the figures $21,000. The alteration is not a perfect fac simile of the original filling up, though it is near enough to deceive.

The check was sold to the Girard Bank in Philadelphia, and now sent on here for payment, endorsed by W. D. Lewis, the Cashier of that institution. There can be no doubt that there are three other such checks afloat. If forging were punished by solitary imprisonment for life, it would be well for the cause of honesty.

Escape of Slaves.—Various stories having been circulated respecting the escape of some fugitive slaves that had been taken in Oberlin and committed to the jail of Lorain county, Ohio, the Grand Jurors sitting in and for the county of Lorain, at the April term of the court of Common Pleas, made an examination of the subject to ascertain if a reason existed to suspect that they were assisted in their escape by any persons from the outside, and in their report they say that "after a full investigation of the testimony and of all the transactions, we have become unanimously of the opinion that the whole plan was matured and carried into operation by the prisoners, and that there was no other person privy knowing or in any way the least to blame, as the testimony before us is that there was a protracted meeting in progress in the place, which fully accounts for the noise which the prisoners heard in the evening, and all of the circumstances go to acquit all others from any participation or blame in any way whatever."

The Red River Whig, published at Alexandria, La. says: the steamer Canton passed here on Tuesday last, having on board a man named Beauchamp, who murdered a family of persons in Terre Haute, Indiana, some time since, and made his escape to Texas. A reward of $1500, was offered for his arrest.

About three months since, a colored child 2 1-2 years old, daughter of Abr'm Tanner, then of this city, was carried to New Orleans and there sold as a slave. By the exertions of some benevolent individuals, the child has been recovered. She arrived in this city a few days since, in the ship Orleans, and is about to be restored to her parents.

By a census just completed, Lockport village shows a population of 6063.

The Rochester Democrat says that information was given Constable Dunn on Sunday evening that a large quantity of stolen goods were on board a schooner from Oswego, bound to Cleaveland. Thinking probably that the vessel might be put into the mouth of the river, he went there and found her, and also about $800 worth of the goods.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st says that the murder of a man named Genet, son of a former French Minister, perpetrated by his own slave at the instigation of his own wife, has recently been discovered in Rankin county, Miss. He had been missing for fifteen months. His wife at the time asserted that he had gone to South Carolina, on a visit to his friends. The daughter of the deceased could not give credit to the statement, and had since made repeated and extensive inquiries, which have resulted in the discovery of her father's bones, and ample testimony to convict the prisoners of the inhuman and brutal deed.

In Philadelphia, the Mayor has given orders that no Cabs, Omnibuses or Hacks kept for hire, shall be run from any of their stands hereafter on Sunday, as provided for in an old and heretofore unenforced law.

When the steamer Maid of Arkansas was about leaving St. Louis on the 21st ult. two scoundrels went on board and robbed a passenger of $5000 in cash, and $10,000 worth of notes and drafts. The thieves were quickly pursued and captured, the filched property restored to the owner, and they conducted to prison.

It has become a pleasing duty of late, to notice the unexpected success of the Temperance reform, in Halifax, particularly as connected with St. Mary's Chapel. Last Sunday, 250 additional names were placed on the lists. The whole number now belonging to this society is about 3,100, although it has been but three months in existence.

Appointments by the Postmaster General.—Philo C. Fuller, of Michigan, to be Second Assistant Postmater General.

John S. Skinner, of Maryland, to be Third Assistant Postmaster General.

A resolution has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature to prevent the canals and rail roads, of that State, from being used for the purpose of transportation on Sunday.

General Appropriation Bill.—The House, yesterday afternoon, rejected, in committee the appropriation for the Northern Rail Road. The proposition will be renewed when the bill comes up in the House.—The motion of L. S. Chatfield to reduce the Erie Canal appropriation to $1,500,000 was rejected, yeas 34, noes 52. When the committee rose and reported, a substitute for the Genesee Valley Canal appropriation was pending, authorizing the abandonment of the work beyond Mount Morris.—*Alb. Adv. of Saturday.*

Improved Bank Notes.—Messrs. Durand & Co., engravers, of New-York, have devised and patented a desideratum in note engraving—to wit a means of preventing from a low to a higher denomination. In their process the amount of the note is printed in large red letters across the body of the note, so as to cover the space for the signature, and the red ink or pigment is of such a nature that it cannot be effaced by chemical appliances without effacing the signatures, and otherwise so disfiguring the note as to ensure detection. The skillful chemists, Chilton Mapes and Millian, certify to the efficacy of the contrivance.

Incendiaries in Cincinnati.—The profession seem to be prosecuting their business with vigor in this city also. On Wednesday night the 21st, a fellow was in the act of setting fire to the stable of Edward Woods, on Sycamore between Market and Third, and after legal examination, in default of the bail required—$2,000—was committed for trial.

On Saturday morning, the 24th, not less than three successive attempts of a similar kind were made, in the latter instance of which one of the incendiaries was detected in the act. The name of each of the villains —*if they are to be believed*— is John Smith. *Watchman of the Valley.*

Cool.—It is stated that the rogue who relieved the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati and the Bank of Kentucky of $13,000 each, was an hour in counting his money in the latter bank, and paid the cashier postage on the New-Orleans letter.

Fatal duel.—A duel was fought on the evening of the 23d ult., at New-Orleans, between a gentleman of that city, and a creole of the Island of Martinique. The weapons were small swords, and Mr. Tungeau, the former, was killed on the spot, the sword piercing his heart.

A Hog's Life.—The Syracuse Standard states that Mr. Erastus Barber, of Onondaga, had a hog which disappeared on the 8th December last. On the 11th March, his hired man heard a groan under the barn floor, and on examining found the lost hog a perfect skeleton. He thinks the animal must have remained there during the whole time he was missed, three months and three days, without a particle of food or water. When taken out he was barely alive, but is now recovering and likely to do well.

"I wonder how any one can eat his breakfast *before* reading a newspaper," said an old borrower of this article. "I wonder how any one can eat his breakfast *after* reading a *borrowed* paper," said his more conscientious wife.

Strange Method of obtaining Salt.—Mr. Bowring in his report on Egypt, says, that the consumption of salt is considerable in Egypt, and strange are the means employed for obtaining it. At Abydos, the Arabs open the mummies take out the inner parts, which they put into water, and say they furnish excellent salt. They sometimes get salt from the sand in which the mummies lie; but more frequently from the bodies themselves.

European Post Office Arrangements.—Letters from all parts of the United States for the continent of Europe, except Austria and her territories, Spain, Portugal, and the Italian states including Sicily, may now be forwarded through England, without payment of the postage in advance. The arrangement as respects Sweden and Norway does not exist through the whole year, but only during those months in which packets run *direct* from Hull to Gottenburgh.—*Com. Adv.*

Stephen Chapman, Esq. has been appointed, by the Governor and Senate, a supreme court commissioner for this county, in the place of Ichabod S. Spencer.—*Madison Observer.*

English Missionary Societies.—The number of Missionary societies in England is 614, and the contributions there for missionary purposes last year, amounted to over $1,800,000. The Missionary societies of all other Protestant countries are less than 450, and their contributions are only about half a million.

Jews.—We are told in a late article in a German newspaper, addressed by Jews to their brethren, that in no country of the earth are Jews so numerous as in Syria, that in no place do they live in such dense masses, or so independently of the surrounding inhabitants: and in none do they persevere so steadfastly in their faith in the promise of the fathers, as on the beautiful shores of the Orontes. In Damascus alone are nearly 60,000 Jews.

One in ten Thousand.—The Philadelphia Chronicle has the following:—*Mr. Zadoc Casey, of Illinois,* is known as the most industrious member of the House of Representatives. He surpassed Mr. Whittlesey, when that gentleman was in Congress, and is more uniformly at his post and more prompt in the discharge of his duties than even John Quincy Adams. He married at the age of seventeen, and a year afterwards, with his wife and one child, and all his worldly goods in a pack, set off for the then Territory of Illinois, with these words of faith and courage on his lips: "Come, wife, I have forty-seven dollars in cash, and a stout heart; don't you be down in the mouth, for I am going to be somebody."—He gradually rose from one honorable station to another, until he was elected to Congress, eight years ago.

Murderous.—Grain to the amount of 25,000,000 bushels is annually converted into intoxicating drink, in the United States. It would be infinitely better if it were cast into the sea. The amount of money thus lost is $40,000,000. The number of distilleries in actual operation, is 9,659, which distil annually, 36,343,236 gallons, and estimating the population of the country at seventeen millions, it will furnish each man, woman and child, with 2 14-100 gallons per annum. North Carolina contains the greatest number of distilleries, 2,698; which send forth a flood of 1,038,741 gallons each year. The number in Pennsylvania is 707, but as the operations of each are on a large scale, they furnish conjointly 3,784,138 gallons.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

Coffee.—The total growth of coffee is estimated at 165,000 tons. The largest amount is raised in Brazil. America, it is said, consumes 22,000 tons, twice as much as is used in Great Britain and Ireland.

Tie a piece of sewing silk to a large silver spoon, and suspend it from the ear.—Then strike the spoon, and the reverberation will sound as grand and tremendous as that of the great bell of a cathedral.

Lake Champlain—Opening of Navigation.—Last Tuesday, Lake Champlain was emancipated from its 'icy fetters," and the magnificent steamers "Burlington" and "Whitehall" commenced their regular trips from Whitehall to St. Johns. Captain Sherman arrived at our wharf after a longer absence than he ever probably knew before, and received the warmest congratulations of his numerous friends in this vicinity.—The "Burlington" appears with increased splendor, and Capt. S., as usual, will surpass the whole world in the accommodation and management of his boat.

The steamboat "Winooski" has commenced her trip from Burlington to Plattsburgh, and will go to St. Albans as soon as circumstances permit. Many improvements have been made to the "Winooski," and the public will learn with great satisfaction that Capt. Phillips is yet "on hand" and ready to do any thing in his power which the wants of the people require.—*Plattsburgh Whig.*

Over $6000 toll was taken at Albany, on the first day of the opening of the Erie Canal—more than was ever before taken in one day.

MARRIED,

In West Edmeston, N. Y., on the 24th ultimo, by Joshua Maxson, Esq., DANIEL COON, Esq., and Widow MEHALA GREEN, all of West Edmeston.

DIED,

In Georgetown, on the 25th ultimo, MARTHA MELISSA, daughter of Asa C. and Sally Ann Nichols, aged 12 years, and 10 months.

Fresh in the morn the Summer's Rose
Hung withering ere 'tis noon;
We scarce enjoy the blooming gift
But mourn its pleasures gone.

Such are the charms that flush the cheek,
And sparkle in the eye,
So from the lovely finished form
The transient graces fly. Comm

For the Register.

Of Consumption, in Cincinnatus, May 13th, EDWIN PLACE, son of Thomas Place, in his 21st year.

Mr. Place made a profession of his faith in Christ about one year and a half since, and connected himself with the Baptist church, and very soon after witnessing a good profession before angels and men, disease began to make inroads upon his active frame.

But the spirit of religion which he manifested in his life, sustained him in his dying hours. He bore the pains of lingering disease as a christian, and died as one who has the hope of a glorious *Resurrection.*

"Sweet is the scene where Christians die,
Where holy souls retire to rest:
How mildly beams the closing eye!
How gently heaves the expiring breath!"

But a few days previous to his death, a Deacon of the church to which Mr. P. belonged, who is quite feeble, sent word to him that they should not meet again in the flesh, but soon they would meet in heaven to praise that Savior whom they had united in praising on earth. Mr. P. replied, yes; I shall soon be there. He bore his afflictions with great Christian fortitude. The church has lost a praying soul. Parents are bereaved of a dutiful son, and one that promised to be a solace to them in old age; but in his death, he has taught them where they may find greater consolations than in any of those things which surround them here. In his death, he says to his surviving friends—"lay up your treasures in heaven." "Weep not for me."

"Oh for the death of those
Who slumber in the Lord!
Oh be like theirs my last repose,
Like theirs my last reward."

Cincinnatus, May 13, 1841. E. T. B.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the "De Ruyter Band Association" will meet at Wm. C. Gage's Hotel, on the evening of Saturday, the 22d inst.

NOTICE.

The S. D. B. Central Association will hold its next annual session with the Church in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the 2nd Sabbath in June next, at 10 o'clock. Introductory discourse by E. S. BAILEY, or S. B. CRANDALL alternate. A full delegation and punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES BAILEY, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

The S. D. B. Eastern Association are to meet on the fifth day before the fourth Sabbath in May next, at the S. D. B. Meeting-house in Salem, N. Jersey, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and an invitation is hereby given to the ministering brethren, and other brethren also, that can conveniently attend. I think it would add much to the meeting to have a number of our western and northern brethren to attend with us.

A. D. TITSWORTH, Cor. Sec.

Metuchen, April 18, 1841.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

H. J. Williams, $3, cr. self $2, J. B. Wells $1, each vol. 2. S. R. Hopkins, $3, cr. Thomas R. Green. L. Stephens $1.

LIST OF LETTERS.

"J G M." (not suitable for our paper.) N. V. Hull, (we will do it.) Clarke Saunders, (they have not yet paid.) S. R. Hopkins, (thank you.) B. Stillman, jr., Rev. Job Tyler, (you have our thanks.) Hiram Babcock, (we expect him to furnish it as soon as he can.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New-York Market; Bl'k, Blue-bl'k, Sinchew, Bonnet and Florence Silks, Printed and Plain Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings; and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself, from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality. 64tf

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841.

P. S. The Store will be closed on the *seventh* day of the week. H. J. W.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. L. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found;

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd.
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES.—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid. ☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received.

No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

De Ruyter, April 22, 1841.

POETRY.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

I have received from Britain an Ode, written, it is said, by a minister of the gospel, which will edify your readers, and the insertion of which in your paper will confer a favor upon AMICUS.

INVOCATION TO THE HOLY GHOST.

I.

Spirit! pour'd on Pentecost,
Paraclete, or Holy Ghost;
Whatsoe'er thy mystic name,
Shed in quivering tongues of flame,
Brooding over chaos deep,
Garnishing the heavenly steep,
Or by Jordan's sacred side,
When the heavens were opened wide,
In the emblem of a dove,
Full of peace and full of love,
Resting on the Eternal Son,
Holy, uncreated One!

II.

Quickener! that dost rouse the dead,
At the gates of hell misled;
Breath of Life! thine aid impart—
Waken every slumbering heart;
Every groveling soul refine
With thy power and grace divine.
While our little taper burns,
And another year returns,
And thy word to us is spoken,
And our hour-glass is unbroken,
And the blood within our veins,
Bid us shun eternal pains!

III.

Sanctifier! seal our hearts
With the truth thy Word imparts;
Every passion lull to sleep,
That will not thy precepts keep;
Hallow every passing thought
Of our souls that Christ hath bought;
Sacred truths and themes instil,
And thy pleasure all fulfill;
There let Christ replace his throne,
And possess us for his own,
Till our bodies all shall be
Temples to thy Deity!

IV.

Comforter! thy peace restore,
Holy patriarchs felt before;
Brightest hope and faith returning,
And pure love with incense burning,
Evil thoughts and pains dispel,
With the sable troop of hell;
Cleans'd in Jesus' sacred blood,
And the water's mystic flood,
That proceeded from his side,
When in darkest night he died,
In our souls thy graces glow,
Making earth a heaven below!

V.

Intercessor, Spirit! pray,
Teach our darkened souls the way;
Prompting words and holy feeling,
And the mind of Christ revealing;
In us raise the pure desire,
Like the altar's quenchless fire,
Ever burning, pure and bright,
Full of Warmth, and full of light;
While the heavenly veil within,
Our High Priest that died for sin,
With his glorious breastplate on,
Pleads before the eternal throne.

VI.

Everlasting Spirit! come,
Teach us life's imperfect sum;
All on earth is dark and drear,
Changeful as the changing year;
All is dark, without a ray,
Like one hideous Golgotha!
Breathe, oh, breathe! thine influence give,
Spirit! come, and we shall live;
Raise our souls from things of earth,
Subjects of a better birth,
And our song shall be of Thee,
Through a blest eternity! G.

Miscellaneous Department.

We copy the following account of the case of an interesting blind mute, for the benefit of those of our readers who may not have before read her singular history.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

LAURA BRIDGMAN.

The last annual report of the Perkins Institution for the Blind contains a full account, which has been prepared by the director, Dr. Howe, of that most remarkable being, Laura Bridgman, a girl who is wholly deaf, dumb and blind, almost if not quite destitute of the power of smell, and has but a very faint and imperfect sense of taste. Of course, the only remaining organ of communication between her mind and the world is the sense of touch, of which so little use is commonly made in the acquisition of knowledge. Her story is full instruction and pathos.—*Common School Journal.*

LAURA BRIDGMAN has become extensively known. Human sympathies are always ready to be poured out in proportion to the amount of human suffering. The privation of any one's sense is supposed to be a dreadful calamity, and calls at once for our sympathy with the sufferer; but when a human being is known to be deaf, dumb, blind, without smell, and with imperfect taste, that being excites the tender compassion of all who feel, and becomes an object of great curiosity to those who reflect as well as feel. When the supposed sufferer is a child—a girl—and of pleasing appearance, the sympathy and the interests are naturally increased.

Such is the case with our beloved pupil, Laura Bridgman; and so general is the interest which she has excited, and so numerous are the inquiries concerning her, that I have thought it would be showing proper respect to the public of this section of the country, to publish a short history of her case.

She was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, on the 21st of December, 1829. She is described as having been a very pretty and sprightly infant, with bright blue eyes. She was, however, so puny and feeble, until she was a year and a half old, that her parents had hardly hoped to rear her. She was subject to severe fits, which seemed to rack her frame almost beyond its powers of endurance, and life was held by the feeblest tenure; but when a year and a half old, she seemed to rally, the dangerous symptoms subsided, and at twenty months old she was perfectly well.

Then her mental powers, hitherto stinted in their growth, rapidly developed themselves; and during the four months of health which she enjoyed, she appears (making due allowance for a fond mother's account,) to have displayed a considerable degree of intelligence.

But suddenly she sickened again; her disease raged with great violence during five weeks, when her eyes and ears were inflamed, suppurated, and their contents were discharged. But though sight and hearing were gone forever, the poor child's sufferings were not ended; the fever raged during seven weeks; "for five months she was kept in bed, in a darkened room; it was a year before she could walk unsupported, and two years before she could sit up all day." It was now observed that her sense of smell was almost entirely destroyed, and consequently that her taste was much blunted.

It was not until four years of age that the poor child's bodily health seemed restored, and she was able to enter upon her apprenticeship of life and the world.

But what a situation was hers! The darkness and silence of the tomb were around her; no mother's smile called forth her answering smile—no father's voice taught her imitate his sounds—to her, brothers and sisters were but forms of matter which resisted her touch, but which differeth not from the furniture of the house, save in warmth and in the power of locomotion; and not even in these respects from the dog and cat.

But the immortal spirit which had been implanted within her could not die, nor be maimed nor mutilated; and though most of its avenues of communication with the world were cut off, it began to manifest itself through the others. As soon as she could walk she began to explore the room, and then the house; she became familiar with the form, density, weight and heat of every article she could lay her hands upon. She followed her mother, and felt of her hands and arms, as she was occupied about the house, and her disposition to imitate led her to repeat every thing. She even learned to sew a little and to knit.

Her affections, too, began to expand, and seemed to be lavished upon the members of her family with peculiar force.

But the means of communication with her were very limited; she could only be told to go to a place by being pushed, or to come to one by a sign of drawing her. Patting her gently on the head signified approbation; on the back, disapprobation.

She showed every disposition to learn, and manifestly began to use a natural language of her own; she had a sign to express her idea of each member of the family, as drawing her fingers down each side of her face, to allude to the whiskers of one; twirling her hand around, in imitation of the motion of a spinning wheel, for another, and so on. But although she received all the aid that a kind mother could bestow, she soon began to give the importance of language to the development of human character. But the time Laura was seven years old, the moral effects of her privation began to appear. There was nothing to control her will but the absolute power of another, and humanity revolts at this. She had already begun to disregard all but the sterner nature of her father, and it was evident that as the propensities should increase with her physical growth, so would the difficulty of restraining them increase.

The parents were easily induced to consent to her coming to Boston, and on the 4th of October, 1837, they brought her to the institution.

For a while she was much bewildered; and after wandering about two weeks, until she became acquainted with the new locality, and somewhat familiar with the inmates, the attempt was made to give her a knowledge of arbitrary signs, by which she could interchange thoughts with others.

There was one of the two ways to be adopted; either to go on to build up a language of signs on the basis of the natural language which she had already commenced herself, or to teach her the purely arbitrary language in common use; that is, to give her a sign for every individual thing, or to give her a knowledge of letters, by a combination of which she might express her idea of existence, and the mode and condition of existence of any thing. The former would have been easy, but very ineffectual; the latter seemed very difficult, but if accomplished very ineffectual; I determined to try the latter.

The first experiments were made by taking articles in common use, such as knives, forks, spoons, keys, &c., and pasting upon them labels with their names printed in raised letters. These she felt very carefully, and soon of course distinguished that the crooked lines *spoon* differed as much from the crooked lines *key* as the spoon differed from the key in form.

Then small detached labels, with the same words printed upon them, were put into her hands; and she soon observed that they were similar to the ones pasted on the articles. She showed her perception of this similarity by laying the label *key* upon the key, and label *spoon* upon the spoon. She was encouraged here by the natural sign of approbation, patting on the head.

The same process was then repeated with all the articles which she could handle, and she very easily learned to place the proper labels upon them. It was evident, however, that the only intellectual exercise was that of imitation and memory. She recollected that the label *book* was placed upon a book, and she repeated the process, first from imitation, next from memory, with only the motive of love of approbation, but apparently without the intellectual perception of any relation between the things.

After a while, instead of labels, the individual letters were given to her on detached bits of paper; they were arranged side by side, so as to spell *book, key, &c.* when they were mixed up in a heap, and a sign was made for her to arrange them herself so as to express the words, book, key, &c. and she did so.

Hitherto the process had been mechanical, and the success about as great as teaching a very knowing dog a variety of tricks. The poor child had sat in mute amazement, and patiently imitated every thing her teacher did; but now the truth began to flash upon her—her intellect began to work—she perceived that there was a way by which she could herself make up a sign of any thing that was in her own mind, and show it to another mind; and at once her countenance lighted up with a human expression; it was no longer a dog or parrot, it was an immortal spirit eagerly seizing upon a new link of union with other spirits! I could almost fix upon the moment when this truth dawned upon her mind, and spread its light upon her countenance; I saw that the great obstacle was overcome, and that henceforward nothing but patient and persevering but plain and straight forward efforts were to be used.

The result, thus far, is quickly related and easily conceived; but not so was the process; for many weeks of apparently unprofitable labor was passed before it was effected.

When it was said above that a sign was made, it was intended to say that the action was performed by her teacher, she feeling of his hands and then imitating the motion.

The next step was to procure a set of metal types, with the different letters of the alphabet cast upon their ends; also a board in which were square holes, into which holes she could set the types, so that the letters on the ends could alone be above the surface.

Then on any article being handed to her, for instance, a pencil or a watch, she would select the competent letters, and arrange them on her board, and read them with apparent pleasure.

She was exercised for several weeks in this way, until her vocabulary became extensive; and then the important step was taken of teaching her how to represent the different letters by the position of her fingers, instead of the cumbrous apparatus of the board and types. She accomplished this speedily and easily, for her intellect had began to work in aid of her teacher, and her progress was rapid.

The whole of the succeeding year was passed in gratifying her eager inquiries for the name of every object which she could possibly handle—in exercising her in the use of her manual alphabet—in extending in every possible way her knowledge of the physical relations of things, and in proper care of her health.

At the end of the year a report of her case was made, from which the following is an extract:

"It has been ascertained beyond the possibility of doubt that she cannot see a ray of light, cannot hear the least sound, and never exercises her sense of smell if she has any. Thus her mind dwells in darkness and stillness as profound as that of a closed tomb at midnight. Of beautiful sights, and sweet sounds, and pleasant odors, she has no conception; nevertheless she seems as happy and playful as a bird or a lamb; and the employment of her intellectual faculties, or the acquirement of a new idea, gives her a vivid pleasure, which is marked in her expressive features. She never seems to repine, but has all the buoyancy and gaitey of childhood. She is fond of fun and frolic, and when playing with the rest of the children, her shrill laugh sounds the loudest of the group.

"When left alone, she seems very happy if she has her knitting or sewing, and will busy herself for hours; if she has no occupation, she evidently amuses herself with imaginary dialogues, or by recalling past impressions; she counts with her fingers or spells out names of things which she has recently learned in the manual alphabet of the deaf mutes.

"In this lonely self-communion she seems to reason, reflect, and argue; if she spells a word wrong with the fingers of her right hand, she instantly strikes it with her left, as her teacher does, in sign of disapprobation; if right, she pats herself on the head and looks pleased. She sometimes purposely spells a word wrong with the left hand, looks rogueish for a moment and laughs, and then with the right hand strikes the left as if to correct it.

"During the year she has attained great dexterity in the use of the manual alphabet of the deaf mutes; and she spells out the words and sentences which she knows, so fast and so deftly that only those accustomed to this language can follow with the eye the rapid motions of her fingers.

"But wonderful as is the rapidity with which she writes her thoughts upon the air, still more is the ease and accuracy with which she reads the words thus written by another, grasping their hands in hers, and following every movement of their fingers, as letter after letter conveys their meaning to her mind. It is in this way that she converses with her blind playmates; and nothing can more forcibly show the power of mind in forcing matter to its purpose, than a meeting between them.—For if great talent and skill are necessary for two pantomimes to paint their thoughts and feelings by the movements of the body and the expression of the countenance, how much greater the difficulty when darkness shrouds them both, and one of them can hear no sound!

"When Laura is walking through a passage way with her hands spread before her, she knows instantly every one she meets, and passes them with a sign of recognition; and if it be a girl of her own age, and especially if one of her favorites, there is instantly a bright smile of recognition, and a twining of arms, a grasping of hands, and a swift telegraphing upon the tiny fingers, whose rapid evolutions convey the thoughts and feelings from the outposts of one mind to those of the other. There are questions and answers, exchanges of joy or sorrow, there are kissings and partings, just as between little children with all their senses."

TREADING THE WINE PRESS.—A letter from J. Tappan, Esq., of Boston, who has recently travelled in Europe, gives the following description of the process of trading grapes. Fastidious wine drinkers will not fancy the fact.

"We passed through the finest wine countries in Europe, in vintage time; and having witnessed the "treading of the grapes," it may interest you to know the process. On an appointed day, all the inhabitants of the hamlet assemble early in the morning, and with carts containing baskets, tubs and casks, proceed to gather all the grapes, *sound and in every state of decay*, in large tubs, resembling in size and cleanliness the tubs in which hogs are scalded and dressed in America. When the tub is sufficiently filled with grapes, spiders, spiders' webs and flies, a lad jumps into it, and drawing up his pantaloons to his middle, commences, sometimes in bare feet, and at others with his barn-yard shoes to jump upon the grapes, and force the juice through holes in the centre of the bottom of the tub into a large tunnel, which is inserted in a cask. When the cask is filled it is rolled away and carted to the village, from whence it goes to the wine merchant, and is manufactured, which means adulterated, and sent to market. Nothing can be more filthy and nauseating than the dirty, slovenly way wine is made, unless it may be the water back of Albany, of which Mr. Delevan proved they made strong beer. Could wine drinkers, who so much extol the cock-roach flavor of their wine, in our country, once realize that it probably is the spider flavor, they would loathe what they call the *pure juice of the grape*. It is a well known fact, that no pure wine is exported from wine countries, and why it should be believed that there is, when it is so notoriously otherwise *that even the dealers themselves* make no secret of their mixtures, passes my comprehension."

A SABBATH TWILIGHT.—How quiet, yet how expressive! Even the sky in its clear blue depths, in its meaning mildness, seems to say, Soul, and tranquil, be subdued, be peaceful. And yon cloud of beauteous tints, and almost living brilliancy (bearing the impress of the orb of day) says the exalted, be sublime, be holy in thy feelings. And that little twinkling star, how sweetly lustrous and seemingly kind it looks out from its far off magnificent home upon mortals. The mighty ocean, too, list! dost hear it softly flowing upon its pebbled shore? Did ever organ of human invention discourse such exquisite music? or did ever music greet the ear of such thrilling import? with so much power to absorb the spirit in lofty contemplation, to soften and soothe? And what is the language of that bell as now it chimes forth its welcome, winning invitation to the sanctuary of the one living and true God? Emphatically peace and good will to man—yea, every thing joyous and blessed.

ANECDOTE OF PATRICK HENRY.—When the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was near the close of his life, and in feeble health, he laid his hand upon the Bible, and addressed an old friend who was with him: "Here is a book," said he, "worth more than all others ever printed: yet it is my misfortune never to have read it with proper attention and feeling until lately!" About the same time he wrote to his daughter, "I heard it said that Deists have claimed me! The thought gave me more pain than the appellation of Tory; for I consider religion of infinitely higher importance than politics; and I find much cause to reproach myself, that I have lived so long and given no decided and public proof of my being a Christian."

FEMALE LABOR IN ARABIA.—I saw several females here literally performing the duties of bullocks; that is, in plain English, they were yoked to the plough. One was a very comely lass, and she answered my inquiries laughingly, that they hired themselves for the purpose; the remuneration being a small quantity of grain. The men, at the same place, were standing looking on with spinnets in their hands. An odd transfer of duties this! The reader may recollect that Sir Thomas Moore relates as a reason why an Indian should be exempted from paying his taxes, that he pleaded the late loss of his wife, who did as much work as two bullocks.—*Wellsted's City of the Caliphs.*

THE HUMAN VOICE.—God has made the whole earth vocal with sweet sounds. The untraveled forest echoes the notes of the wild bird, and the habitations of men are made glad by the song of the feathered minstrel. But, above all, the human voice, that combines the highest charm of sweet sound with the inspiration of thought, is given for no ordinary purpose of earthly pleasure. In its whisper of affection, how grateful! In its expression of religious devotion, how exalted! For its solace in trouble, how dear! For its participation in joy, how unspeakable!

Help others and you relieve yourself. Go out and drive away the cloud that gathers around the brow of your sorrowing friend, and you will most assuredly return with a lighter and clearer conscience.

STRAY THOUGHTS,

FROM THE GERMAN OF RAHEL LEVIN.

NATURE.—Why should I not be natural? let me twist myself into a thousand affectations, and I shall not be so various, as when giving my affections their free natural play.

FUTURITY.—There is a thought which is hammering my head in two; and it is this. The future does not come to meet us—does not lie before us—but comes streaming over our heads from behind.—*Sauve qui peut!* I see plainly there is no redemption here.

HAPPINESS.—Not happiness but victory and pleasure is the lot of man. Perfect happiness I for one could not stand. A man must file and be filed. In a state of bliss this is impossible.

A DANGEROUS MAN.—He who cannot tune himself down is dangerous and pernicious.

RULE OF COMPOSITION.—If you would write to any purpose, you must be perfectly FREE from without in the first place, and yet more free within. Give yourself the natural rein—think on no pattern, no patron, no paper, no press, no public; think on nothing, but follow your impulses. Give yourself as you are—what *you* see, and *how* you see it. It is an entire mistake, their prate about *objectivity* and self-exenteration. Shakspeare, Goethe, Cervantes, gave the world as *they* saw it, each for himself—they could not give it otherwise. The more world you put into your work so much the better—so much the richer are you in yourself, so much the richer do you make your readers. But you cannot give them the world *only*; and if you give it otherwise than as yourself truly and substantially know it and feel it, you are a weak imitator and a LIAR. Every man sees with his own eyes, or does not see at all. This is incontrovertibly true. Bring out what you have. If you have nothing, be an honest beggar rather than a respectable thief.

KNOWLEDGE.—If any man would see a thing, pierce through it, thoroughly know it, he must, in the first place, *love* it.

INNOCENCE.—Innocence is beautiful; virtue is a plaster, scar, an operation.

A POOR BLIND GIRL.—A poor blind girl in England, brought a clergyman 30 shillings, for the missionary cause. He objected, "you are a poor blind girl, and cannot afford to give so much." "I am indeed blind," said she, "but can afford to give these thirty shillings, better perhaps than you suppose." "How so?" "I am, sir, by trade, a basket maker, and can work as well in the dark, as in the light. Now I am sure in the last winter, it must have cost those girls who have eyes, more than 30 shillings for candles to work by, which I have saved; and therefore hope you will take it for the missionaries.—*Burder's Miss. Anecdotes.*

An honest man need not feel the assaults of his enemies. Talent will be appreciated, industry will be rewarded, and he who pursues in any calling, an open, manly, honest course, will in the end triumph over all enemies, and build up for himself a good name, which shall endure long after his traducer shall have been forgotten.

He that threatens us, not having the power to harm us, would perhaps do so if he could: but he that threatens, having the power, is not much to be feared. A man in a paroxysm of passion, may exclaim, I would stab you if I had a sword, and perhaps he would be as good as his word; but he that has a sword, will either use it without threatning or threaten without using it.

TWO GREAT VIRTUES.—Delaware can boast of two virtues which no other State in the Union can claim. The one is an overflowing Treasury, free of debt, and the other that there is not a single Distillery upon her soil. May not the former be the consequence of the latter?

Ladie's Department.

ADVICE TO WIVES.

BY J. A. JAMES.

Economy and order in the management of her personal and domestic expenditures, are the obvious duties of a wife.

You are to preside in the direction of household affairs, and much of the prosperity and comfort of the little community will depend upon your skilful and prudent arrangements. A showy, luxurious, and expensive taste, is almost universally cherished, and is displayed in innumerable instances, where there are no means to support it. Christian families are in the most imminent peril of worldly conformity in the present day; and the line of demarkation between the church and the world is fast wearing out. It is true they have no cards; they do not frequent the theatre or the ball-room; and perhaps they have no midnight routs; but this is not all—for many are as anxious about their furniture, the fashion of their habits, the expensiveness of their entertainments, as the veriest worldling can be. Now, a wife has a great influence in checking or promoting all this. It has been thought that this increasing disposition for show and gaiety is to be attributed chiefly to female vanity. It is woman that is generally regarded as the presiding genius of such a scene; she receives the praise and the compliment of the whole, and *she*, therefore, is under the strongest temptation to promote it. But let her consider how little all this has to do with the happiness of the family, even in its most prosperous condition; and how the recollection of it aggravates the misery of adversity, when a reverse takes place. Then to be found in debt for finery of dress and furniture; *then* to have it said that *her* extravagance helped to ruin her husband; *then* to want that for bread which was formerly wasted on *luxury*; *then* to hear the whispered reproach of having injured others by her own thoughtless expenditure! Avoid, my female friends, these miseries; do not go on to prepare wormwood and gall, to embitter still more the already bitter cup of adversity. Endeavor to acquire a skilfulness in domestic management, a frugality, a prudence, a love of order and neatness, a mid-way course between meanness and luxury, a suitableness to your station in life, to your Christian profession, and economy, which shall leave you more to spare for the cause of God and the miseries of man. Rather check than stimulate the taste of your husband for expense; tell him it is not necessary for your happiness, nor for the comfort of the family; draw him away from these adventitious circumstances, to the mental improvement, the moral culture, the religious instruction of your children.—Let knowledge, piety, good sense, well formed habits, harmony and mutual love, be the sources of your domestic pleasure; what is the splendor of furniture, or dress, or entertainments, to these?

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Blacksmith Business. Apply to the subscriber.
HIRAM BABCOCK.
Scott, Cortland Co., May 11, 1841. 63w3

SHERIFFS SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of the State of New York, and to me delivered, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of Stephen G. Sears in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being, in the Village of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and bounded as follows: on the north by the turnpike road, on the east by lands owned by Noah B. Foote, on the south by lands owned, or in possession of, John Starr, on the west by lands owned by Marvin M. Hamilton, which I shall expose to sale at public Vendue, as the Law directs, at the house of Wm C. Gage, on Saturday, the 22d day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Dated, De Ruyter, April 10, 1841. 59w6
ISAAC BROWN, SHERIFF.
By T. ORVILLE ELMORE, Deputy.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY wanted a good workman in the business of Wagon making. Also, a Smith acquainted with the business, to whom good encouragement will be given. 56tf
JOHN MAXSON.
April 12th, 1841.

HOUSE TO LET.

A PLEASANT and convenient tenement is still to Let, in the House occupied last year by Mr. Clark on the estate of the late L. B. Goodwin.
JOHN MAXSON.
April 12th, 1841. 59tf

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village.
JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

Head Quarters for BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale and retail. As cheap as the cheapest and good as the best.

THE Public are invited to call and examine for themselves. He keeps on hand Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes, of every description, Ladies French Buskins and single sole Slips, White and Black satin slips, made to order. The Ladies are invited to call and examine the latest New York fashions. ☞Utica St. Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.
De Ruyter, April 2?, 1841. 61tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
GEO. W. SUTTON.
De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.
For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place.
47m6
S. D. DELLAY.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.
ELISHA STILLMAN.
De Ruyter Apr. 13, 1841.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GOOD assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, just received, and for sale at this office. Register Office, Feb. 19, 1841.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 13.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 65.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., SIXTH-DAY, MAY 28, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

MONTHLY SERMONS,

BY

A VILLAGE PASTOR.

(MAY, 1841.)

NO. V.

A Sermon suggested by the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States; delivered in one of the Villages of Central New-York, on the Day of National Fast, Friday, May 14, 1841.

Psalm xlvi. 10.—Be still and know that I am God.

Not only by his written word, but also by his providential dispensations, God asserts his universal and particular government. When he commissions death to enter the most retired domestic circle, he designs to teach that circle, that all their sources of happiness are subject to his disposal.

The same salutary truth is taught to NATIONS, when distinguished statesman in the midst of their official trusts, are called to bid farewell to earth.

Within the period of about one half of a century, the people of the United States have elected nine Presidents. Three of those men are now living; two of the three are of venerable age. Six of the Presidents have died; two of them yielded to the stroke of death on the same day, *July 4th*, 1826.

It was not until April 4th, 1841, that God saw fit to arrest the attention of this whole nation, by removing one by death while he was in the exrcise of his high responsibilities as the President of the United States of America. That one was thus removed, precisely one month after he had entered upon that service to which the voice of the people had called him.

The strong and full intonations with which he pronounced his Inaugural, were soon followed by his short, faint, and expiring breathings. The splendor of the 4th of March had scarcely passed from our view, when that great funeral procession bore to the silent tomb, the prostrate form of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

By this Providence, God proclaims to the American people,—

"BE STILL, AND KNOW THAT I AM GOD."

This solemn event—this injunction of inspired truth—this day of National humiliation—all conspire to induce us to cherish the following

REFLECTIONS:—

1. That the destinies of this nation are in the hands of God.

That the Most High "ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will," is one prominent sentiment of the Bible, which mankind are slow to learn. God is the Disposer of nations, "Behold, the nations are as a drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance; behold, he taketh up the isles as a very little thing." All nations are required to acknowledge the Government of the Ruler of the Universe. From the hour that our fathers placed their feet upon the Plymouth rock, until this hour, may be clearly seen, "God's hand in America." In the hands of that God who thus far hath led us on, are the elements of our future history. Upon his sovereign will, so manifested as to perfectly harmonize with our agency and accountability, does it depend, whether we shall be an united and growing nation, blessing by our diffusive influence the numerous nations of the earth; or whether we shall be "broken with a rod of iron, and dashed" "in pieces like a potter's vessel." Permitting us to form and to develope our national character without compulsion, God will "overturn, and overturn," until he shall ultimately dispose of this nation in that manner which will best coincide with his benevolent, comprehensive, and eternal plan of governing the Universe, and will most glorify himself before the innumerable intelligences, who, either with delight or hatred, study his mighty works.

Another reflection naturally arises—it is this;

2. That as a nation we should repent of our sins against God, and evince the sincerity of our repentance by putting away the evil of our doings.

Repentance is not mere sorrow for transgression; it is that kind of sorrow which is inseparably joined with forsaking what is wrong, and with doing what is right. We are a guilty nation. We have abused unspeakable privileges. In all our rich vallies, and on all our fragant hills, in our new townships, and "in the city full," on all our lakes and rivers, we have profaned the name of the Lord our God. We have treated the holy Sabbath with contempt. The arrangements of the marriage covenant have oft been spurned, and in this respect, the civil law has been found notoriously inefficient to restrain and to protect. We are proverbially a money-loving people; we 'make haste to be rich.' We are proud, and haughty, and self-sufficient. We have shamefully wronged our red brother. *We even enslave our fellow man.* We heed not his groans of distress, and his pleadings for Liberty. Some sins upon this catalogue are those which are charged upon numerous individuals, while statute laws bear their full testimony against them, and no direct national act has endorsed them. Others are there which are smiled upon by occasional, and rather (comparatively,) incidental legislative doings.

BUT, FOR THE CRIME OF LEGALIZING THE ABOMINABLE SIN OF AMERICAN SLAVERY, WE STAND INDICTED IN OUR NATIONAL CAPACITY BEFORE THE GOD OF THE OPPRESSED.

Our plea, "Not guilty," darkens our guilt. Attempt to evade the charge as we may, the American people are responsible for the continuance of American Slavery. The people make laws, and repeal them at their pleasure; and if it be contended that some additional constitutional provision is needed, that the people may possess the right to abolish an intolerable nuisance from their own seat of government,—be it remembered, the Constitution is in the hands of the people, and by them can be constitutionally amended to meet the claims of Justice and Humanity. We cannot—we dare not extenuate the matter. WE ARE A SLAVEHOLDING NATION. On this day of National Fast, we should humbly confess this sin, and from this moment do works fit for repentance. If we would as a nation to-day keep such a fast as God has chosen, we must "loose the bands of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens, AND LET THE OPPRESSED GO FREE, AND BREAK EVERY YOKE." 'Then shall our light break forth as the morning, and our health spring forth speedily.'

If the preceding sentiments be correct, it is evident,

3. That we should supplicate God for the blessings that we need.

To what other source shall we look for help. If we accord with the sentiment which is well expressed in the Official Recommendation for the observance of this day, viz.—"the dependence of nations, as well as of individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent," we shall "with one accord join in reverential and humble approach to Him in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind under these frowns of his Providence, and still to bestow his gracious benedictions upon our Government, and our country." How can we succeed in promoting public reformation, without the "gracious benediction" of Him against whom we have sinned? The more numerous and formidable the obstacles are which have a tendency to dishearten us in any work of reform, the more earnestly should we supplicate aid from the God of our fathers. Our prayer should be—"Have mercy upon us that we perish not"! "Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thine heritage to reproach; wherefore should they say among the people, Where is their God"? Or rather, 'Why have that people forsaken the God of their youth'?

4. That we should offer up earnest prayer for our rulers is a duty which is now most solemnly pressed upon our attention.

Their duties are momentous, and they are liable to death, like ourselves. Yes, they must "die like men"—like other men.

The following extract from the pen of the Rev. J. N. DANFORTH, in a most affecting manner presents our rulers as needing our prayers:—

"But when in an interval of "expressive silence," the coffin was conveyed down into the tomb, and all that remained on earth of the President of this great Union was laid in its narrow bed, near other coffins almost unnoticed, and altogether unknown to us, how did all earthly grandeur dwindle into its real insignificance, and how impressively did the tomb teach in that hour! The immortality of fame! How did the bubble burst in that atmosphere of the house of death"!

"And when I saw TYLER, WEBSTER, EWING, BELL, CRITTENDEN, and GRANGER, enter that house of death to take their last view of the coffin, and emerge again with the weight of a nation's cares upon them added to their present affliction, who could help exclaiming, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue"! In view of such a scene, I cannot help exclaiming—*Pray for those men!* Let us beseech God to aid them to realize and to discharge their most sacred responsibilities—to sanctify the affliction to their souls—and to prepare them for that hour when they must again enter the house of death, not to emerge again until the last trump shall sound."

If we pray for our present Chief Magistrate, with that faith, humility, fervency, and perseverance, which the inexpressible exigency demands—in special answer to our supplications, God may graciously "inspire" *him* "with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind," in such an abundant measure, that the sequel may demonstrate, that one part of the plan of God in removing him whose departure we deplore, was, to furnish a signal occasion for the nation to enjoy a most effectual example of EMANCIPATION.

5. Amid all our fears and anxieties HOPE should predominate; and we should cherish the expectation that God will signally manifest himself for the deliverance of our nation from existing evils, and their threatened consequences.

If we are disposed to indulge in despairing forebodings, let us make 'God our refuge and our strength, our very present help in trouble.' We will listen to his voice saying unto us, "Be still and know that I am God." Our united response shall be,—

"Our God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come."

Let us confide fully in him. God is able so to treat nations as well as individuals, that where sin abounds, grace may much more abound. God may permit *the* great sin of this land of liberty to wave its black flag over our capitol, and over many of the states, until he shall have sufficiently humbled us before the gaze of other nations, whose systems of government we pronounce to be defective in the great principles of universal liberty—and having done this, he may utterly abolish American Slavery by those means which will most delightfully concur to promote the durable happiness and usefulness of this nation—will most clearly portray those principles of liberty which we now profess—will most humble tyrannical usurpation all over the earth, and most glorify the Lord of hosts. We shall sink in despair as it regards all hope for the rescue of our beloved country from irrevocable ruin, unless we cherish these cheering expectations; therefore we must cherish them.

6. There is one other reflection which must not pass unrecorded—it is one which comes home to each heart,—"*I too must die.*"

However much our families and intimate friends may desire us to remain on earth; however strongly the more enlarged circles of society in which we move may wish us to prolong our stay; with whatever great interests the continuance of our life may seem to us, and to others, to be connected,—yet let us remember, that the summons of death may suddenly demand our presence amid eternal scenes. Permit me, for a moment, to particularly address the enterprizing business men of this village, and its adjacent neighborhoods;—

Does it sometimes appear to you, that the importance of your remaining on earth for years to come, to accomplish your plans, is so great, that it can scarcely be possible that death will interrupt *you?* Remember, *Remember*—President HARRISON could not be spared for four years, though a nation plead that he might be spared. "Be *ye* also ready."

It is duty to remind ourselves, ere we disperse from this temple, that we ought to give thanks unto God, that the late President evinced on various occasions, so humane and generous a spirit; that he bequeathed to the nation in his dying moments such a solemn charge to carry out the principles of the Government; and more than all, that he manifested high esteem for the Bible, for the Sabbath, for Christian ordinances, and we trust, did fix his faith on the atoning sacrifice of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Praised be God, that such records stand on the page of American History!

With eager eyes, and a heart trembling with deep emotion, I search that page for one other record *which I find not.* It would rejoice my heart there to read,—'President Harrison, in his Inaugural Address, invoked the wisdom, and patriotism, and piety of the American nation, to devise the best means to cleanse our liberty-loving country from its deepest stain—*traffic in the human species.*'

O how bright such a record would look! Could such a record as the following be found on the same loved page, we should thank God, and take courage; 'As the President met the closing hour of his probation, he said to the members of his Cabinet—Remember those who are in bonds as bound with them; Plead the cause of the poor and of the needy; Open your mouth for the dumb; Tell my beloved country that I testify in my expiring moments, that American Slavery must be speedily abolished, or I am conscious that the judgments of God will wither the United States.'

Words of this import coming from *his* lips, *in such an hour*, would have accomplished more in awakening an impulse too powerful for slavery to resist, than, perhaps, he could have accomplished, had his life and strength been spared during the four years for which he was elected President, and had he, during the whole time, labored with all the Anti-Slavery zeal of a Wilberforce. Who can tell what immense responsibilities may devolve on one frail man, to be discharged in the short space of thirty fleeting days!—*In one brief dying hour!*

Over the grave of PRESIDENT HARRISON I mingle my tears with those of my fellow-citizens; but I weep most when I reflect what he might have done for the cause of impartial Liberty which he neglected to do.

Here again, we must recur to the sacred injunction with which we commenced this discourse—"Be still, and know that I am God."

Doubtless God has, for wise reasons, permitted this neglect. By it, and the sudden decease of the President, he has taught all, this important lesson—"*Cease ye from man whose breath is in his nostrils, for wherein is he to be accounted of.*"

If we learn this lesson thoroughly, we shall not fail to seek unto God with fasting, and supplication, and individual and *national* repentance. Then can we truly say, "The Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge."—AMEN.

Religious Department.

MARKS OF A TRUE CHURCH.

In the first place it must go and teach all nations. It must be animated with the apostolical, the missionary spirit. It must not rest satisfied that Christ should be preached of yore. It must not let sloth creep over it, so as to count that it has already attained. It must not be content with taking care of itself, of its own souls, of its own flock. It must so prize the treasure it has received, as to desire above all things to impart that treasure to others. It must have something of that spirit, which will leave the ninety and nine sheep in the fold to seek after bringing back the hundredth that is lost—of that spirit, which moved our blessed Lord himself to leave the throne of heaven, and the choir of holy angels, and the rule of all worlds, to seek after and bring back this poor wandering ball of earth to the fold of his heavenly Father. It must have something of that spirit, with which Jesus Christ yearned for the salvation of souls, for the showing and spreading of the glory of God. In the next place it must baptize in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. It must hold and preach the true faith in the holy Trinity. It must not court the world by echoing its strain, and merely preach faith in the Father according to the heresy of the Socinians; with whom the Father is no Father, except in the same sense as father Jove. Nor must it try to steer a middle course between the world and the gospel, by preaching faith in the Father and Son, according to the heresy of some of the Semi-arians. If it does, it has no claim to the promise; Christ is not with it. It must preach faith in the Father as made known to us by the Son—as the Father of the Son, and all those who become his children by being adopted into the brotherhood of the Son; faith in the Son as the only begotten of the Father—the first-begotten before all creatures—as God manifest in the flesh, to the end that all who believe in him may receive adoption of sonship—and faith in the Holy Ghost, as the purifying, sanctifying Spirit of God sent to us by the Son to be our comforter, through whom, dwelling in our hearts, we become the children of God.—The third characteristic of a church, which has a share in our Lord's promise is, that it must teach the observance of all things which he commanded. Indeed, this is scarcely separable from the second; for, if Jesus was God manifest in the flesh, all his words must needs be truth, and righteousness, and power. His church, therefore, must not slur over his words, or pare away from them; it must preach the whole gospel; it must not take what it likes and reject what it dislikes; it must take all.—It must not shape and dress up the gospel after its own fancies according to the Rationalist heresy in Germany. If it does, Christ is not with it; he is not with the Socinian heresy; he is not with the Rationalist heresy. There is no life in their words, no power in their preaching; still-born they came upon earth, and still-born they lift up their heads from it—still-born in spirit, carcases of a departed faith, barren craters of an extinct religion. But whenever a church has had these three characteristics of a true church—when it has had the missionary spirit—when it has acknowledged that the Father can only be known and approached through the Son, that there is no other name under heaven by which we can be saved, but only the name of Jesus Christ, and that so frail are our purposes, and so corrupt our wills, it is impossible for us to do, or even to will any thing good, except through the Spirit of God working in us and with us; when, moreover, it has bowed with full submission to all our Lord's commands, and has tried to engrave them all on her heart, and to lift up the voice through every note of the gospel, whenever a church has had these three essential features, and in the same measure in which it has had them, Christ has ever been with it, in the fulness of the power given to them over all things in heaven and in earth. He has blessed its baptism, and enabled it to shine with a great light on the nations that were sitting in darkness. He has blessed its teaching and preaching, and enabled it to enrich the courts of heaven with saints. He has come to it as to a mine, and has taken jewel after jewel out of it, to place them in his crown. —*Archdeacon Hare.*

From the Parent's Magazine.

"AH, MASSA, YOU NO UNDERSTAND IT."

A few years since, there lived in one of our large cities, a poor colored woman, named Betty, who had been confined by sickness for nearly twenty years. By the few friends that knew her, she was familiarly called *poor Betty.* Betty had seen comfortable days. She had been kind and good at service. Eighty years shed their blights upon her robust limbs, before they yielded to the hardships of toil. She had acquired a hale constitution by sporting for twenty years upon her native hills, upon the burning sands of Africa, before the slave-ship stole its guilty, accursed way over the waters, laden with chains and manacles to bind her limbs, and to mar her sable beauty, to agonize her soul, and to subject her to the horrors of the middle passage. Betty had long been blind, and was said to be 105 years old. An aged daughter, whom God, in mercy to this bruised reed in a stranger-land, had kindly permitted to be the companion, both of her bondage and her freedom, arranged and administered the few comforts with which former industry and present charity furnished their decayed cottage. Betty was, indeed, a relic of former days, and was noted both for her good sense, and her discreet, warm-hearted piety.

Mr. B. was a man of wealth and business in the same city. His signature was better than silver on the exchange, because it was more easily transferred. His sails whitened the ocean, his charity gladdened many hearts, and his bounty gave impulse to many benevolent operations. Notwithstanding the pressure of business, Mr. B. often found time to drop in and see what became of poor Betty. His voice, and even his step, had become familiar to her, and always lighted up a smile on her dark, wrinkled face. He would often say some pleasant thing to cheer this lonely pilgrim on her way to Zion.

One day Mr. B. took a friend from the country to see Betty. As he stooped and entered the cottage door, he said "Ah, Betty, you are alive yet." "Yes, tank, God," said Betty.—"Betty," said he, "why do you suppose God keeps you so long in this world, poor, and sick, and blind, when you might go to heaven and enjoy so much?"

While Mr. B.'s tone and manner were half sportive, he yet uttered a serious thought, which had more than once come over his mind. *Now comes the sermon.*

Betty assumed her most serious and animated tone, and replied, "Ah, Massa, you no understand it. Dare be two great tings to do for de church;—*one be to pray for it, toder be to act for it.* Now, Massa, God keep me alive to pray for de church, and he keeps you alive to act for it. Your great gifts no do much good, Massa, without poor Betty's prayers."

For a few moments, Mr. B. and his friend stood silent, thrilled, and astonished. They felt the knowledge, the dignity, the moral sublimity of this short sermon. It seemed to draw aside the veil a little, and let them into Heaven's mysteries. "Yes, Betty," replied Mr. B., in the most serious and subdued tones, "your prayers are of more importance to the church than my alms." This short sermon, preached by poor Betty, was never forgotten by Mr. B. or his friend. It made them more humble, more prayerful, more submissive in afflictions.

A REVIVAL.

It is not the work of man, however human agency may be employed. Imperfections there may be, and things to regret there may be—as in all that man touches, there is—but the phenomenon itself we regard as the work of the Holy Ghost, alike beyond human power to produce it and to control it. "The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, and canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth;" and such is the work of the Spirit alike in an individual conversion or in a revival of religion. The wind, sometimes gentle, sometimes terrific, sometime sufficient only to bend the heads of the field of wheat, or to shake the leaf of the aspen, sometimes sweeping in the fury of the storm over hills and vales, illustrates the way in which God's Spirit influences human hearts. You have seen the pliant osier bend gently before the zephyr, and the flowers and the fields of grain gently wave in a summer's eve. So gently does the spirit of God breath upon a church and people. So calm, so lovely, so pure are those influences which incline the mind to pray, in thought; to Christ, to heaven. You have seen the clouds grow dark in the western sky. They roll upward and onward, infolding on themselves, and throwing their ample volumes over the heavens. The lightnings play, and thunders roll, and the tornado sweeps over hill and vale, and the proud oak crashes on the mountains.—"The wind blows where it pleases;" and thus, too, the Spirit of God passes with more than human power over a community, and many a stout-hearted sinner, like the quivering elm or oak, trembles under the influences of truth. *They* see a dark cloud gathering in the sky; they hear the thunders of justice; they see the heavens flash along their guilty path, and they are prostrated before God, like the forest before the mighty tempest. The storm passes by, and the sun rises serene again in the heavens, and universal nature smiles—beautiful emblem of a revival of religion.—*Albert Barnes.*

DAILY READING THE BIBLE.—A *true* Christian, one who desires his soul to thrive and be in health, will no more suffer a day to pass without reading some portion of the Word of God, than a man who desires his body to be strong and healthy, will suffer a day to pass without tasting food. Many think it sufficient if they read the Bible on the Sabbath, but this is a clear proof that their hearts is not right with God—that they may have something of the form, they have nothing of the power of godliness—in a word, that they have never been born again of the Holy Spirit, for if they would, "as new born babes desire the sincere milk of the word that they might grow thereby," and such a desire would not allow them to rest satisfied without reading every day some portion of the Word of God. Be assured it is not the ability, it is the inclination alone that is wanting. You can find time for sleep, you can find time for your meals, but, alas! Satan persuades many that they have no time for attending to the concerns of their immortal souls; or, at most, no time except one day in seven for reading the Bible, the directory to heaven. Permit me now to caution such persons of the danger of such gross neglect. Be on your guard against his subtle devices, who, like a roaring lion, goeth about seeking to devour your souls; unless you make this invaluable book your daily study, be assured you will never be wise unto salvation.

A MARTYR'S ADDRESS ON THE SCAFFOLD.—Alexander Home was condemned to be hanged at the market-cross, Edingburgh, on December 29, 1685, for his adherence to the word of God. These were his last words;—"I am shortly to be clothed upon with my house from above, in that city that hath foundations. I shall sin no more. O desirable condition! when beyond all hazard of offending God, any more, I shall be capable both of serving and enjoying God. I shall wonder and toil no more, having reached that harbor of eternal rest. I now contentedly leave the world. Farewell all enjoyments, earthly pleasures and contentments! Farewell, friends and relatives, in whom I had much satisfaction! Farewell my dear wife and children, though not so dear as Christ, for whom I now willingly suffer the loss of all things, and yet am no loser, for I leave them on the tender mercies of Christ! How welcome, blessed Father, Son and Holy Ghost!—Welcome ye innumerable company of angels, and spirit of just men made perfect!—Welcome celestial city!—Welcome endless joy! And now, O Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit; Lord Jesus receive my soul!"

While the executioner was adjusting the rope to his neck, he sung the last verse of the seventeenth Psalm, according to the old version; and with its devotion the Martyr closed his earthly career.

"But as for me, I thine own face
In righteousness will see;
And with thy likeness when I wake,
I satisfied shall be." WOODROE.

Happiness in a cottage seems always more real than it does in a gorgeous palace. It is not wasted in large rooms—it is concentrated—a great deal of affection in a small space; a great deal of joy within narrow walls, and compressed, as it were, by a low roof. Is it not a blessed thing that the most narrow means become enlarged by the affections?—and that we need not be rich to be happy?

THE BIBLE.—Better than any or all the books of men, are the two books of God—the volumes of inspiration and nature. Both inexhaustible in the purest, richest instruction, and each enriching and corroborating the other. How strange then, entirely unaccountable, that either, much more than both, should be shut out of schools, or any institution designed to promote knowledge or elevate character.—*Self-Instructor.*

It is a poor thing indeed to have religion enough to save our credit, but not enough to save our souls.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, May 28, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

New York Anniversaries.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—This Society held its 1st Anniversary on Tuesday evening, in the 3d Free Church, Thompson-st. The meeting was addressed by several distinguished speakers. The abstract of the Report published, states, that but little was accomplished at the commencement of the year, except publishing the American & Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter. Messrs. Birney and Stanton, Secretaries of the Society, were both absent for considerable time in England, to lay open to the British people the true state of the slavery question, and the difficulties in the way of its abolition. The London Convention is regarded as having an important bearing upon the subject of Emancipation of Slaves. Two acts of that body are considered as operating powerfully to produce this result, viz: The addresses to the different governments, and the exercise of Christian fellowship and communion towards slave-holders. The former is preparing the way to bring the subject into the diplomacy of all Nations. The latter promises, ere long, to bring the power of Christianity to bear against the strong hold which Slavery has found in the churches.

In the case of the Amistad, the hand of the Lord is seen, and the liberation of the captives is regarded as a signal manifestation of the goodness of God.

The great political excitement of the past year is regarded as operating against the progress of Abolitionism. But on the whole, there is the fullest evidence that the cause is advancing, and slave-holders begin to consider the subject as one of practical inquiry.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—This Society held its anniversary in the Murry-st. Presbyterian church. Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President of the Union, made an address.

The principles of the Union, said he, are not arbitrary dogmas; but prompted by a considerate regard to the best interests of man, founded on sober calculation, and just views of duty, and the most efficient means of moral improvement.

A ruinous practice had grown into a habit, that breaks through all restraints of society, family, and friendship. It first degrades and depresses its victims, and then destroys them, bringing wretchedness and ruin upon their unhappy families. Christians have prayed over it for long generations, that God would arrest its progress, turn back its tide, and grant deliverance from its pestilential influence. To meet the crisis—and in faithfulness to his promises, the hearer of prayer, moved the purpose of total abstinence; and when it rose to our view, it drew an amount of favor corresponding with our hopes. It was a remedy, salutary, safe, and thorough. It does more than to arrest temptation—it breaks the head of the tempter.

Among the incidents of this enterprise, is the kind of opposition it has encountered.—That the vicious would denounce it, and the song of the drunkard be directed against it, was expected and prepared for. But many of the friends of virtue have been its adversaries. They have assailed it as *ultra*—as wisdom above what is written—an impeachment of the authority and example of the Savior. Perhaps the imprudence of some of its friends may have given some occcasion for this; yet, the remedy stands out in simple energy.

While we might allow to the casuist the benefit of his scruples, we could not sit still and do nothing, while we saw that the use of intoxicating liquors had become inveterate—that it was a monster that lived on itself. The solemn truth that total abstinence seemed the last effort of desponding humanity, took a deep hold of the hearts of those who feel for the woes of their fellow-creatures, and there was a soul-felt conviction that if this failed, all was lost.

That this cause calls for sacrifice, commends it to the heart and conscience. This allies it to all other efforts to do good to man. Look at our own history. It commenced in great personal sacrifice, for the sake of great principles; and so it has been carried forward to its present position among the nations of the earth. The American Revolution was but a sacrifice to defend the great principles of liberty; and now, that we are in danger from another source, similar sacrifices are demanded, and the friends of temperance make them freely.

Dr. Jewett, of Boston, in seconding the resolution for the adoption of the Annual Report, said that, while we have much occasion to rejoice at the success which has attended the efforts of the friends of temperance thus far, yet we have only taken the outskirts, while many strong holds of the enemy yet remain to be possessed; and proceeded to represent some of the obstacles that are yet to be overcome before it will triumph. And, the first was, a want of system in the management of the cause. Men in wordly business have their regular plans, and their business reduced to system; and so have other benevolent societies; yet the temperance reformation is permitted to hobble along, without any regular system, and with scanty means of support, while it is a fact, that the temperance cause must go in advance of every other cause of benevolence. It is the breaking up plough, while the others come to smooth down the surface, and sow the seed. But, as things are now managed, it is like the farmer, who puts all the strong teams on the harrow, and leaves the sod unbroken. He thought the temperance society ought to have a plan of operations for raising funds, as systematic and thorough as the other great benevolent operations. He would not have less given to them, but more to this. And, this he did not ask as a charity, but as a fair claim upon those who have been benefitted by it, in the immense saving they have made by abstinence, and that at the expense of others, who made sacrifices to sustain it. He wished them to pay the debt, that we may use the money to convince and benefit others. And he commended the example of the ladies of Worcester, who, seeing the men engaged in this cause, and feeling that it was *for them* that they were laboring, raised $140, and forwarded it to the young men's Bible society.

We have extended a lenity to the grog-sellers, which we extend to no other class of persons. If the clergyman has for many years maintained an excellent character, and acquired great influence in society, yet, if he does anything out of character, his name is trumpeted forth in the newspapers; but the rumseller is too sacred a character to be dealt with in this manner. If a man gets drunk and dies in a gutter, or kills himself by accident, the fact is mentioned, yet no one thinks of calling for the name of the man who sold him the liquor. And if any one has hardihood enough to publish his name, he is accused of persecution. We do not treat any other class of men with such lenity. If a physician is so careless as to give a vial of laudanum for paregoric, and the child is killed by it, the public must know his name, and the fact will crush him. By pursuing the same course, we should drive out three-fourths of the trade. The *respectable* portion of rum-sellers—the *aristocracy* of the trade will leave it, when it comes to this—they can't stand it.

Professor Goodrich, of New Haven, offered a resolution, declaring that the smiles of Heaven upon the Temperance reformation in Foreign lands, call for the liveliest expression of gratitude from the friends of the cause.

Rev. Mr. Scott, of Stockholm, made some interesting remarks relative to the cause of Temperance in Sweden. But little had been accomplished, until Rev. Mr. Baird visited that country. But now, very many of the influential and intelligent, with a great multitude of the peasantry, were the fast friends of Total Abstinence.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. John Tappan, was accompanied with some deeply affecting remarks on the miseries and degradation of the drunkard:

Resolved, That the poor unfortunate drunkard has claims to our deepest sympathy, and that the sudden reformation and deliverance from their chains of bondage of some thousands of their class in our land, shows that the Lord is very pitiful and of great mercy, and is a token that he designs the entire deliverance of our land from the evils of intemperance.

Mr. John Hawkins, a reformed inebriate of Baltimore, took the stand and spoke with much feeling relative to the reformation and salvation of every drunkard.

THE AMERICAN S. S. UNION held its Anniversary in the Tabernacle. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Hutton, Rev. Prof. Hendrick spoke of the peculiar economy of S. School instruction, and urged with energy the absolute necessity of religious truth sown and rooted in our children and youth, in order to the government of our country.

Dr. Parker spoke of the wisdom of S. School instrumentality. The Teacher, said he, comes to his little congregation, and though his sphere may not be as wide, he has his flock more under his influence. He has not to reconcile contending brethren; to hush rising feuds; to attend the frequent funeral. He can go and give them the pure Gospel to drink, dipping it up from the limpid stream. God has always worked powerfully through calm and quiet agencies.—The infant Samuel turned all Israel to the Lord. David was the least and most obscure of all his father's house, when selected for the throne. The Sabbath school agency is one of the safest influences exerted upon the mind. It is one of the most continuous. It is next to that of parental instruction in its adaptation to bless the infant mind.

NEW YORK VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—The Annual Meeting of this Institution was held on Monday evening, in Zion's Church, corner of Leonard and Church streets.—Rev. C. B. Ray in the chair.

The Rev. A. Harris, of Philadelphia, opened the meeting by prayer, after which an Abstract of the Report was read, by which it appears that the usefulness of this Committee is greatly increasing, and that the protection of the friendless slave, which was formerly afforded by rare instances of individual benevolence, under deepest secrecy, is now extended in almost all parts of the free States, and in the day-light of heaven—regardless of the frown of man.

Rev. Amos G. Beman, of New Haven, supported the following resolution, in an eloquent and spirit-stirring address:

Resolved, That the principles and object of the N. Y. Committee of Vigilance commend themselves to the efficient aid of all the friends of God and man.

It was seconded by Mr. Gillett, from Oberlin, who gave an account of the progress of the cause in that section of the States.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. Elon Galusha, of Perry, N. Y., and supported in his own happy and energetic style of eloquence:

Resolved, That the righteous principle contained in the law given to the Jews, in these words: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant that hath escaped from his master unto thee, he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in one of thy gates, in the place he shall choose, where it liketh him best, thou shalt not oppress him;" is the basis of the Committee of Vigilance, and we rejoice that this benevolent principle is rapidly spreading its benign influence through the land.

From the Abstract of the Report, it appears that one hundred and sixty-eight individuals have been relieved and protected during the past year, making the total number since the formation of the Institution, upwards of 1000. By the audited account of the Treasurer, there is a debt of $1150, which presses heavily on the Committee, and greatly retards its progress, notwithstanding the very rigid economy used in all their operations. This fact strongly appeals to the generous sympathy of the friends of human rights for their prompt and efficient aid.

An Agent wishes to know what commission we can allow for obtaining new subscribers. We therefore make the following

Proposition.

Any person who will send us $10, in advance, for five new subscribers, shall receive the sixth copy gratis. We are also willing to allow those who have assisted us in obtaining subscribers, and in collecting and remitting monies, a reasonable compensation for their services.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston early on Wednesday morning with news to the fourth inst. The Liverpool dates are to the 4th.—the London to the 3d. The news from the continent unimportant,—from England, interesting. From China we have nothing later than was received by previous arrivals.

The PRESIDENT steamship, we regret to say is not heard from. It was in England generally believed that she must have foundered in the heavy gale soon after she left New-York, or been crushed by the ice on the Banks of Newfoundland. If she had put into any port in distress in all probability we should have heard of her ere this.

The settlement of the China difficulties, as positively announced by the American papers at the arrival of the steam-ship turns out, as was suggested at the time, to be a thing of very small reality. It will be seen Lord Ashburton enquired (April 29,) whether government had received information of any agreement or settlement with the Chinese.—Viscount Melbourne replied that the government were not in possesson of any official despatches on the subject.!

The Parliament was in session, and for some days previous to the leaving of the Caledonia, the House had been engaged in a warm discussion upon the Irish Registration Bill of the Ministers. In a vote on an amendment introduced by Lord Howwick, the Ministers were left in a minority of twenty one. And they were again defeated on the question of passing the second clause, embodying the principles of the bill, and left in a minority of eleven! In an article on this subject the Albion of May 3 says:

"The Ministers having, notwithstanding the double defeat which they have sustained, determined to remain in office, seem determined to signalize their ministy by several bold financial and economical measures. Lord John Russell announced, on Friday night, that they had made an alteration in the corn law, a Cabinet question and that they had resolved to substitute in the place of the present fluctuating scale, a moderate duty on the importation of foreign corn. This change will not satisfy extreme men on either side; it is, however, the only change which there is a rational hope of carrying, and it will, therefore, receive the support of moderate men. On the same occasion the Chancellor of the Excheques, in bringing forward his anxiously expected budget, announced two most important changes which he intended to propose. The first is, an alteration in the duties of foreign and colonial timber; and the second, an alteration in the imposts on colonial sugar. From these alterations, coupled with the alteration in the duties on corn, he expects to raise the amount of revenue which he wants to make the national income adequate to the national expenditure.

The Tory papers were filled with rejoicings over the defeat of the Ministry. The Ministerial papers, however, do not manifest any alarm, nor do they throw out any intimation of the intention of the Ministry to resign. The Globe (Ministerial) pronounces the exultation of the Tories premature and without good grounds. Lord John Russell was, however, evidently alarmed, and on the 29th inst. withdrew Lord Morpeth's bill by moving "that the chairman do leave the chair without reporting progress and asking leave to sit again." On the following day the Ministry made a new move, and one of the boldest ever made by any Ministry in England—no less than the ABOLITION OF THE CORN MONOPOLY.

The London Chronicle (radical) of the 3d instant, says:—

The sensation produced by the Government notice of Friday night on the Corn-laws is rapidly extending through the country. Every where it is the signal of excitement and determination. By the metropolists it will never be forgiven; and by the people it will never be forgotten. Ministers have fairly thrown themselves on the nation for support in the assertion of a great national right and interest. The response will soon be heard in a thunder. The untaxing of the people's bread is a prospect full in view; and the people will spring towards it like lions on their prey.

If Ministers be but adequately supported; we cannot but augur the happiest results. In their present position, no Parliamentary defeat can be sustained that will not be equivalent to a victory.—And we should like to see a list of those who would dare to take office on the express grounds of disfranchisement for Ireland, and perpetuity to the Bread-tax.

The British Queen arrived out on the 28th of April, with intelligence of the death of General Harrison.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The Americans in London, on the receipt of the news of the death of President Harrison, held a meeting at which Mr. Stevenson, our Minister presided, and Col. Thomas Aspinwall acted as Secretary.

The China Rupture.—A deputation from merchants connected with the China and India trade had an interview with Viscount Palmerston, in the course of the week, on the subject of the recent events in China. It would appear, that the deputation rested their complaints mainly upon two points, namely, the inadequacy of the indemnity proposed to be paid by the Chinese Government to this country, and the want of any sufficient security having been provided for the personal safety and independence of British residents in China, by the arrangements which Capt. Elliot was said to have entered with the Chinese Plenipotentiary. The answer of Viscount Palmerston, was, we hear to the effect, that as yet he was acquainted only with the principles agreed to between the Plenipotentiaries, namely, that the Emperor was to cede the British Crown a territorial possession in China; that an indemnity was to be paid to the British Government; and that the official intercourse between the two countries was, for the future, to be conducted on terms of perfect equality. As yet his Lordship knew nothing beyond the admission of these important principles; and as it was expressly stated that the details were to be the subject of further negotiation, it necessarily followed, that it was impossible for his lordship to come to any conclusive opinion as to the acts of the British Plenipotentiary, until in full possession of the details of the further negotiations so alluded to.

France.—The ministerial journals exult in the discovery which they assert leaves no doubt as to the fact that the letters imputed to the King by the *French* newspapers were infamous forgeries.

The Moniteur publishes the law granting the Minister of the Interior an extraordinary credit of 1,000,000 fr. for secret service purposes in 1841.—The same official journal announces that the King, on the occasion of the christening of the Count de Paris, had pardoned five hundred and fifty soldiers sentenced to various penalties by courtmartial, one hundred and fifty soldiers sentenced to various penalties by courtmartial, one hundred and fifty-six convicts, commuted penalties of twenty-eight, and remitted the accessory penalty of exposure in the pillory of three.

An English cutter fishing-boat encroaching upon the oyster bank off Binie, was fired upon by the French man-of-war on the station, and one of the English pillagers was killed.

The scarcity and high price of meat had been again the subject of discussion in the French Chamber of Peers. The arguments of the magnates tended to deprecate any introduction of foreign cattle. The remedy they preferred was to get the French farmer to raise a greater number of cattle on a given space of ground. Half of the agricultural districts of England is laid out for feeding and pasturage; but only one-fifth in France. France could only equal England in this respect when land became a commercial investment, and returned something like a profit analogous to other investments.

Mr. Humann, the Finance Minister, declared it would take twenty months to raise the 450 millions wanting for his loan. This loan swallows up all and much more than the disposable capital of the country. And where is more capital to come from in a country where the accumulation of wealth is impossible?—Farms and farmers are both disappearing daily.—Pasturage and green feeding must always be much more costly, much more difficult to produce in a climate so warm as three-fourths of France. And the division of property is fast superceding the ox-stall of the farmers by the pig-sty of the cottier.

"We fatten annually," said M. Cunin Gridaine, "313,000, we kill 483,000. We import but 30,000, owing to the high duty; the rest are lean oxen taken from the plough to be killed. Thus the number of oxen employed in agriculture and in breeding is yearly diminished." M. Cunin Gridaine's inference from this was, that the importation of oxen should not be admitted.

The Minister of Commerce admitted that in 1789, the Parisians consumed at the rate of 68 kilograms the individual each year. at present they consumed but 48, with eight of pigs' flesh. Though the population had doubled, still the consumption had diminished. The Minister might have added, that a very large proportion of the poorer inhabitants of Paris make soup, *i. e.*, their whole substantial food, of horseflesh. In the midst of such facts, the Chamber of Peers proposes waiting more quietly till agriculture shall have become more a commercial speculation.

The Commerce states, the day before yesterday, the octroi officers at the Barriere du Combat, seized 2,000 kilogrammes of horse flesh bringing into Paris, and that the police are at this time actually engaged in searching all the restraints where two dinners under two francs a head are given, and where large quantities of bad meats are served up. The price of meat in Paris has never been known to be so high as at present.

Love and Death.—A law student in Paris, aged 20, finding his proposals of Marriage to a young beautiful Spaniard of 16, rejected by her parents, shot the young person through the heart, and then blew out his own brains.

King Louis Phillippe on occasion of the grand fete at the christening of the Court of Paris, extended a pardon to 187 criminals, sentenced by the tribunals. He also signed an ordinance for 404 creations or promotions in the Legion of Honor.

No fewer than 81,091 persons have signed the Manchester petition for the abolition of the corn laws.

The property destroyed by the late earthquake at Zante, is estimated at £300 000. The English Government have appropriated £4000 for the relief of the sufferers, to which sum the Queen has added £1000 out of her private funds.

Sir John Harvey has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

The *United Service Gazette* states that arrangements are now in progress for raising and organizing an additional number of veteran companies, for exclusive and permanent service in Canada, where they are to be employed upon garrison duty.

Attack of a Vessel by Malay Pirates.—The London Globe states that the whaling ship Pilot, which left London but seven or eight months ago, was attacked by Malay pirates, in the Straits of Timor, who surrounded the vessel with their prows. The ship was gallantly defended by the captain and crew; but they were overpowered by superior numbers and the savages boarded the ship, plundered it of all the provisions, and killed and wounded a majority of the crew. The captain, the first and second mates, and twenty-five seamen fell victims to the barbarity of the Malays. The third mate, the surgeon, and eight seamen escaped, and afterwards navigated the ship to Singapore. These are the only particulars given.

News of the Day.

The President.—We are frequently asked what was the number of persons on board the steamer President when she left New-York on the 11th of March. In all, there were on board when she sailed [illegible] persons—18 officers and crew belonging to the ship, and 28 passengers. It is painful to think that so many men, before their time, have been hurried into another world. The ship has undoubtedly *gone*. Every last faint, fond hope concerning her,

> ——like a receding sail,
> Flits into dimness, and the lonely gale.
> O'er vacant waters reigns.

The Commercial of last evening says there were two persons on board this unfortunate vessel whose names have not yet reached the public eye. In the published list, "Mr. Howell and friend" are named. That friend was *Mrs.* Howell, who was married to Mr. H. a few hours before the steamer left the port—the other was Robert Hamilton Dundas, of the British Navy, a promising young officer.

A Man Shot.—On Wednesday evening last, says the Louisville Journal of last week, about 9 o'clock, a young man named Andrew McGiven was shot through the right breast by an assassin, near the corner of Market and Seventh streets. A young man supposed to be the murderer, had been arrested, and it was thought that he had endeavored to murder McGiven under the apprehension that he was another. It was proved, in an examination that James Owens and Andrew McGiven are so much alike in general appearance as to be sometimes mistaken for each other. The charge against Dalton, the man arrested, is, that in seeking for Owens, with intent to kill him he mistook McGiven for Owens, and shot him. McGiven's wound, as described by the physician attending him, will, it is feared, prove mortal. The ball it is supposed, passed through the lobe of the right lung, and being spent on passing out under the right shoulder, was caught in the shirt w[illegible] trating it. A bullet-mould [illegible] Dalton's house, in which [illegible] *N. Y. Express.*

THE MARINER'S C[illegible] ted the Mariner's Co[illegible] question not often pu[illegible] answered.

A shepherd of Italy [illegible] nes, was the first to [illegible] of the loadstone—a min[illegible] larity to iron, from the [illegible] walking over a quarry, [illegible] of this adhering to the [illegible] sandals. In the year [illegible] a handicraftsman of Naples [illegible] that a piece of iron rubbed w[illegible] stone, and suspended on its centre of gravity, had the property of pointing to the *north star*, and he was the first to apply needles on centres for the purpose of navigation. John tried his needles at different places in Italy & moored a vessel in the Mediterranean, to ascertain whether his magnetic power was the same on water as on land. The name of *magnet* was given to the loadstone and to the needle. The division of the shipman's card was first made into four quarters, then into 16 and 32 points, and ultimately into 360. This gradation was progressive, and marked out upon a moveable disk. It was not until the middle of the last century that the needle and card were combined and hung on a common centre.

In the time of Columbus, nearly 200 years after the discovery of the magnetic needle by John de Gioja, the card was placed under the needle. It is worthy of remark, that this highly useful instrument, discovered, not invented through any scientific or theoretical deductions, should continue to puzzle and baffle the philosopher, in his attempts to discover the cause of its variation in different parts of the earth. To the Italians we are indebted for the compass and early enterprise in navigation, and to a Philadelphian for the discovery of the quadrant by Godfrey.—*U. S. Gazette.*

We learn from Col. Todd, that, on his way to his residence in this county last week, he, in performance of a sacred duty, called upon the venerable widow of our lamented deceased President. Whilst there, he was invited by that lady to a consultation with herself and her only remaining son as to the ultimate depository of the remains of her distinguished and beloved husband, the Great and Good President. It was determined, at this consultation, to remove the remains immediately to North Bend, to be deposited upon a beautiful and elevated natural mound, where the monument may be seen for several miles up and down the Ohio river. There, the traveller of distant ages will be refreshed by a visit to the tomb of the Warrior, who was never defeated; of the Patriot, who died poor; and of the Statesman, who, from the proud height of President, "fell like a star struck from its sphere, covered with glory and renown."—[illegible]

Preservation of Meat.—At the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Gannal presented an important essay, which is likely to produce considerable sensation amongst the public, as well as in the scientific world. M. Gannal has been for many years occupied with the idea of preserving meat by injection. Thus, 4lb. weight of [illegible] injected into the caroted artery of an ox, penetrates all the vessels, and prevents a putrid decomposition. M. Gannal exhibited legs of mutton preserved two years since by this plan, and which were found to be perfectly sweet. M. Gannal employs for this purpose the muriate of alum. This discovery is considered as valuable in the preservation of provisions for the navy.—*Times.*

Many persons are alarmed at the appearance, during night, of what they believe to be *stars* hurled through the heavens with a velocity inconceivable. These meteoric lights are merely collections of inflammable air, which ignite within our own atmosphere, and but a few miles above the earth, and are not, as some suppose, bodies among the stars.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

CASE OF ALEXANDER McLEOD.

At the opening of the Court this morning Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel for the prisoner, proceeded to read his affidavit in support of the motion for his discharge.

It sets forth the occupation of Navy Island by a large body of men in arms against the authority of Great Britian in Upper Canada, which, it says, was composed in part of citizens of the United States; that their object was to effect a revolution in that province; that a British force of some 2,500 men were assembled at Chippewa, on the British side, to oppose the insurgents; that this force was commanded by Col. McNab, who was duly authorized to that end by the provincial government; that the steamboat Caroline was employed in conveying stores, ammunition, cannon, &c. to the force assembled on Navy Island; that by order of Col. McNab an expedition for the destruction or capture of that boat waa got up and carried into effect; that in the capture and destruction of the boat, Amos Durfee, for whose murder the prisoner is indicted, was killed, and not at any other time or in any other manner; that the act of taking and destroying the boat was subsequently approved and adopted by the British Government; that the Government of the United States had opened a diplomatic correspondence with the British Government in relation to that act, in which reparation and redress therefore were demanded, and which correspondence is not yet closed; and finally that he, the prisoner, was not present at, or engaged in the said attack upon the Caroline, or in the capture and destruction thereof.

Annexed to the affidavit is a certified copy of the credentials of Mr. Fox, as Minister of Great Britain to the Government of the [illegible]ited States, and a certified extract from [illegible] of Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster, dated [illegible] of March, 1841, of which more [illegible]

[illegible]avit refers to, and adopts as [illegible] a mass of public documents [illegible] in different messages by the [illegible] the United States to Congress, [illegible] the "patriot" outbreak, which [illegible] Mr. Bradley, and the princi[illegible] were the following:

[illegible] Mr. Scott to Mr. Fillmore, [illegible] 1837.

[illegible] Mayor of Buffalo to the Presi[illegible] United States, dated Dec. 14,

[illegible] Mr. Baker, the Collector, to Mr. [illegible] the United States District Attorney, [illegible] 15.

From Mr. Benton to the President, Dec. 23.

Mr. Benton to Mr. Forsyth, Dec. 26.

Mr. Garrow, the Marshal, to Mr. Benton, Dec 21.

Mr. Garrow to the President, Dec. 28.
Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, Jan. 4, 1838.
Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox, Jan. 5, 1838.
Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, Feb. 6, 1838.
Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth, dated London, May 24, 1838.
Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, Dec. 13, 1840.
Mr. Forsyth's reply.
And lastly, Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster, March 12, 1841.

The first eight of the letters above enumerated contained accounts of the excitement on the frontier, the various proceedings at Buffalo and other places, the organization of armed bodies, the seizure of cannon and other weapons in the arsenals, &c.—the occupation of Navy Island, &c. &c., with all of which our readers are familiar.

The letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox, of January 5, is the one communicating the destruction of the Caroline, with the evidence relating thereto, and notifying Mr. Fox that a demand for redress would be made upon the Government of Great Britain by that of the United States.

The letter of Mr. Fox, dated February 6, enclosed a despatch from Sir Francis Head, then Governor of Upper Canada, with depositions then relating to the Caroline affair, and justifying the act on the ground that the laws of the United States and of the State of New York were not and could not be enforced—that the territory of Canada had been invaded from New York, &c.; that on the 28th of December information had been conveyed to Col. McNab, that the Caroline was taken into the service of the invaders, in consequence whereof he resolved to destroy her should she come to Navy Island; that she did come and was accordingly destroyed, &c., by order of Col. McNab, he being duly authorized, &c.

The letter of Mr. Benton to Mr. Forsyth, dated February 6, describes the occupation of Schlosser as a place of landing and embarkation of stores, ammunition, &c., conveyed to the insurgents on Navy Island; and states that the attack upon the Caroline was ordered by Col. McNab and led on by Captain Drew.

The despatch from Mr. Stevenson, of May 24th, 1838, inclosed a copy of his note to Lord Palmerston, denying the piratical character of the Caroline, characterizing her destruction as an outrage upon the United States, an act of undisguised hostility, and demanding redress and reparation as well for that as for the murder of Durfee.

The letters of Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, of December 13, 1840, are those well known epistles in which on the one hand the immediate release of McLeod was demanded on the ground that the act for which he was arrested was a public act, duly authorized by the proper authorities, and on the other, the avowal of that act by the British Government was declared not to have been before made by any person authorized to make such avowal.

The note from Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster, of which a copy was attached to the affidavit, renews the demand and the avowal, in the most explicit terms; declaring that the attack upon the Caroline was a public act, planned and executed by persons duly authorized by the provincial authorities to take any steps and do any act necessary for the defense of the province, &c.

After the reading of these documents the District Attorney of Niagara read the demurrer interposed on behalf of the people.

It raises five points, to wit:—

1. Because it appears by the return of the Sheriff that the prisoner is detained on an indictment for murder, to which he has pleaded not guilty, and this Court cannot investigate the truth of such indictment or of the plea thereto.

2. Because the allegations of the prisoner do not apply to the question of his liability to arrest, but exclusively to the question of his guilt or innocence, which is not now before the Court.

3. Because the attack on the Caroline—a boat owned by a citizen of the United States, unconnected with the insurgents, navigating with a license from the Government of the United States, and engaged in lawful business, was made while she was moored at Schlosser, in the State of New York, and without the jurisdiction of Upper Canada or the authorities thereof.

4. Because neither the Government of Upper Canada, nor Col. McNab had any authority to send men into this State, and all acting under their orders are individually.

5. Because Amos Durfee, for whose murder the prisoner is indicted, was a peaceable citizen, and had not offended against the laws of the United States, or of this State; and was killed on the main land, after he had left the boat, was flying for his life and making no resistance; so that his killing was not essential to the safety of the province, or the fulfilment of the object aimed at by the expedition.

After the reading of the demurrer, Mr. Hall, the Attorney General, rose and suggested to the Court his desire to confine the argument to the single question of law, whether the Court could, or could not, in this stage of the case, undertake to examine and decide upon the whole merits of the case. He wished only to go into the authority of the Court—what might be called the preliminary question, as raised by the first point of the demurrer.

A long discussion ensued, Mr. Spencer claiming to go into all the questions which might arise, and especially the great national question on which the case must eventually turn, and Mr. Hall objecting.

The Court objected to a succession of hearings, and wished the whole matter to be argued at once.

Mr. Hall said it might become necessary to produce depositions in answer to the alleged facts set forth by the prisoner, and it might become a serious question whether the testimony produced before the grand jury *could* be produced and thus made public.

The Court told him that he must act upon his own discretion and responsibility as to that.

Finally, Mr. Hall avowing that he was not now prepared to go into the whole argument, and wishing to consult his associate, the District Attorney of Niagara, the case was adjourned over until to-morrow morning.

From the Auburn Journal.

Exemption of Household Furniture.—The bill introduced by Mr. Sibley, in the State Senate, for exempting household furniture to the amount of $150 from execution for debt, although treated somewhat harshly by certain members of that body, appears to be received with almost universal favor by the press, as we doubt not it is by the people of every section of the State. So far as we have seen or heard, but one paper has raised a voice against its passage—the N. Y. American; and the objection of that paper is, that the amount to be exempted is placed too high—that the whole furniture of hundreds and thousands of families will not at present reach the sum named; and that this very law, by protecting useless articles of furniture, will lead rather to extravagance and improvidence, (and thus tend to injure the truly poor and honest man.) than to any real benefit to the class whose condition is sought to be improved. It is possible that by way of trial a somewhat smaller sum might with equal propriety be named—but for ourselves we have no fear of the *effect* of the bill as it stands. For it will be remembered that nearly the same arguments were formerly urged against the abolishment of imprisonment for debt—with how much truth the result has shown.

Whatever secures to the poor and honest man an appropriate share of the common comforts of life—whatever leads him to look upon his household as his *home*, and to feel that *there* he may be secure in the peaceable possession of such articles as are necessary for his own peace, as well as for the peace and enjoyment of those who look up to him for succor and protection; in fine, whatever enables him to feel that he is a *citizen*, and entitled as any other citizen to the care and protection of the laws, is worthy of adoption, and if adopted may well be set down as forming one of the brightest pages of the statute book. Teach men that it is in their power to render their homes agreeable and pleasant, and we have not yet so poor an opinion of our race as to believe that you do not thereby make the first grand step towards their elevation.

From the Newburyport Herald.

The Fisheries.—The Mackerel fishery has been for several years so unsuccessful, that it will probably be abandoned, in a great measure, before long. The entire catch of Massachusetts last year was only 50,000 bbls. having been gradually diminished since 1831, when it was 383,000 bbls. In Portland where 15,000 bbls. have been packed in a single season, there were but about 500 bbls. packed last year.

The cod fishery is so uncertain both from scarcity of fish and low prices, that unless they had the bounty to rely upon, it would be abandoned as the vessels now in existence would wear out or be lost. The French and English pay a much higher bounty to their fishermen, than the United States does, and hence, the fish of those nations is sold in the markets at lower prices than the American fisherman is able to compete with. The cost of carrying on the cod fishery, is found to average about $100 a season for leads, lines, nets, knives, salt and provisions, to each man employed.

It is estimated that a vessel in the cod fishing will take on an average, seven quintals of fish, when dried and fit for market, per ton; and will use nine bushels of salt, per ton, on an average. Large vessels will use more and small ones less. The earnings of a man for a season, will average from $50 to 75 clear of expenses of living.

A Yankee Admiral.—It is stated in a New Hampshire paper that a former citizen of that State, *Thomas F. Williams*, has become an Admiral, Count *Zenzechoff*, in the Russian Navy.

It seems that he was in early youth a clerk in a store in Meredith Bridge. Being naturally of a generous, bold and ardent temperament, no sooner had he served out his time than he went to visit a relative in Portland for the purpose of seeing a ship, and if possible of obtaining employment in one. He at length succeeded; after one or two voyages he was taken dangerously ill at St. Petersburgh, and upon his recovery, through the aid of the American Consul, obtained a berth on board of a Russian merchant vessel, as a privileged seaman. After a prosperous voyage, on their return home the vessel was attacked by a piratical corsair;—owing to the bravery and skill of Williams, the pirates were beaten off and the vessel arrived at her destined port in safety. The Emperor Alexander hearing of this brilliant exploit, was so much pleased with the bravery and good conduct of Williams, as to send for him to visit his palace; the result of this interview was his appointment as senior Midshipman in the Russian Navy. From this he has risen to his present rank. He has been married for some years to a beautiful and accomplished Russian lady.

The steamship Britannia sailed from Boston on Sunday, with 77 passengers for Liverpool, and 4 for Halifax—all she could take. Applications from 30 more were from necessity refused.

Anti-Slavery Nominations.—A Convention of the 'Liberty party' was held in this City on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, by which JAMES G. BIRNEY of New York was nominated as President of the United States, and THOMAS MORRIS of Ohio (formerly U. S. Senator,) for Vice President.—*New Yorker.*

Kidnapping.—The Wilmington (Del.) Journal says:—Jacob K. Griffin, lately tried before the Court at Dover, was convicted of kidnapping, and sentenced to four years imprisonment, a fine of 1500 dollars, and to have sixty lashes on the bare back. We learn that he is to be tried at New Castle on a similar charge.

Sudden Death.—On Friday afternoon last, Mr. James Burke, of Cleveland, Oswego, and brother of the junior partner of the firm of Leupp & Burke, New York, arrived in the cars from Albany, and immediately called at the store of Mr. E. M. Gilbert, with whom he had business to transact. While sitting in the store, he was attacked with coughing, ruptured a blood vessel, and died in about fifteen minutes. Two or three physicians were in attendance as soon as they could be found, and every possible assistance rendered that the case would admit of, but without avail. His brother arrived in the succeeding train of cars and conveyed his remains to his family. The deceased was aged 29 years,—and has left a wife and two children to mourn his sudden death.—*Oneida Whig.*

Suicide.—Miss Whitacar, about 18 years of age, committed suicide in Bridgewater on Sunday week, by hanging herself. It appears that a young man by the name of Benjamin had for some months been paying his addresses to Miss Whitacar, and that they were to have been married on the Thursday following her death; but Benjamin suddenly changed his mind and left her.

She took it much to heart, and on Sunday evening after she had declared her intention of destroying herself, went a short distance from the dwelling of Mr. Seager, in whose family she resided, and suspended herself from the limb of a tree with a silk handkerchief. She was a girl of good character, and her death can only be attributed to the desertion of a heartless fellow, which she should have rejoiced at rather than lamented. May he receive his reward.—*Oneida Whig.*

"Old Genesee."—This enlightened, patriotic and fertile County has been sundered! The bill dividing her centrally passed the Senate to-day. The new County takes the name of *Wyoming*. This question has been one of considerable solicitude. Appreciating, as they should, the claims of such a People, the Legislature has been much embarrassed in its action upon this bill. With the best intentions, Legislators as well as individuals, sometimes err. We hope they have not done so in this case. *Genesee*, as she was, has had a briliant career. May her destiny, and that of her daughter *Wyoming*, as they are, be not the less glorious.—*Eve. Jour. May 18.*

Death of a Member of Congress.—We announce with pain the death of Hon. *Charles Ogle*, M. C. from the Bedford District, Pa. He died at his residence, Somerset, Pa., on the 10th, of a consumption which has preyed upon him for many months past. His death leaves a vacancy in the new House, which can hardly be filled in season for the meeting of Congress.—*New Yorker.*

Mitchell the Forger.—This worthy is now in prison at the Hall of Justice, preparatory to his trial.

The *Courier* gives the following particulars of his escape:—

It appears that on his flight from this city he went to Philadelphia, where, after having procured a ticket at the Pittsburgh Railroad office, (for the purpose of misleading any who might be in pursuit,) he disguised himself in a suit of grey clothes, a broad brim hat with crape band, in which dress and green spectacles, and with a carpenter's rule in his hand, for *four days* openly walked the streets of that city, frequently meeting persons with whom he was well acquainted. He left Philadelphia for New York in the cars, and went up the river in the steamboat Utica; being all the while in company with persons whom he knew, but none of whom detected him through his disguise.

An incident occurred at Troy, which shows the constant apprehension of discovery under which he must have been laboring, while purchasing a stage ticket at that place, a person standing behind him, read aloud from a newspaper a paragraph, headed "*Mitchell the Forger*," upon which the guilty man turned suddenly around, under the conviction that he was discovered, but finding that such was not the case, he merely said he knew him, and believed him to be a great rascal.

From Texas.—By the arrival of the steamer Neptune, dates have been received at New Orleans from Galveston up to the 2d inst. The Austin papers state that a skirmish took place near Lorado, on the 8th of April, between a company of Texian spies, under Capt. John C. Hays, and a marauding company of Mexicans, which resulted in the total defeat of the latter.—The Mexicans were about forty in number, of whom three were killed, a number wounded, and twenty-five taken prisoners. Most of the horses, arms, &c. were also taken. The spies consisted of 12 Americans and 13 Mexicans, none of whom received any injury.

Return Home of the Mediterranean Squadron.—The city was quite surprised a few days since by the unexpected return of the U. S. squadron of vessels of war from the Mediterranean, which were not expected for years yet. The cause of this movement, by which the immense commerce of the United States in that quarter has been left entirely unprotected, was, it is said, a letter received at that station from the American minister at London, which stated that, as the result of the feeling produced by the *Pickens' Report*, a war would take place between Great Britain and this country, in which event, it would be entirely unsafe for the squadron to attempt to remain.

The National Intelligence says that the frigate Brandywine, is to return forthwith to the Mediterranean. The residue of the Squadron, it is possible, if not probable, has received such information, after the Brandywine parted company with it, as to induce it to return to the Mediterranean station.

State Prison Labor.—Gov. Seward has recently transmitted to the Legislature, a message concerning the mechanical labor performed in the State Prison. It was accompanied with a letter from Henry Polhemus, the agent of the Auburn Prison, in which he states that successful experiments have been made in the cultivation of silk, and that in a short time a large portion of the convicts' labor may be devoted to that business, and thus be taken from those articles whose manufacture interferes with the mechanics. He has also begun the manufacture of the Danube steel, an article which is now wholly imported. These things, if successful, will remove the difficulties long felt and loudly complained of.

Slavers Captured.—A letter received here yesterday, from H. Carroll, Esq., U. S. Consul at St. Helena, dated March 26th, 1841, states that five Portuguese slavers had just been brought in at St. Helena, having been captured on the West Coast of Africa, by the British naval force on that station, with upwards of one thousand slaves on board. The slaves had been landed at St. Helena, and remained of course subject to the orders of the British government.

Fire at Toronto, U. C.—This city was visited on the night of the 7th, by the most destructive fire ever known there. It broke out in a steam engine foundry owned by Mr. Andrus. The flames spread rapidly, and the whole block between King and Newgate streets were destroyed. Upwards of twenty-five dwellings, besides several business offices, were burned. The printing office of the 'Globe' was among them. The amount of the loss is not stated.

Newfoundland Seal Fishery.—The Newfoundlander of the 22d ult. gives the following information concerning the seal fishery of that island. It is supposed that not more than two-thirds of the vessels have yet returned, consequently, whether the trade has been prosperous or not, cannot be estimated.

Number of seals brought into St. John's,	37,609
Number of ditto. in the outports,	67,119
Total,	101,728

The Revival in Hartford.—The Congregational Observer states the following to be the number admitted to the various churches last Sabbath, as the result of the recent revival:—To the Centre church by profession, 95; by letter, 9—at the last communion, about 10. To the South church, 25. To the North church, by profession, 57; by letter, 2. To the Fourth church, by profession, 77; by letter, 16—at the last communion, 81. Colored Congregational church, at two communions, about 50. Total to the Congregational churches, 425. To the North Baptist church, by profession and letter, 195. To the South Baptist church, by profession and letter, 130. Total to the Baptist churches, 325. To the Methodist church, about 100. To the colored Methodist, about 40. Total, to the Methodist, 140. Total number in the city, 890.

Important Decision on Slavery.—The Supreme Court of Ohio, sitting at Lebanon, Warren county, Judges Lane and Hitchcock on the Bench. Judge Lane delivered the opinion of the Court—

That if the owner of a slave *voluntarily* bring him into this State, or permit him to come, although it should be only for the purpose of visiting or traveling through from one slave state to another, the slave in such case becomes a free man the moment he touches the soil of Ohio.

A Model Republic.—Gov Ellsworth, in his recent address before the Connecticut Legislature, has the following remarks:—Connecticut presents a republic which secures more good and avoids more evil than any other politic community of ancient or modern times. All the public statutes, after two hundred years' legislation, are contained in a single volume; the annual expenses do not exceed $80,000; the State owes nothing, possesses a school fund of more than $2,000,000 well invested, yielding an annual income of $113,000, is without disbursements or superintendence of public works, employs but few offices, and yet enjoys the security of law and the administration of justice as economically as any other State in the Union. The militia consists of 40,000 men. The Governor advocates the extension of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt to persons not living in the State.

Rules at Washington.—The Maine Temperance Gazette states that on the authority of a letter from Washington, that the following pledges are required of every clerk under the new administration, viz:

1. That he will be a total abstinence man, never tasting of any ardent spirits, wine, or other intoxicating drinks.

2. That he will never gamble, or play at chance games.

3. That he will keep none but steady and *respectable* society.

4. That he will always keep the Sabbath strictly, and attend public worship. And that he will be steady, industrious, and persevering.

Black Spot on the Sun.—A black spot upon the sun's disk, larger than a star of the first magnitude, is plainly visible to the naked eye, by looking through a piece of smoked glass. It is upon the western or northwestern side, about one quarter of the distance from the centre to the periphery, and must be several thousand miles in diameter.—It is to be hoped that some of our astronomers will watch its course and progress, and thereby learn the period of the sun's revolution on its axis, and the inclination of its axis to tlain of the earth's orbit. that this phenomenon may have an influence upon the temperature of the atmosphere, is not improbable when we compare the season thus far with the cold summer of 1816, when a similar phenomenon was observed. The abstraction of a column of rays of a few thousand miles in diameter for the space of six or eight months only will certainly be no mean fraction to our ordinary supply.—*Express.*

Notices.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of De Ruyter Institute will be held on Monday, the 21st day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Institute. At which time four Trustees are to be elected in the place of Alexander Campbell, Perry Burdick, Benjamin Enos, and Wm. Maxson, and to transact such other business as shall be deemed necessary.

N. B. Stockholders are entitled to vote by proxy.

B. G. STILLMAN, Sec'y.
De Ruyter, May 26th, 1841.

NOTICE.

The S. D. B. Central Association will hold its next annual session with the Church in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the 2nd Sabbath in June next, at 10 o'clock. Introductory discourse by E. S. BAILEY, or S. B. CRANDALL alternate. A full delegation and punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES BAILEY, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

The S. D. B. Eastern Association are to meet on the fifth day before the fourth Sabbath in May next, at the S. D. B. Meeting-house in Salem, N. Jersey, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and an invitation is hereby given to the ministering brethren, and other brethren also, that can conveniently attend. I think it would add much to the meeting to have a number of our western and northern brethren to attend with us.

A. D. TITSWORTH, Cor. Sec.
Metuchen, April 18, 1841.

MARRIED,

In East Haddam, Ct., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Isaac Parsons, Mr. JAMES M. LETTS, of this village, and Miss EUNICE, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Lemuel Daniels, of the former place.

DIED,

In the town of De Ruyter, on the 18th inst., after a lingering complaint, Mrs. PATTY DOAN, (widow,) in the 73 year of her age, much respected by all who was acquainted with her. Also, in the same place, an infant daughter of Abraham and Polly B. Pane, on the 23 inst., aged thirteen Mo.

'Death, like an overflowing stream,
Sweeps us away—our lives' a dream.'
COMM.

LIST OF LETTERS.

"A." (next week.) Paul Stillman, (you have our warmest sympathies. The alteration is "virtually" as well as "formally.") T. E. Babcock, 2. (we will write you.) A. Maxson, (it is done.) Jabez Chadwick, (next week.) E. S. Bailey.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Paul Stillman, $8, cr. Maxson Rogers, T B Stillman, Alfred Stillman, F W Stillman, $2 each, Vol. 2. A F Parker, $2, cr Joseph Flint. T E Babcock, $42, cr. S R Smith, Albert Smith, Elijah Lewis, George Maxson, Duty J Green, Rowland Saunders, Charles Maxson, Seely Monroe, Maxson Stillman, Isaiah W Greene, $2 each, Vol. 2. N C Williams, Silas Stillman, 2d, Jesse Tift, Felix Millard, $1 each, Vol. 2. Ray Green, Chas. Maxson, Silas Stillman, 2d, Paul Witter, Hiram Burdick, $2,25 each, Vol. 1. Jacob Crandall, $1, Vol. 1. B B Livermore, ,50 cents, Vol. 1. E S Bailey, $3, cr T H Green, $2, Vol. 1. E Parmerlee, $1, Vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFFS SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of the State of New York, and to me delivered, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of Stephen G. Sears in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being, in the Village of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and bounded as follows: on the north by the turnpike road, on the east by lands owned by Noah B. Foote, on the south by lands owned, or in possession of, John Starr, on the west by lands owned by Marvin M. Hamilton, which I shall expose to sale at public Vendue, as the Law directs, at the house of Wm C. Gage, on Saturday, the 22d day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dated, De Ruyter, April 10, 1841. 59w6
ISAAC BROWN, SHERIFF.
By T. ORVILLE ELMORE, Deputy.

The sale of the above described piece of land is postponed to the 31st day of May, place and time as above. Dated, De Ruyter, May 22, 1841.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By T. O. ELMORE, Deputy.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received.
No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.
De Ruyter, April 22, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

DE RUYTER, MAY 27, 1841.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, are receiving their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising an unusual variety, which they offer for Cash, Barter, or Approved Credit, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this place. This place having been celebrated as the cheapest in the world, they think the above statement sufficiently comprehensive. Old and new customers are solicited to call and examine.

TO BUILDERS:

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER are sole Agents in this place for the sale of Bliss' SASH AND WINDOW BLINDS, at Factory prices. Other sizes Sash and Blinds procured to order.

They have also on hand;
Pine Lumber and Shingles;
30 Kegs Swedes Iron Nails.
60 Boxes Window Glass, 7X9 to 12X18,
A large stock of Building Hardware,
Paints, Oil, Putty, &c.

10,000 Tin Pans,

Together with a large assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be purchased in the State. Also,

Stoves, Pipe and Furniture,

For sale by ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER.
May 27.

Physicians and Families

Will find an extensive assortment of Medicines of the best quality, and at the lowest prices at the STONE STORE.
May 27.

Elmore, Annas & Ayer,

Are Agents for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines.

Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.

For particular recommendations of the above article; please refer to the advertisement of the Sole Ag't.

Rev. J. Covert's Balm of Life,
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Phinney's Family Pills,
Dr. Phelp's Compound Tomato Pills,
Miles' Compound Extract of Tomato Pi

With others too numerous to mention.
May 27. 65tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds.	Callicoes,	from 4	to 25 cts.	per yd.
6,000 "	Sheeting,	" 7	" 12 1-2	"
1,000 "	Ticking,	" 12 1-2	" 25	"
1,000 "	French Mull,	" 20	" 50	"

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES.—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid. ☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
GEO. W. SUTTON.
De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

POETRY.

BAPTISM.

BY LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

'Twas the close of that blest day,
When with melodious swell,
To crowded mart and lonely vale,
Had spoke the Sabbath bell;
And on the broad, unruffled stream,
With bordering verdure bright,
The western sunbeam richly shed
A tinge of crimson light.

When lo! a solemn train appeared,
By their lov'd pastor led,
And sweetly rose the holy hymn,
As toward that stream they sped,
And he its cleaving, crystal breast,
With graceful movement trod,
His steadfast eye upraised, to seek
Communion with its God.

Then bending o'er his staff approached
That willow fringed shore,
A man of many weary years,
With furrowed temples hoar,
And faintly breathed his trembling lip—
"Behold, I fain would be
Buried in baptism with my Lord
Ere death shall summon me."

With brow benign, like Him whose hand
Did wavering Peter guide,
The pastor bore his tottering frame
Through that translucent tide,
And plunged him 'neath the shrouding wave
And spoke the Triune name,
And joy upon that withered face,
In wondering radiance came.

And then advanced a lordly form,
In manhood's towering pride,
Who from the gilded snares of earth
Had wisely turned aside,
And following in his steps, who bowed
To Jordan's startling wave,
In deep humility of soul,
Faithful this witness gave.

Who next? A fair and fragile form,
In snowy robe doth move,
That tender beauty in her eye
That wakes the vow of love—
Yea; come, *thou* gentle one, and arm
Thy soul with strength divine,
This stern world hath a thousand darts
To vex a breast like thine.

Beneath its smiles a traitor's kiss
Is oft in darkness bound—
Cling to that comforter, who holds
A balm for every wound;
Propitiate that Protector's care,
Who never will forsake,
And thou shalt strike the harp of praise,
Ev'n when thy heart-strings break.

Then with a firm unshrinking step,
The watery path she trod,
And gave, with woman's deathless trust
Her being to her God;
And when all dripping from the flood
She rose, like lily stem,
Methought that spotless brow might wear
An angel's diadem.

Yet more—yet more! How meek they bow
To their Redeemer's rite,
Then pass with music on their way,
Like joyous sons of light;
Yet lingering on those shores I staid,
Till every sound was hushed,
For hallowed musings o'er my soul,
Like spring-swollen rivers rushed.

'Tis better, said the voice within,
To bear a Christian's cross,
Than sell this fleeting life for gold,
Which Death shall prove but dross,
Far better, when yon shrivelled skies
Are like a banner furled,
To share in Christ's reproach, than gain
The glory of the world.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Bridgeton Chronicle.

TIGHT WAISTS AND FASHION-PLATES.

The following is from the Hannibal (Mo.) Monitor, one of the ablest and most independent papers in the State: It is well known that among the higher classes in England, since the marriage of Her Blessed majesty Queen Victoria, small waists are considered decidedly vulgar.

"The reform, thus introduced by fashion, will be of incalculable benefit to mankind. Not only the present but unborn generations will have cause to be thankful for the abolishment of the inhuman and ridiculous practice of squeezing the beautiful human form out of its fair proportions.

"We fear, however, that the reform which has taken place in England, will be slow in extending its benefits to us, owing, in a great measure, to the injudicious course pursued by the American periodicals, which pretend to give plates and descriptions of the fashions. Among these we will name the Lady's Book, as we believe it has a larger circulation than any other work of the same kind in the country. Let any one examine the picture of the fashions which each number contains, and we will see that the publishers, instead of trying to improve the public taste, are merely catering for the vitiated taste which now prevails. The figures are drawn with the same forms they had some ten years ago. The heads, necks, arms and hands are tolerably well; but then such shoulders, waists and——skirts! (we believe they call them.) The shoulders are broader than a drayman's; the waists like those of wasps, and the skirts expanded to the dimensions of balloons. The whole figure resembles much a *fodder stack* with a great *mushroom* sticking out of the top of it. Nature never made and endowed with reason such things as these. They are the fanciful creation of some French milliner!

"These ridiculous pictures are not so harmless as many suppose. They give to the youthful mind a false idea of beauty, and beget a constant desire to compress and bend the form to match with what is considered the fashionable standard.

"The reform of this great evil, arising from prevailing false notions of the beauty of the human figure, is easy, although physicians and even divines have labored in vain to effect it.—Let the Lady's Book, and all similar publications, represent small waists as unfashionable and vulgar, and give to their drawings of human figures in the plates of fashion the beautiful and full proportions of nature, instead of the contemptible caricatures they now contain, and, our word for it, in a few months a small waist will be as rare as political honesty; provided that the waists now held "in durance vile" have the power (and we are somewhat doubtful on this point) to regain their symmetry."

THE MIDNIGHT STARS.

Is the moonlight gifted with a fairy power? Do the stars fling over us a spell which our hearts acknowledge, though they comprehend it not? Hath the hearts an inner realm of finer, more etherial philosophy, of which they are the arbiters, and which our grosser senses may not investigate?—Or why is it that Hope, Love, Poesy, Memory—all the divinities of our nature, even replenish their consecrated chalices at astral founts, and keep their ordinances, and hold their festivals in moonlight temples and pavilions? It is beneath the stars that Hope creates her fairy world, as lovely and as intactible as their own rays, and sits listening to the syren melodies that float from the harps of the angels with which she has peopled it. It is beneath them that Love bends at the shrine of its canonized, counting the pearls of its beautiful rosary—or weeping over them, crushed and soiled beneath its Jugernathian car! When like silver vials, distilling beauty, they shed their light over the silent stream and shadowy forest—when the many of those, who, in this vast chain of the created may alone claim alliance to the Creator, have folded the mantle of forgetfulness about them, burying themselves in "dumb oblivion" they utter in a "still small voice" the "open sesame" to the realms of Poesy, and she draws from the haunted wells of her treasury, the gems at whose heart burneth the light of another and holier sphere! And it is beneath their light that the white-robed phantoms of other years arise and walk the waters of the soul! that the rich tissue which our youth hath woven of sunny dreams, and rose-tinged images, starts forth in a palpable, but softened relief far in the perspective of the sombre web of life. We meet the gentle eye, over which the dust was long since shed—the lute-like tones of lips where pale silence long since set his seal, afloat again on the ear, and we weep with vain yearnings for the chrystal water and golden clusters with which the Tantalus of our memory sits mocking us!

And the stars have their *own* memories! Ay! memories burning deep with fire from off the altar of the Most High! From that hour, when at the great command, "Let there be light!" kindling with the magnificence of Omnipotent thought, they rose on purple midnight of Time, around them having clustered the holiest legends of immortal love. With their first morning rays lightning the loveliness of a world fresh from the hand of Jehovah, they broke the deep stillness with the first chorus of praise, "singing together" in concert with all "the sons of God," shouting for joy!" Awestruck before them, men, bowed down in adoration, due only to Him, of whose glory even they were but shadows, "worshiping all the hosts of heaven"—and the poor Chaldean dreamed from their mystic revealings, to draw the golden thread by which to unwind the mazes of human destiny.

LECTURES.—They gratify the social feeling, and are well adapted to elevate and refine it. The mere assembling together of people of both sexes, and of various conditions, for a common purpose, is a benefit.—It tends to check the selfishness of our nature; to allay the ambitious passions; to obliterate, for the time, at least, the distinctions which separate the community into classes; to remind us of our common origin, our equal rights, our personal duties.—When the purpose of the assembly is to promote the intellectual and culture of its members, these tendencies are not only increased in power, but hallowed in their influence. They awaken sentiments of a pure and exalted character—sentiments of brotherhood and of a noble emulation.—How important to any community are the measures which will impart such feelings! How exceedingly important to Americans! One of the conditions on which we hold our invaluable political privileges, is, that in exercising their rights and discharging their duties, as electors, our people are unavoidably divided into parties. Party spirit, as a necessary consequence, exists among us at all times, and not unfrequently in its most aggravated form. Its tendency to agitate and distract society; to divide it into hostile factions; to array neighbors against neighbors; and sometimes members of the same household against each other; to banish justice and benevolence from the intercourse of men; and to turn the very blessings we enjoy, into elements of evil; has been often lamented by patriots and philanthropists.—How shall this tendency be restrained, and mitigated? Next to the kindly influences of Christian worship, and of associations for benevolent purposes, there is nothing better calculated to promote so desirable an end, than the frequent convocation of the people of all sects and parties religious and political, for the acquisition and diffusion of useful knowledge.

Never despise a man because his employment is mean, or his clothing bad. The bee is an insect not very pleasing to the sight, yet its hive affords an abundanse of honey.

ceeded to represent some of the obstacles
that are yet to be overcome, before it will hel

N. Y. INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—A law has passed the Legislature of this State appropriating for the necessary out-houses, offices and wells, and erecting fences for the division of yards, and around the premises, the sum of five thousand dollars; and for the erection and completion of a wing to the main building of said institution, five thousand dollars. The agent of the State Prison at Mount Pleasant is directed to deliver at the prison, to the order of the managers of the said institution, or of any committee duly authorized by them, such rough and trimmed stone as shall be required by them, not exceeding five thousand dollars in value, at such prices as shall be reasonable.

The moneys appropriated will not be paid, nor the stone delivered until the managers of the institution shall produce to the Comptroller, satisfactory evidence that they have procured and deposited to their credit in some bank in the city of New York the sum of seven thousand dollars, to be applied to the erection and completion of the wing, and on such evidence being produced, the Comptroller shall give his certificate of the fact to the agent of the State Prison at Mount Pleasant, and shall draw his warrant on the treasurer for the moneys appropriated, in favor of the treasurer of said institution.—*N. Y. Express.*

Children's Department.

Written for the Youth's Cabinet.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.

BROTHER SOUTHARD,—I send you the following imperfect account of a meeting which deeply interested those who participated in it. Should you deem it worthy a place in your interesting juvenile paper, you are at liberty to insert it.

The Belknap Street Sabbath School agreed to have a Temperance Celebration on Fast-day, the 8th inst. An invitation to unite with us, was extended to the other colored Sabbath Schools in the city. At the appointed time, half past one o'clock, the large school room was filled to overflowing with scholars, teachers and friends.

After uniting in singing and prayer, a selection from the Scriptures was read, showing them to be profitable for instruction in temperance—a lamp to our feet and a light to our path—to guide us safely through the temptations to this vice to which we are exposed.

Mr. J. F. Bumstead, the former superintendent of the school, was then introduced to the meeting, and addressed it in his peculiarly happy manner, as follows:

"Why are we here? A room crowded with people—men, women, boys and girls. Why are we here? It seems to me that this is a sort of *political* meeting. *Political*, you know, means something about our government—something about our rulers. Still I do not mean that we have met with reference to the election of a Mayor, a Governor, a Representative, or even a President, No. Our subject is more important. We have met with reference to the choice of a KING—a higher than a governor, or a president, because he will rule over *them*, as well as those under them.

"There are in this country, two great parties on the subject of having a king. Each party has picked out one whom it esteems and loves, and placed him at its head. So you see there are now in this great country, two great parties, each having a great king at its head. Each party and each king are doing all they can to overcome the other, and get the whole sway, so that there may be only one party and one king.

"Would you like to know the names of these kings? ['Yes, sir,' the scholars replied.] The name of one begins with T; can you guess the rest? [One said, '*Temperance.*'] TEMPERANCE; yes, that is the name—king Temperance is one of the kings. Can you guess the name of the other? His name, too, begins with T. [None replied.] Hearken now, and you shall have the name of the other. It is TIPSY—king Tipsy. Now you have the names of the two kings; king, Temperance, and king Tipsy.

"Before telling you anything more about these kings, and with your knowing only their names, I would like to have you tell me, which strikes you most favorably. Which does it seem to you would make the better king? [They all replied, 'King Temperance.']

"It is customary for every king to have a *seal*, with which he marks what belongs to him. It is called the king's seal. It usually has a motto on it.

"Just so it is with king Temperance. He has a beautiful seal. There are two letters on it, which stand for two words, which words are his motto. Perhaps it would take you some time to guess what the two letters are, so I will tell you, and then you may think and guess if you can what the words are which the letters stand for. The letters are—O. K. Now what do you think these letters stand for? ['*All correct, all correct,*' came from several voices.] ALL CORRECT; yes, that is it; king Temperance's seal has on it O. K., which means ALL CORRECT.

"Now what does king Temperance do with his seal? Where does he place his marks? I will tell you. On every thing that belongs to him,—every house, every store, every ship, every work-shop, and every thing that they contain. No matter what it is, or where it is, wherever there is anything belongs to king Temperance, there you will see his bright, beautiful seal upon it. I need not go beyond this room to find numerous impressions of this seal. These bright eyes before me—I see on every one the mark, O. K. These healthy, good looking faces; these intelligent countenances; these strong limbs; these neat, tidy and comfortable garments; I see on them quite distinctly the good O. K.

"Although king Temperance's O. K. always stands for *all correct*, it frequently, in addition, stands for other words, thus: O. K., *all clean*; O. K., *always careful*; O. K., *orderly character*; O. K., *all complete*; O. K., *always calm*; O. K., *open and candid*; O. K., *always consistent*; O. K., *always quiet*; O. K., *all like clock-work*, &c.

"Now about king Tipsy. He has a seal too. What do you think the letters are on his seal? Would you not be surprised if I should tell you that the letters on his seal are precisely the same as those on the seal of king Temperance? Yes in order to deceive he has taken the same letters, O. K., and pretends that they stand for *all correct*; and even tries to make people believe that his O. K. is much more *all correct* than that of king Temperance. And what is still more surprising, he has found very many who are fools enough to believe him. Yes, many a man and many a woman, having a thirsty tongue, and refused to take an O. K. tumbler of fresh and clear cold water from the hand of Temperance, and accepted in preference, from the hand of Tipsy, a tumbler of ear-wigs, believing that because it looked *red* and *lively*, it must be the true O. K. Oh, what infatuation!

"He left off the O. K. *all correct* of king Temperance, and began with O. K. *one cup* of Tipsy's O. K., and then K. O. *keep on*. His O. K. *own constitution* and O. K. *own character*, were soon changed. From O. K. *one cup* of Tipsy's O. K., he went on to O. K., *all kinds* of O. K., *awful conduct*.

"From head to foot he is now marked O. K., *overcome with evil*. His back-bone marked O. K., *all corned*. His head marked O. K., *all confused*, His eyes marked K. K., *crimson colored*. His sight marked O. K., *all clouded*. His tongue marked O. K., *all clack*. His lips marked O. K., *awful crabbed*. His mouth marked O. K., *always complaining*. His hands marked O. K., *all a quiver*. His hat marked O. K., *all quashed*. His actions marked O. K., *awkward and clumsy*.

"His pockets are marked O. K., *out of cash*, and O. K., *out of credit*. His back and legs are marked O. K., *out of clothes*. His house is marked O. K., *out of comfort*. His stove marked O. K., *out of coal*. His bread-basket marked O. K., *out of a crumb*. His cupboard marked O. K., *out of crockery*.

"His breast is marked O. K., *out of compassion*. His heart is marked O. K., *out of kindness*. His children are marked O. K., *orphans caused*. His wife is marked O. K., *all but killed*,

"He is in every way in an O. K., *odious condition*. He is O. K., *all consigned* to destruction and death.

"It is then O. K., *altogether clear*, that O. K., *all kinds* of intoxicating drinks are ruinous. Let not this O. K., *awful calamity* be ours.

"Let us be O. K., *all correct*, and O. K., *always continue* so.

"Let it be O. K. *our custom* to be O. K., *always careful* to drink the genuine king Temperance's O. K., *only kind* of good drink. Never put the mouth to an O. K., *open condition* to receive any other. Let it be O. K. K., *always kept closed* against any drink which comes from O. K., *out of any casks*.

Let us O. K., *oppose all we can* that O. K., *alcohol king*. Resolve never to be brought down into his O. K., *awful capacity*. Let us tear his O. K., *odious crown* from his head. Let us K. O., *keep out of the way* of his O. K., *odious catch-traps*. Let us follow the advice of our true friends, and O. K., *our counsellors*, such as O. K., *our Cushing*.*

"Let us on this O. K., *occasion*, go for king Temperance, O. K., *all correct*. King Temperance now, and king Temperance FOREVER!!"

Rev. Mr. Howe next addressed the meeting. He drew an ingenious comparison between *rat-traps* and *grog-shops*, warning the children of the baits which were thrown out to entice them to enter. Though the ingress was easy, they would find the egress difficult, and their destruction almost sure.

Deacon Grant then reminded the children of the great traps at South Boston, such as House of Correction, &c., which were filled with the miserable victims who had been caught by king Tipsy's delusive baits.

Aftar distribution of temperance publications, the meeting closed by singing the appropriate hymn, beginning with

"Our youthful hearts with temperance burn."

Yours respectfully,
A. CUSHING.

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*Name of the Superintendent.

Temperance Department.

Written for the Youth's Cabinet.

THE BALTIMORE MOVEMENT.

The Temperance reformation in Baltimore is a moral wonder of the age, second only to Father Mathew's Temperance Revolution in Ireland.

In the Spring of 1840, seven drunkards were in a rum-tavern in Baltimore, when one of them, moved, we trust by the Spirit of God, proposed that they should all promise never again to touch, taste or handle strong drink. They all agreed to this wise proposal, and the Washington Temperance Society was formed. Its date should never be forgotten. It was April 5th, 1840. They received none but those who had been habitual drunkards. Of rum-sellers, they merely required that they should cease drinking, trusting that when they thought *soberly* upon their business, they would abandon it. Two or three rum-sellers who had joined them, soon gave up their ruinous trade.

Their success in winning drunkards from their cups to the Society, was beyond their expectations. Like Paul, they preached the faith they once destroyed, and like him they were abundantly blessed.

They held frequent experience meetings, in which they were not ashamed to tell an unvarnished tale of their former degradation. This was more than a voice from the dead; for they had been regarded as dead to hope, while they were alive to misery and shame. Their eloquence came warm from the heart, with a power which few hearts were hard enough to withstand. Thus they rapidly conquered their former allies, not by killing, but by making alive. At one of their meetings, last winter says the Baltimore Sun, the President said, failure was a word that had ceased to have any meaning when applied to them. They had made a second declaration of independence, and on it they had pledged their lives and sacred honor—fortune they had none to pledge, for it had been wasted. He pictured the drunkad as a crazy man. One drunken man, he said, could not trust another; if two had a dispute, and sought an umpire, they would refuse one like unto themselves, and choose a sober man. Thus they were self-convicted of insanity.

The self experience of the secretary was given with much feeling. He alluded to the iron bondage in which he had been held for years, and from which he had vainly endeavored, time and again, to break. Often, he said, when he would look in the glass at his disfigured face, bloated up from the effects of drinking, had he felt like hiding himself away from the light of heaven. In the street, he was ashamed to meet a friend, for he was ever conscious of his loathsome appearance. With the fairest prospects before him, when he started in the world, of becoming rich, he had squandered his earnings, and neglected his business, until ruin stared him in the face.

Those who had known him for years, said the Baltimore paper, for he had been in public business and was well known, could not help remarking with pleasure his changed and healthy appearance. He was externally and internally, a new man. He was obliged to have all his clothes altered, and to buy a new hat in a few weeks after he quit drinking, so swelled up and bloated had he been from the liquor!

Many touching allusions were made by several of the members, to the changed condition of their families. A few months ago, one man who spoke, said that he was over one hundred dollars in debt, his wife and children in suffering want of disgrace, and even his own brothers ashamed to speak to him in the street. He was persuaded to join the Temperance Society, and finally yielded to the persuasion. So soon as he became perfectly sober, he began to feel a new and painful concern for his family; but had no employment, and knew not where to find any. Finally a man, who was a drinking man, offered to sell him a horse on a few months' credit, if he could give him security. He offered a friend, who was also a drinking man, but the owner of the horse would not take any man for security who drank, although he drank himself. At last the man obtained the security and got the horse. And now, said he, from working with my horse and cart, I have got my family comfortaby clothed; have a barrel of flour in my house, good beds to sleep on, a good fire to sit by, and am nearly out of debt!

One member spoke of the horrors of *delirium tremens*, from which he had suffered. I had rather, he said, lie in Baltimore county jail for twenty years, than have *mania a potu*, [madness from drunkenness] for five minutes.

Another who had been a drunkard for fifteen years, said that one need not wait until he died, to experience the torments of hell. Let him become a drunkard and get *mania a potu*, and he will prove its worst horrors. This man once, after having drank a quart of brandy, felt symptoms of the approach of this terrible disease; I will never suffer from it again, he said, shuddering at the recollections of former paroxysms of the drunkard's madness; and going to his drawer, he took out a pistol, loaded it, and after having deliberately fixed a percussion cap, placed the weapon to his ear, and with desperate determination, pulled the trigger! The cap did not explode, and the pistol dropped from his hand to the floor! He was sobered at once. On the next day he took his pistol, unloaded it, and then tried every percussion cap in his box. There was no one that did not explode on the first trial!

Other, and many interesting statements were made by the members, of their personal experience. There was one man who was laying up for a crippled and helpless daughter, regularly, sums about equal to what he used to spend for liquor. He has now a fund for her of something like two hundred dollars.

"We could not but remark," says the Baltimore editor, the wonderful changes which had taken place in the countenaces of these men. Every face had a calm, contented look, and every eye had a human expression—how unlike the drunkard's we need not say."

We will tell our readers more about this heart-cheering Baltimore movement, next week.

"*Rochester Hibernian Total Abstinence Society.*"—This interesting association held its regular weekly meeting on Tuesday evening last. The room was crowded to the last inch, and the zeal of those present apparently not a whit abated. Twenty-five persons, mostly quite young men, and of a class to exert a strong influence upon society, received the tee-total pledge from Father O'Reilly. Eight hundred in all, or thereabouts, have now taken the pledge, and they are determined, by every reasonable effort to swell their roll to one thousand, by or before the 4th of July next! Who will do as well, or better? Not one of all the *pledges* has yet been disgraced by the Police Court! Indeed, it is said the worthy Reporter for that august tribunal, is actually forced to trump up old stories three or six months gone by, to keep the merry-market in anything like a decent supply of Irish fun and wit.

"There is a word of congratulation in certain quarters, that the Irish Catholics are coming up to this work of reform so nobly. We should like to be informed, whether there are not Yankee Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists enough with whom champaign, old madeira, and occasionally a glass of pure, old cider, or a brisk bottle of ale or porter, are still great favorites? Good friends of the Protestant "order," may there not remain some small amount of "unfinished business" on your hands? Up—dispatch it for your life!—*American Citizen.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New-York Market: Bl'k, Blue-bl'k, Sinchew, Bonnet and Florence Silks, Printed and Plain Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself, from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality. 64tf

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841.

P. S. The Store will be closed on the seventh day of the week. H. J. W.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Blacksmith Business. Apply to the subscriber.
HIRAM BABCOCK.
Scott, Cortland Co., May 11, 1841. 63w3

SHERIFFS SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me delivered, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of Stephen G. Sears in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being, in the Village of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and bounded as follows: on the north by the turnpike road, on the east by lands owned by Noah B. Foote, on the south by lands owned, or in possession of, John Starr, on the west by lands owned by Marvin M. Hamilton, which I shall expose to sale at public Vendue, as the Law directs, at the house of Wm C. Gage, on Saturday, the 22d day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dated, De Ruyter, April 10, 1841. 59w6
ISAAC BROWN, SHERIFF.
BY T. ORVILLE ELMORE, Deputy.

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 20 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village. JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

Head Quarters for BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale and retail. As cheap as the cheapest and good as the best.

THE Public are invited to call and examine for themselves. He keeps on hand Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes, of every description. Ladies French Buskins and single sole Slips. White and Black satin slips, made to order. The Ladies are invited to call and examine the latest New York fashions. ☞Utica St. Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.
De Ruyter, April 26, 1841. 61tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
GEO. W. SUTTON.
De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases ☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place.
47m6
S. D. DELLAY.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.
ELISHA STILLMAN.
De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GOOD assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, just received, and for sale at this office. Register Office, Feb. 19, 1841.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 14.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 66.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., SIXTH-DAY, JUNE 4, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

Reasons for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity.

NO. V.

MR. EDITOR.—As it is thought best for me to present all my arguments in connection, before Br. Johnson replies, I shall proceed in this number to sustain my fourth reason for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity which was briefly sketched in my last, viz. "that the texts, which are commonly adduced in its support, do not appear to me, upon a fair construction and comparison with the general scope of the Bible, to contain it."

I shall examine some of the principle texts commonly offered by Trinitarians.—Were I to notice every text which has been cited by different writers and preachers, it would protract this discussion too far. Suffice it to say, that I purpose to meet the most formidable proofs which are offered. Agreeably to my plan, sketched in No. 4., I will commence with the three principal texts which are supposed to present the doctrine of the Trinity at one view, viz: Matt. xxviii. 19. "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Here, indeed, there are three names associated, or mentioned in connection; but it does not necessarily follow that they are three co-equal persons in one God. It is not uncommon for the name of God to be mentioned in connection with other names. We read, for instance, that the children of Israel "feared the Lord, and believed the Lord, and his servant Moses:" and at another time that "they spake against God, and against Moses." Mention is made, in a striking connection, of "the sword of the Lord, and of Gideon." And Paul "charges Timothy before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, and the elect angels." The association, therefore, of the Father, Son and Spirit in this passage, will not prove the doctrine in question, even if the form of expression, as in the common version, be understood to imply simply the *authority* of baptism. For this authority is from the Father as "the only true God"—from the Son as Mediator associated with him in the work of redemption—and from the Holy Spirit, not as a distinct person from the Father; but because God ordinarily communicates his will, and carries on his purposes by his Spirit, and not by a visible display of his personal glory. But the translation should evidently be amended. It is generally, if not universally conceded, that the Greek phrase, "*eis to onoma*," should be translated, "into, or unto the name" &c., i. e., we are baptized into the profession of the Father, Son and Spirit;—into that of the Father as the Supreme God—that of the Son as Mediator—and that of the Spirit, as the Spirit of the Father, and which is essential to his person, as truly as the spirit of a man is essential to the person of a man. There is a special reason for a distinct mention of the Holy Spirit, viz: that God is wont to teach and operate, ordinarily, by his Spirit, and not by a visible manifestation of himself, and an audible voice. Moreover; if we regard this form of baptism as an act of *worship*, it will not necessarily imply the ascription of Supreme homage to the Son; but only the subordinate homage due to him as Mediator. In every view, therefore, of this commission, it fails of sustaining the doctrine of the Trinity.

2 Cor. xiii. 14. "The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all." Each of these clauses may be taken in its full sense without implying three co-equal persons in God.

A devout wish that the grace of Christ might be with the Corinthians, does not necessarily elevate him to an equal standing with the Father. Neither does the same wish that the communion or fellowship of the Holy Spirit might be with them, necessarily imply his distinct personality. It simply teaches that God dwells in his people by his Spirit, and thereby brings them into union with himself, and makes them happy in himself. There is but one in this benediction who is called God. Paul wished or prayed, as well he might, that "the love of God" might be with his Corinthian brethren, and the communion of his Spirit, together with the grace of Christ, in whom "it pleased the Father that all fulness should dwell." There is no declaration, therefore, here, of the Trinity. 1 John v. 7. "For there are three that bear record in Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one."—This, it is well known, is a disputed passage. If, however, we allow its genuineness, it furnishes no proof that the three heavenly witnesses are one God; but merely that they are one in their testimony concerning Christ, viz: that he is the Son of God. The Greek adjective, "*en*," rendered *one*, is in the neuter gender, and, therefore, it would not do to supply the word *God* after it, which is in the masculine. But if we should supply a name, it must be the word, *thing*, or *testimony*. The three witnesses testify directly to the *same point*. But, in truth, this passage should be regarded as spurious. It is so regarded by many of the ablest Trinitarians—yea, by a majority of the best critics. For it is not found in any Greek manuscript of this epistle written before the tenth century; and it is wanting in one hundred and twelve of the one hundred and thirteen manuscripts of it which are yet extant. It is also wanting in all the ancient versions of the New Testament; and it was never quoted in the Arian controversy. It was also omitted in the two first editions of the English Testament. These, and other reasons which are fully detailed by Doctor Clarke, and other eminent authors, are abundantly sufficient to show that this text was not contained in the original inspired copy, and hence ought not to be regarded as authority in the present case. It is not a little extraordinary, that the only passage, which can with any plausible reason be urged as presenting, at one view, the doctrine in question, (the belief of which is considered by many as essential to salvation,) is found, upon candid investigation, to be spurious.

The argument founded on the ascription of *Divine titles* to Jesus Christ will now be considered.

First, the supposed ascription to him of the title, *Jehovah*. One of the principal passages relied on in support of this argument, is founded upon a fact stated in Exo. iii. 2, viz: that "the angel of the Lord appeared unto Moses, in a flame of fire, out of the midst of a bush;" who is supposed to claim this title and others which are expressive of Supreme Deity. But, upon a careful examination of the chapter, it will be found that it was the Lord who spake in this divine majesty, and not the angel. He spake either immediately, or by the angel. By comparing the chapter with Acts vii. 35, it will appear most probable, that he spake by the angel. But in whatever manner the declarations recorded were made, they were the declarations of God, and not of the angel. Thus it is said in verse 3, "and when the *Lord* saw that he turned aside to see, *God* called unto him out of the midst of the bush." Here, therefore, is no ascription of the title in question to Christ.

Another of this class of passages is in Jer. xxiii. 6. "And this is his name whereby he shall be called, the Lord our righteousness." The title, Lord, here is in the Hebrew, Jehovah. But it is compounded with another term, signifying "our righteousness." The compound title is "*Jehovah-tsidkenu*," which is applied to Christ in conformity to a prevailing custom among the Hebrews of applying significant names to persons and things. But it no more proves his Supreme Deity than the name Elijah, which signified "*God, the Lord*," proves that the prophet who was thus called was the Supreme God; or that Jacob's altar, called "*el elohe*—Israel" signifying "God, the God of Israel," was God himself; or that the city described in Ezekiel's vision, and called "*Jehovah-shammah*," translated, "the Lord is there," ch. xlviii. 35, was actually God, or that Jerusalem which Jeremiah calls, ch. xxxiii. 16. "*Jehovah-tsidkenu*,"—the very title under consideration, was the Supreme God. In translating *Jehovah-shammah*, the Translators have very properly supplied the verb, *is*, which is often omitted in the Hebrew idiom. And if they had followed the same rule in translating *Jehovah-tsidkenu*, they would have rendered it "the Lord is our righteousness," which was the true import of the title given to Christ, and which important sentiment was thereby intended to be inculcated and impressed, and not that Christ was verily Jehovah. This is not an ascription of the simple title, Jehovah, to Christ, nor is it, as compounded, applied to him in any other sense than it is applied to other persons and things. Many candid Trinitarians begin to see that this argument is of no force.

Again, Mal. iii. 1. "Behold I will send my messenger before my face, and he shall prepare the way before me: and the Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant whom ye delight in; behold he shall come saith the Lord of hosts." The argument to be met here is that "the Lord" and "the messenger of the covenant," i. e., Christ, denote one and the same person; and hence, that the title Jehovah is applied to him. But this argument is overthrown in one or the other of two ways.

First, the word, Lord, though written in capitals, is not *Jehovah* in the Hebrew, but *Adonai*, which is not an exclusive title of the Supreme God; but is frequently applied to magistrates, husbands and masters. If, therefore, it be here used to designate the same person with the messenger of the covenant, which the English version denotes; then it may be taken in the subordinate sense, and be applicable to Christ, who was made, or constituted Lord by the Father. It is beyond all controversy often applied to him in a subordinate sense. Or,

Secondly, if it appear necessary to understand it as referring to God himself, who promised to come suddenly to his temple by the outpouring of his Spirit, as on the day of Pentecost, and other occasions; then the word, "*even*," before messenger, should be translated *and*, which is the sense that the original term generally bears: and then the messenger of the covenant must denote another person or being, and not the Lord—one who is connected with the Lord by this copulative conjunction. This is, indeed, the first and most obvious construction of the passage. Here, then, the Lord and his Christ are both engaged to come to the temple. If the other construction be preferred, it must be because it appears better to comport with the general scope of the writers. But in either case, there is no ascription of the divine title, Jehovah, to Jesus Christ. It may be well in this place to observe that much confusion and error result from not duly observing the difference in the sense and use of the Hebrew titles, *Jehovah* and *Adonai*, both of which are rendered by a single term both in Greek and English: in the former, by *Kurios*, or with the article *'o Kurios*, and in the latter by Lord. When the title *'o Kurios* occurs in Greek, or Lord in English, it is of great importance to ascertain whether it is translated from *Jehovah*, or from *Adonai*. A reference to a single passage will evince this importance, viz: Matt. xxii. 44. "The Lord said unto my Lord, sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies thy footstool." Here, the word, Lord, in the first instance, is translated from the Hebrew term, Jehovah, and in the second, from Adonai. "Jehovah said to my Adonai," &c. Jehovah is not here represented as speaking to another person or being, claiming the former title; but to one called Adonai, which title often denotes, if not generally, a Lord in the subordinate sense. This distinction which is perfectly obvious and real, will be of vast use if carefully followed out, in the right interpretation of the word of truth. It does not follow from Christ's being often called Lord, that he is called Jehovah, or that he is possessed of Supreme Deity.—The title *Jehovah-Jesus*, which we often hear, is not to be found in the Scriptures.

Another of the class of passages under consideration, is Luke i. 16, 17. "And many of the children of Israel shall he turn to the Lord their God. And he shall go before him in the Spirit and power of Elias."

The argument founded on this text is that John, who was the harbinger of Christ, or the one who went before him, is here said to go before the Lord God of Israel to prepare his way; and hence, that Christ was the Lord God of Israel. But this argument is manifestly unsound. John did, indeed, precede Christ; but he was not *his* messenger; but the *Father's*. It was the special object of his ministry to prepare a people for Jehovah, and subordinately for Christ. He is said to go before Jehovah, or from before his face, because he was immediately commissioned by him, and was to prepare the way for his gracious visitation in the coming of Christ, and the effusion of the Spirit. Hence, Zacharias, the father of John, is represented as saying, verses 68, 69, of this chapter, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel; for he hath visited and redeemed his people; and hath raised up an horn of salvation for us in the house of his servant David." This text fully explains the other. God visited or came to the people by raising up an horn of salvation, which was Christ, without doubt: Christ was not the God who raised up this horn; but the horn itself. The Lord God, who is the Father, raised him up, and thereby visited Israel and the world in mercy. And John went before him by a special message to prepare his way. This is all perfectly plain. There is not the least proof here that the Lord God means Christ; but positive evidence to the contrary.

Again, John xii. 41. "These things said Esaias, when he saw his glory, and spake of him."

The pronoun, "*his*," here is supposed to refer to Christ, and hence it is argued that the being whose glory Isaiah saw, and whom he called Jehovah, was Christ. But this is by no means a necessary or natural conclusion. The nearest and most natural antecedent of this word is the Lord in the 38th verse, and not Christ in the 34th.—The evangelist says that Isaiah saw *his glory*, i. e., the Lord's glory, not Christ's; and that he also spake of him, which any one may see by referring to the 6th chapter of his prophecy. Awarding to the common reading, therefore, there is no application of the title, Jehovah, to Christ. But there is good reason for adopting a different reading from the common one. Some of the best MSS. have "the glory of the Lord," instead of "his glory." Griesbach has adopted this. In either case, however, this celebrated passage fails of proving that Christ is called Jehovah.

Again, 1 Cor. x. 9. "Neither let us tempt Christ as some of them also tempted."

By comparing this text with Deut. vi. 16. when the people are said to have tempted the Lord, i. e., Jehovah, it is inferred that Christ is called Jehovah. But it should be remembered that Christ, in his pre-existent state, was called the "angel of God's presence," and sent to lead Israel in their way to Canaan; and of course, he was tempted, or provoked as well as God himself. So that this declaration, that the people tempted Christ, fails of proving that he is called Jehovah. Besides, some of the best Greek MSS. have "*ton Kurion*," instead of "*ton Christon*," i. e., the Lord instead of Christ. This reading is preferred by many Trinitarians of the first abilities. The proof, at any rate, of the position in question, is not here. It will not be necessary to pursue this part of the examination any farther.—If the preceding passages fail of proving that the title Jehovah is applied to Christ, it is presumed that it will not be pretended that it is so applied in any other. I am well convinced—yea, confident, that it is never applied to him by any inspired writer. This, I am sensible, is taking broad and bold ground, and the importance of maintaining it, if correct, must be my apology for the length of this article.

I trust the candid will have patience with me, seeing the great question at issue involves a correct knowledge of "the only true God," and of Jesus Christ his Son, our Savior. Yours, as ever,

JABEZ CHADWICK.

Weedsport, May, 1841.

Religious Department.

From the New York Observer.

THE MAN WHO WANTS NOTHING.

When Callias, a friend of Aristides, offered him a share in his estate, he declined it, saying: "*He only can be said to want, who permits his appetite to transgress the bounds of his income; and he who can dispense with a few things, thus renders himself more like the gods, who want for nothing.*" Somewhat to this effect is also the observation of Edmund Burke: "*A man who has no wants has attained great freedom and firmness, and even dignity.*"

There are some now a days, who would hardly object to the possession of the advantages attributed to superior beings; some who aim at "freedom" from the ordinary straightness of human life, who desire "firmness" of standing in the world, and perhaps have a special liking for "dignity" of place among men, but who scarcely think of gaining their ends by the means here recommended. Great is the contrast between the wisdom of the Grecian or English sage, and the practice of modern aspirants for office and wealth. So irreconcilable in fact, that we are obliged to suppose that the former were madmen, or the latter fools. I know this last is a harsh term, and without high authority should hardly dare apply it to so many respected men as, according to the maxims of Aristides and Burke, it may seem to fit. But inspired wisdom demands its use for all who fail to attain the chief ends of their being; and if the names here quoted deserve their reputation, the most of us moderns will fail exactly at this point.

But how are we to convince men, that the way to wealth is not the increase of the means of gratification, while the desires to be catered for will always grow by indulgence more rapidly than the facilities for their contentment? To produce this conviction in his own mind, one must reflect, must learn from observation upon himself, that the common methods of obtaining satisfaction are wholly ineffectual; and then, what is perhaps still more difficult, must make trial of a better way.—Here, in fact, is the main difficulty. He that has once known the sweet peace, that may be found in wanting nothing beyond the supply of his absolute necessities, once felt the "freedom and firmness" thus obtained, can hardly be tempted to seek riches or power elsewhere.

But, obviously, no such experiment is possible, while the affections are strongly set upon the common objects of human desire. We cannot, by a mere volition cease to love what we are accustomed to or cease to want the objects that gratify existing affections. One may deem it highly probable, that the shortest method of getting rich, is not by increasing his estate, but by moderating his desires: but how to moderate them—there's the question. He would gladly make the experiment of regarding wealth as did Aristides, but how to make himself a new creature? There is but one method of effecting this: call in, if possible, the assistance of the Power that first gives us life—there is the only ground of hope.

O, that men could know some things that they do not, and that the multitude never will! Truths I refer to just as practical, just as really matter of every day concernment, as our necessary food and raiment. The reader may smile if he will: "but let him laugh that wins." The sun will not stop shining because I shut my eyes, or put them out, and then say there is no light. We shall know the results after a while: whether the rich and powerful amongst men shall boast, or not, over the poor in human estimate, who have found treasure, notwithstanding, in something never made the subject of traffic on 'change, and never sought by ambitious statesmen or conquerors.

C. S. A.

Gulf Mills, Penn., April 15, 1841.

From the New York Observer.

BULWER'S WORKS.

The popularity of the above works, and their dangerous tendencies, demand of every lover of good morals, and especially of every Christian, an effort to guard the public mind against their corrupting influence. If you will allow one in whose vicinity these works have recently been offered for sale by a professing Christian, to make a few extracts from an able review of these works for insertion in the Observer, it may be doing something to remove the evil.—These extracts are taken from the Literary and Theological Review, published in your city. The Review states that "a glaring and most wicked fault of Bulwer is his predilection for elegant impurities. In fact he sometimes descends to grossness; but this is not usual. He values his popularity too highly to risk it against such manifest odds. But he is often willing to sacrifice delicacy by giving utterance to a sentiment, or point to an incident which must inevitably put true modesty to the blush, and he can plead no apology save that the *language* is refined."

The Review also states, "There is but one of his novels free from a series of studied efforts to cast virtue into the shade, and to embellish vice with all the charms of approval and success. Throughout the *most* of Bulwer's works there is a scattering train of immorality, (already referred to,) the train being *thick* or *thin* according to circumstances." Of one of his works it is remarked that it "falls but little short of *infamy*," and adds, "It is impossible, and it is unnecessary to be coolly argumentative on such a work. That work, to the shame of its publishers—and its purchasers, too, if they *keep* it after knowing its vileness—is before the public in every bookstore, in every circulating library, and little can be said of it beyond an expression of unmingled detestation. It is so essentially evil in every particular that no words can match it. Such an unmingled cup of abomination is it, except Mr. Bulwer's elegance of composition, that criticism cannot descend to it."

Another writer, speaking of Bulwer's writings, says: "Bulwer's works, in character and sentiment, are slightly elevated above those of the *French school*; while their moral or rather immoral tendency is far more deleterious. Notwithstanding the infidel, licentious principles avowed on almost every page, the gloss, and finish, and fascination of the author's style ensure them a popularity, a circulation far exceeding that of the *former class*." These extracts show conclusively, to my mind, that the alarm is not premature, when the dear youth of our country are warned against their destructive influence, and no person can furnish facilities without giving up all claim to the character of a philanthropist, a patriot, or a Christian.

R. D.

From the New York Observer.

INFIDEL AND LICENTIOUS BOOKS.

The following Preamble and Resolution of the Niagara Presbytery is worthy the attention and prayerful consideration of all who profess to love the religion of Jesus, the principles of which, alone, are calculated to make men happy in this life, or that which is to come—[Ed. Reg.

Whereas members of the church of Christ have been engaged, and are now engaged in making and vending books of an infidel and licentious character and tendency such as Paine's Age of Reason, Volney's Ruins, Byron's Don Juan, Bulwer's Novels, &c., thereby strengthening the kingdom of darkness in our world, and counteracting all the gracious and reforming influence of the church and of the Christian ministry; therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the making and vending of books of the kind set forth in the above preamble, contrary to the gospel of Christ, and that no justifiable reasons can be assigned for any member of the church of Christ continuing this practice so poisonous to the minds of youth, and so subversive of sound morals and serious piety in the church and in the world.

FRIENDSHIP IN HEAVEN.

Man is constituted to be happy in society. Place him in solitude, and however exciting and felicitous are his circumstances in other respects, he will wither and pine away. But above, we shall be with the many that shall come forth from the east, and west, and north, and south, and shall sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The entire heaven of angels, and the whole host of the redeemed, we shall have sweet and improving fellowship with for ever.—The wise and the good, the great and the pure, the benevolent and active from every region, will be our companions and associates, with whom we shall live, and love, and know, and obey, through one eternally enduring day. Of all the affliction to which we are liable, there is none so painful as the death of our friends. And oh! what a consoling balm is the doctrine that we shall, in the realms above, be restored to their fellowship. This doctrine is involved in many passages of Scripture; in the account of the last judgment—in the language of David on the death of his infant child by Bathsheba—in the parable of the rich man and Lazarus—in the consolation which our Savior gives to the penitent sinner on the cross—in the assurance administered by the apostle St. Paul to the Thessalonian believers, that they should be his joy and crown of rejoicing in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming—and in the same apostle forbidding them to sorrow for such as had fallen asleep, as though they had no hope of being united with them, and of being together with the Lord—and in the general use which the sacred writers make of the word *sleep* for death—a simile which would be flagrantly incorrect if our recollections, our friendships, and affections, were not renewed in a future state. And, in general, the same doctrine is taught also through the whole book of the Revelation of St. John. Happy prospect, that exalts friendship into religion! What blest society there will be above!—*Rev. T. Lessey.*

From the Puritan.

THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

"Her children arise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her." Prov. xxxi. 28

We were forcibly reminded of this passage, in reading from the New York Evangelist the speech of Rev. Mr. Jay, of Bath, England, at a festival held with his people, on the fiftieth anniversary of his ministry in that place. His people and other friends had made up a purse of £650, together with a salver of solid silver, and presented to him as a testimonial of their regard. In the speech to which he responded to their address, after having acknowledged the kindness of his friends, he turned and addressed his wife as follows:

"I take this purse and present it to you, Madam, [loud applause continued for some minutes.]—to you Madam, who have always kept my purse, and therefore it has been so well kept. Consider it entirely sacred—for your pleasure, your use, your service, your comfort. I feel this is not unexpected by you, but it is perfectly deserved by you. Mr. Chairman and Christian friends—I am sure there is no one here but would acquiesce in this, if he knew the value of this female as a wife, for more than fifty years. I must mention the obligations the public are under to her, (if I have been enabled to serve my generation;) and how much she has raised her sex in my estimation; how much my church and congregation owe to her watchings over its pastor's health, whom she has cheered under all his trials, and reminded of his duties, while she animated him in their performance—how often has she wiped the evening dews from his forehead, and freed him from interruptions and embarrassments, that he might be free for his work. How much also do my family owe to her; and what reason have they to call her blessed! She is, too, the mother of another mother in America, who has reared thirteen children, all of whom are walking with her in the way everlasting."

REV. MR. ROGERS.—Mr. Rogers, one of the Puritan ministers, was remarkable for seriousness and gravity in every society to which he was introduced. A gentleman was once in company with him and some other persons, and addressed him, "Mr. Rogers, I like you and your company very well, only you are too precise."—"Oh, sir," replied the good man, "I serve a precise God."

DR. DONNE, a clergyman of great talents and learning, when on his death-bed, and taking his solemn farewell of his friends, said, "I repent of all my life but that part of it which I spent in communion with God, and in doing good."

THE WORST OF THE TWO.—Lukewarmness and indifference in a church is worse to a minister than opposition from the ungodly.—*Morning Star.*

Benevolence is the light and joy of a good mind: 'it is better to give than to receive.'

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

Eastern Association.

The Minutes of the 5th Anniversary of this Association have come to hand. The Westerly Church was added to the Association during its session. We take the liberty of publishing the Report on the State of Religion, and Circular and Corresponding Letters.

Report of the Committee on the State of Religion.

PISCATAWAY—"A state of union, with apparent increase of zeal and encouraging prospects; yet, additions the past year have been small, and an unusual number of sudden removals by Death."

2d. HOPKINTON—"In union, steadfast in the commands of God, and the faith of Jesus—with pleasing additions and encouraging prospects."

1ST. HOPKINTON—"In rather a state of supineness, but some circumstances that give encouragement to be more fervent in prayer."

SALEM—"A good degree of union, pleasing additions, blessed with the leadings of the Spirit, and an increasing interest for the prosperity of Zion."

WESTERLY—"But few additions—in an infant state—sensible of their weakness—yet in union, deprecating the idea of withholding their aid, though feeble, for the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom."

After examining the communications from the churches, we feel to rejoice, yet with trembling, while there is pleasing intelligence from some churches, still we mourn the apathy that prevails and have much cause to humble ourselves before God, earnestly imploring his mercy and the influence of his grace to heal our backslidings, and consummate that union and concert of action which is so important for the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

The Delegates of the Churches composing the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association, convened with the Church in Salem county, N. J., to the churches which they represent, and those of the same faith in this vicinity, send greeting:

DEAR BRETHREN—Being permitted by the favor of God to enjoy another annual consultation upon the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom among us, we present you the following suggestions for your prayerful consideration. And first in order, and perhaps in importance also, you will see by the statistics from the Churches given in our Minutes, that while Death has claimed and taken his yearly draft of the soldiers of the cross composing our corps, and others have been removed for disorderly conduct, few have volunteered from the army of Satan to fill their posts, and the enemy presses hard upon us. Let us buckle on the whole armor of God, grasp the weapons of our warfare—listen to and obey the voice of our Captain, and the victory will yet be ours.

Secondly, we consider that the inefficiency of our Benevolent Institutions calls for particular attention. Here two important questions arise.

1. What is the cause of this inefficiency?
2. How can that cause be removed or overcome?

In answer to the first, we are constrained to say, that covetousness is the great first cause of the evil we complain of; for this is the known great enemy of benevolence and pervades almost every heart to a greater or less extent. But while we with shame and sorrow make the foregoing confession, we are of opinion that there are other causes co-operating with the one named, which go to augment the consequences naturally growing out of it. We will name a few of them as they occur to us. We are, as a people, (for we speak with reference to our denomination at large) so widely scattered, and living under such a variety of local influences, that it is almost certain, if not necessary, that brethren will differ in their views of what is expedient as to the modes, measures, and forms of transacting business, even while they may be agreed as to the importance of what should be done. Now while compromise in such things, strictly speaking, requires no violence to the conscience, they often have the effect to prevent or destroy that general interest and united action which the success of every benevolent enterprise among us must depend.

More or less connected with what has just been noticed, we find some difference of opinion touching what should be done—what can be done, &c., all which goes to make the fight feeble. Some way therefore must be found to remove or overcome these difficulties, or our missionary, education and publishing interests will (if they continue in any way to live) but poorly pay the expense of nursing them, and become rather dishonorable than an ornament and blessing to the denomination, by which and the object for which they were originated and undertaken. Hence, the importance of our second question, namely,

How can the cause or causes of the evil complained of be overcome? This is the labor! This is the work! And we remark, in answer, that we know of no complete remedy for covetousness but to have the spirit of Christ. But where that is in a degree wanting, the course to be taken, is to present the motives, hold to view the examples, and enforce the precepts of the Bible by its solemn sanctions. The first of the co-operating causes, with covetousness, must be overcome by the exercise of more confidence among individual brethren, and different Churches and Associations; to do which, requires that great simplicity, truth, and faithfulness, should always mark and make up our intercourse. There must, also, be more moderation, forbearance, and patience, in the conducting of plans, and settling the modes, &c., of business. It is difficult to put in practice these graces, and particularly where the necessary knowledge of things may be wanting, as it often happens, among those who are remote from the sources of information. No pains should be spared, therefore, to keep up as great familiarity with each other, and the things that concern us, as possible, and in this way we shall be able to concentrate our efforts and energies with our hearts and prayers, in whatever pious works our hands find to do.

We are unwilling to close our letter without expressing the great solicitude that we feel for the prosperity of Sabbath Schools, and Bible Classes, where they are in operation in our churches, and for their establishment wherever it is practicable. And may God send great grace and spiritual prosperity upon you all, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

CORRESPONDING LETTER.

The Eastern S. D. B. Association to her sister Associations, sends Christian salutations:

BELOVED BRETHREN IN CHRIST—By the indulgence of our Heavenly Parent, we are again privileged to meet in an associated capacity. During the time that has elapsed between this and our last anniversary, we have been preserved by the great head of the Church, and we are happy in stating to those of our brethren with whom we correspond, that our present interview has been pleasing and harmonious. The additions to our churches, during the past year, have not been so numerous as could be wished by the pious heart, and there seems to be a want of concert of action with regard to the association plan with the churches, within our bounds; yet we feel to rejoice that the churches which have united with us, express a great pleasure in the ancient practice of the Saints, as "they that feared the Lord spoke often one to another." Brethren, we feel to regret that our Missionary operations have so far ceased that the Macedonian cry cannot be complied with as in former times. May the Lord revive a Missionary spirit in all our churches. Brethren, we earnestly solicit a continuation of correspondence, (although not privileged with any communication from you at this session,) yet we may speak to each other by messengers and ministers, after which, at the close of our correspondence on earth, may we be brought to join the general assembly and church of the first born in glory.

Wake up!

We mean those who so far lose sight of the proper object of the worship of God as to doze in the congregation of worshipers. God's worship is holy, and all that attend it ought to feel that all listlessness, or drowsiness, and inattention should never enter there. Holiness becometh God's house, and they that worship God in it, must worship in spirit and in truth. Could any one coming into the immediate presence of the great Jehovah feel so little concerned as to sleep during the interview? All holy beings around the throne are continually reverencing and praising God. God's spiritual presence is in every place where his children are met to worship him, and you who sleep in the holy convocation are sleeping in the presence of God, where nothing but the most profound reverence should be exhibited.

Let men be careful how they mock God by such presumption. Let the Christian exercise care, lest he deprive himself of sweet communion with God by sleeping in his presence in his sanctuary.

Sleepy hearers complain most of poor preaching, and sleepy congregations will be almost sure to have such preaching.—The minister of Jesus has but few tasks harder than to preach when his congregation is locked in the embrace of Somnus. If his soul overflowed with zeal and love for souls when he entered the sacred desk, he will find it almost impossible to retain these feelings when his congregation care so little for the services of the sanctuary, and have so little respect for God, and his minister, as to sleep when he should be attending to the interests of his soul. Wakeful congregations have but little occasion to complain of dullness in their minister.

President's Message.

This number will go to press a day or two before we shall receive the message. We shall, probably, give it to our readers next week.

☞The sickness of our Foreman has prevented us from issuing our paper at our usual time this week.

For the Register.

DE RUYTER, Tuesday, June 1st, 1841.

THE FOURTH OF JULY will soon greet us. We must make that a glad and instructive day to all classes in the community. Special attention should be rendered to our *thousands* of *children*, and our few remaining *Revolutionary Soldiers*. Our arrangements should now be made. Do not let us make 'the Fourth' a tedious day for the children. Let us so treat them that their gladsome hearts will prompt the inquiry at the close of the day—"*When will the Fourth of July come again*"?

These hints are from one who wishes to maintain the character of

A CHRISTIAN PATRIOT.

For the Register.

Enmity of the Carnal Mind.

Suppose a child, as soon as reason dawns,
Should basely disregard his parents' love;
His parents love him yet, and warmly too,
And justly crave affection from their child;
For this, they study much, invent new plans
By which to win his unrelenting heart.
But still the child his parents disregards,
And loves as much the stones beneath his feet;
Their presence shuns—would banish every thought
That these kind parents live. Would not this child,
Ungrateful still, deserve to lose their love,
And never, never more their kindness share?
Suppose him now in utter ruin plung'd,
(The frequent fruits of filial disregard,)
Their long forbearing kindness not to change,
But for their child new sacrifices make,
Until they lavish on him all their store,
In hopes that now he'll turn to wisdom's way,
Submit his heart, and yield his will to theirs.
Yet, even now, no gratitude he feels,
But more and more contemns their tender love.
Oh! would not such a monster merit hell?
Or would the case be better were the child,
Except his parents, kind to every one,
Affectionate to all around but those!
Would not this still augment his dark account!
O stubborn sinner! this is all for thee.
Come, wilt thou now the application make,
And see if such be not thy case with God! A.

For the Register.

Morning Music.

An ancient association of Nature's musicians, propose to unite in song every morning this season, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock. They have recently returned to this country, having spent a few months in foreign parts; and they trust that they have not been altogether unsuccessful, while absent, in their efforts to improve their voices, and to add fresh interest to some favorite old tunes, by a more finished performance, and also to acquire some new tunes of no inconsiderable merit. The community are cautioned against spending too many of their morning hours with MR. SOMNUS, who is a personage of extensive influence, and has often prevented persons from enjoying the morning aerial concert.

The musicians propose spending but a short time in this section of the world, for as soon as the cold weather begins to renew its approach, they will again seek a climate more congenial to themselves.

Mr. Robin will usually officiate as chorister. Mrs. Robin will occasionally sing a solo.

If certain men and boys, who have been accustomed to persecute these songsters, will listen to the early morning notes with which they praise the CREATOR, it is expected that they will cease to shoot and stone them, and demolish their houses, and kill or imprison their chirping offspring.

This notice and these suggestions are officially given by

THE SECRETARY OF THE AERIAL CHOIR.

From the New York Evangelist.

THE LIBERATED AFRICANS.

A meeting in behalf of the liberated Africans of the Amistad was held at the Tabernacle on Wednesday afternoon. Although tickets of admission were required, the spacious house was filled with an interesting audience. On motion, JAMES G. BIRNEY was called to preside. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Rush, a colored minister.

Mr. Lewis Tappan then rose and stated the objects of the meeting. It was expected, he remarked, that John Quincy Adams would have been present and address the audience, but was now at his residence in Quincy, writing out the plea for publication. He then held up a most magnificent Bible which Cinque and his companions had procured, and intended to have presented. It would now be sent with their warmest expressions of gratitude. Their object in this public exhibition was:

First: To show the improvements made since last October, and also to help raise funds to defray the current expenses, and send them back to their own country with teachers and missionaries sufficient to establish a station at Mendi. This would be done as soon as information respecting the country could be obtained.

Mr. Booth called the Africans severally by their names, to which they responded by rising in view of the audience. When Cinquez showed his fine, manly person, he was greeted with a warm and cordial applause. The appearance of the Africans was certainly interesting. They are perfectly black—but not without pleasing and striking expression.

Mr. Booth remarked that it had been his pleasure to be engaged in the instruction of these captives ever since they were stationed at New Haven. Until October last, he was unable to devote more than three hours a day to them, and having three miles to walk to perform his labors, he could accomplish but little. Since that period his time has been engrossed with them. He could state only a few of the many interesting facts relating to them. From the first they have all been anxious to learn the English language; especially the Bible. He was told by them when he spent but little time with them, that he ought to stay longer. "When you come," said they, "the sun is there, (pointing to the meridian,) and when you go he is there, (pointing to a place at 30 degrees below,) but you ought to come when he is there, (pointing to the eastern horizon,) and stay till he is there" (pointing to the western.) Their eagerness to learn had been extraordinary. After having been seated two or three hours with them, he had been asked, on rising, if he was tired? There are not many classes who would express regret at a discharge after so long confinement.

The progress of the Africans has been different, as might have been expected—being of different ages and countries. Some can as yet read only with difficulty; others quite fluently. Some can readily spell almost any word; with others it is yet a task. The girls have had as yet very little instruction. While at Westville, their moral and intellectual improvement seems to have been greatly neglected. They said, after their arrival at Farmington, that they had had plenty of work, but a very little read. They also have manifested a great degree of curiosity—inquiring the meaning of words, the uses of objects—the causes of events. One gave a particular description of a meteoric stone, and inquired its name in this country.

The natives they represent to be very hospitable, and generous. No use of money is made in their ordinary transactions; none required for entertainment. Their ideas, in this respect, have undergone considerable change by their residence in this country.

As to their veracity, Mr. B. said, he had never known them to utter a falsehood. Opportunities for falsification had occurred, but they had never swerved. So, too, they had always exhibited a remarkable honesty. They exhibit, also, a great attachment to one another—their friends and country. It forms the chief burden of their request to be returned to their native land; that they desire to see their friends, their wives and children. They apprehend no danger, if once placed upon the shore, in reaching their home. They are eager to secure religious knowledge. They promise great attention and care to any missionary that may be sent to them. They express a great sense of obligation to those Americans who have kindly sympathized with them.

The Africans were then requested to read. Some of them read with great fluency, others in so broken a manner as not to be understood. They also spelled much to the amusement of the auditory. They also sung the hymn, "When I can read my title clear," and appeared to have sweet voices, and engaged in it with apparent devotion.

A number of specimens of cloth in the shape of napkins, were exhibited, which the Africans had cut out and fringed after the African style, and it was mentioned that cotton was raised and cloth was manufactured in the Mendi country.

Cinquez then addressed the audience, in his own language, giving, (as was said by a getleman on the platform,) a history of their capture, and the circumstances which had occurred respecting them, up to the present time. His manner was impassioned, evincing deep emotion, and admirably adapted to express the feelings which we might suppose they would exercise during the various stages of their history. His gestures were natural, easy and graceful; and so far as we could judge, without understanding his langnage, we should think him a natural and powerful orator. Indeed, we could not resist the impression, that no ordinary mind was addressing us, though we were unable to sympathise fully with the sentiments expressed.

Mr. Tappan held up before him a Bible handsomely gilt, which he intended to present to Mr. Adams in their name, and asked him what he should say to him. Cinquez replied, in his own language, and his answer was interpreted; but we could only understand that he said Mr. Adams was a great man, and expressed their gratitude to him, which he did in an impassioned manner. A collection was then taken, and the Africans then sung the Missionary Hymn, with great propriety, and the assembly was dismissed with benediction, by Rev. Theodore S. Wright.

The exercises were repeated on Thursday. Dr. Cox was present and put several important questions on religion which they answered very satisfactorily. In order to explain themselves fully when they said that the Mendi nation had no knowledge of the soul and the hereafter, they said they are all Sadducees, they believe no resurrection. In order to satisfy the inquirer that they now had the true idea of eternity, they said, the soul will live "ever, ever, everlastingly eternal."

The occasion was perfectly unique.—There was Cinque, distinguished as their deliverer, and now retaining a strong control over them. There was a group of children, separated from their native home and friends. The mind now rested on their original condition, then on their forcible capture and violent self-emancipation; on their mistaken navigation: their perils in America; their escape; their progress in Christian knowledge, and their prospect of return. The Providence of God speaks loudly in all these circumstances as they stand blended together.

News of the Day.

Female Convicts.—By an act which passed the Legislature yesterday and took effect immediately, it is provided that, "Hereafter, all female convicts sentenced in any county of this State to imprisonment in a State Prison, shall be sentenced to and imprisoned in the female convict prison at Mount Pleasant."

As this provision may affect the validity of sentences, it is important that it should be promptly known throughout the State and we would therefore request Editors of papers to republish this notice.—*Alb. Eve. Journal.*

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday.

A FRIGHTFUL COLLISION AT SEA.

The packet ship Susquehannah, Capt. J. W. Miercken, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, but in a disabled condition. It appears that on the 8th inst. during a strong gale from the N. W. and while she was going at the rate of eight knots an hour under reefed topsails, a vessel was observed immediately on the larboard bow. The helm was brought up in order to avoid a collision, and by this act the Susquehannah was brought immediately in contact with another vessel on the other bow. One was discovered too late to avoid a crash, which took place under circumstances truly alarming. The stranger vessel, after the first shock, slewed round, passed immediately by the side of the Susquehannah, and Captain M. states that he was unable to discover any person on board. He cannot say whether she went down or not. One of the hands says he saw her masts fall. The Susquehannah was considerably injured. Capt. M. reports having seen several islands of ice, and having passed between two at the distance of about three hundred yards.

Report of the brig Odessa, Gallagher, arrived yesterday from Lisbon, and last from *Madeira*:—

April 17, lat 35. 50, long 61. 2½, at 5 A. M. wind strong from W., passed leeward of the wreck of a vessel of about 120 tons, floating high out of water with a bowsprit and jury mast standing, rudder gone, and a spar rigged out horizontally from the starboard gangway and well secured with guys—could see no person on board with the spy glass from aloft.

Report of Captain Flanders, of the Silas Richards, arrived yesterday from Liverpool. On the 20 of April, lat. 39, 32, long 70, saw the wreck of a large vessel, with jib-boom and bowspirt standing.

Capt. Ferris, of the Westchester, arrived this morning, reports that on the 15th inst. when in lat. 41, lon. 61, passed the wreck of a vessel, from 500 to 600 tons, full of water—all her masts gone—had a poop deck. It being dark at the time did not board her.

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

FLORIDA, May 15, 1841.

Dear Sir—On the 26 ult about 26 miles from Tampa Bay, the mail rider and horse was killed. A friendly Indian gave the news at Tampa soon after the deed was done. The Commanding General ordered out a Company of Dragoons, under Capt. B. Beal, 2d Dragoons, who as soon as possible, proceeded to the place of the murder, buried the express rider, and pursued on the track made by the murderer. After several hours pursuit, he came upon a camp regularly fixed and comfortably situated, occupied by one Indian, who was leisurely opening the mail and burning the letters. Capt. Beal shot him in his occupation, but saved but one entire letter of the mail. This Indian proved to be Maxy Hajo, of *famous memory in those parts*. Capt. Beal has been complimented in orders for his long and arduous pursuit after this savage murderer, and for bringing him to condign punishment.

Yours, truly.

The Indians.—We learn by the Indian Queen which arrived in this place on Friday evening last, (says the Burlington, Iowa, Hawk-eye,) that a party of Chippewas, who are hostile towards the Sioux, recently came near an encampment of the Sioux, not far from Fort Snelling, and fired into one of the lodges, killing a chief and his son. The Chippewas retreated, and had by our last accounts, evaded the pursuit of the Sioux. The Chippewas made another attempt, by firing into a Sioux encampment below, without doing any damage. There will probably be warm work between these two warlike tribes before the summer is out, if we have been correctly informed on the subject.—*St. Louis Rep.*

The Schools.—It will be seen that the Senate by a vote of *eleven* to *ten*, has indefinitely postponed the consideration of the bill extending the System of Public Instruction in the City of New-York. We deeply regret this result. It is a denial of the blessings of Education to the children of indigence and ignorance—a denial like unworthy of the age in which we live and of the great State which ought to bring into its Schools all the children of its People.

We are aware that on this question we entertain opinions in conflict with those entertained by many valued friends. To them we accord the utmost purity of motive. And in return we claim for ourselves the privilege of expressing an equally honest opinion. This whole question is misapprehended—There are in the City of New-York at *least* 10,000 children who come not through the doors and within the walls of its Schools.

So far its System of Insurance is defective. For that defect the bill defeated in the Senate to-day, furnishes a remedy. And it does nothing more. It preserves all that is valuable in the Public Schools, and provides District Schools for those who are not gathered into existing Institutions.

The question has been put off, but it will return. It is founded in justice and wisdom. There is, in our Government and its Institutions, an undying sentiment of political, social and religious equality. The "School-Master will yet go abroad" among the outcast and down-trodden Children of our Commercial Metropolis. The public mind is darkened now. But light will break upon it by degrees, and when it beams full-orbed upon this question, men will wonder how they could have been induced to oppse a measure which seeks the universal diffusion of the blessings of Common School Education!—*Alb Eve. Journal.*

Convict Labor.—The bill which passed the Senate, providing for the employment of State Prison Convicts in the manufacture of Silk, has been defeated in the Assembly. This is much to be regretted. It was far more important to the State, as the question of political economy, than to the Mechanics. We hope that the friends of the bill will make another strenuous effort to carry it through the Assembly.—*Ibid.*

From the Albany Evening Journal

MR. WEED.—Much has been published in relation to the state of the Common Schools in the city of New-York. The necessity of a change in that city has been strongly urged, from the fact that of the 60,000 children between the ages of five and sixteen, not more than 30,000, or one-half, are educated by the Common School Society and other charitable associations.

On looking into the reports of the Superintendents of Common Schools for the year 1840 (Doc. 120,) and for 1841, (Doc. 100,) the following appear to be the condition of the Common Schools in the other cities in this State—showing a difference nearly if not quite as great as the city of New-York; and that if there is any fault it is rather in the cities than the system:

Cities.	Years.	No. of children from 5 to 16.	Not taught.
Albany,	1840	6558	3634
do.	1841	6493	4565
Brooklyn,	1840	6206	2120
do.	1841	7936	2274
Hudson,	1840	1182	530
do.	1841	1192	590
Troy,	1840	3596	1614
do.	1841	3828	1816
Utica,	1840	2646	700
do.	1841	2646	800
Schenectady,	1840	241	92
do.	1841	161	162
Rochester,	1840	4274	2245
do.	1841	4159	2538
Buffalo,	1840	2622	1147
do.	1841	3463	2450

By publishing the above you will oblige.

A FRIEND TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

From the Auburn Journal

SILK IN STATE PRISON.

Since our last we have received a specimen of the Silk manufactured in the Auburn Prison, which for evenness, strength and general appearance is pronounced by those best acquainted with the article, to be of a very superior quality. Every friend of his country will be gratified at seeing this experiment going on—and still more so, when he witnesses this branch of manufacture firmly established, as we have little doubt it soon will be, in at least *one* of the penitentiaries of the State. For in the first place, it will serve, in a degree at least to check the inroads which have for years past been making by these institutions upon the legitimate province of our intelligent, worthy and industrious mechanics forming a just complaint. And in the next, it will have the effect of calling the attention of our farmers to a most important branch of industry in the raising of the mulberry, and the preparation of the cocoons.

This is a branch in which thousands of dollars may be made by those who are now in a degree unprovided with suitable employment. We allude to the aged and infirm, as well as to the great body of children. Let their attention be at once turned to this subject,—let our farmers occupy what are now considered as the waste places of their farms in the culture of the mulberry, and thus give employment to the hands depending upon them, that are now unproductive, and the effect cannot fail to be most salutary. Individual prosperity will be secured, while the nation will be enriched by retailing at home thousands, and ultimately *millions* of dollars which are now lavished upon foreign nations for this article alone this is no exaggeration—for by recent reports, it appears that during the last ten years this country has imported silks to the enormous amount of $150,000,000!! In connexion with these remarks, the reader is referred to the following, by the Agent of the Prison:

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

STATE PRISON, Auburn, N. Y.
May 15th, 1841.

The subscriber as agent of said Prison, having commenced the manufacture of SEWING SILK, will pay three dollars per bushel for all the Cocoons of a good quality that may be offered at this Prison hereafter. Any communications upon this subject, addressed to the subscriber, (post paid) from any part of the United States, will receive immediate attention.

Having become thoroughly satisfied of the fact, that the Morus Multicaulis Mulberry will endure the frosts of winter in this latitude, without care or attention, nearly if not quite as well as the common apple tree, the subscriber has determined upon extending the business of manufacturing Silk at this prison to any amount that the procurement of the material will allow; and hopes ultimately to make it the principal employment of the convicts here confined. Under this determination, he will be prepared at all times to purchase for cash, at the above price, all the cocoons of a good quality that may be offered from any part of the United States.

The immense amount of foreign Silks annually imported into the United States demonstrates the policy, if not the necessity, of a combined effort on the part of the citizens of this country, generally, for the production of *American Silk*, which, when properly fabricated, it is believed far excels in quality that produced in any other part of the world; hence every individual in the community, from motives of patriotism, as well as interest, should feel a deep solicitude for its culture and success.

It is believed that most farmers will, to a certain extent, find it profitable, so far at least, as the necessary labor in feeding the worms, etc., can be performed by the juvenile members of the families.

The trees may be planted by the fence side and in other productive portions of their grounds, to an extent sufficient, after a very few years' growth, to produce a large amount of Silk—nor it is necessary (as has been supposed) to incur any expense in preparing buildings or fitting up apartments for the feeding of worms—a common barn, or out houses of any description will answer all the purposes; barns in particular may be used to great advantage durng the early part of the season, previous to the ingathering of crops.

Being aware that very erroneous opinions are entertained by many in regard to the process of producing the Cocoon, to obviate which any person desirous of correct information upon this subject, will be furnished the same gratuitously on application to Mr. John Morrison, at this prison, who has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its parts, having for many years had the entire charge and superintendence of an extensive silk manufactory in Europe.

HENRY POLHEMUS, Agent.

P. S. Editors of Newspapers in this State who are friendly to a change in the mechanical branches now carried on in our State prisons, are requested to give the above a gratuitous insertion. H. P., Ag't.

Great Natural Curiosity.—We find in one of the latest numbers of the Louisville Journal the following very curious account of what is, in one sense at least, the *greatest* natural curiosity ever known to man:

The Missourium.—This gigantic wonder of the animal creation has at length arrived in our city, and will be exhibited at the Washington Hall as soon as the bones, which are now contained in fourteen large boxes, can be put together. In the mean time we will endeavor from data furnished us in a printed description of the skeleton, to give our readers some idea of this mighty wonder of creation; as such it may well be regarded, for, in comparison with the Missourium, mammoths, mastodons, and all other hitherto discovered monsters are but small affairs.

The skeleton measures thirty-two feet in length and fifteen in height. The head measures from the tip of the nose to the spine of the neck, 6 feet. From the edge of the upper lip, measuring along the roof of the mouth, to the socket of the eye, is 3 feet; from the lower edge of the upper lip to the first edge of the front tooth, 20 inches. Each jaw has 4 teeth, and the upper jaw has beside two enormous tusks. The teeth are each 4 inches broad.—The nose projects 15 inches over the lower jaw.—The tusks are ten feet long, exclusive of 1 foot and 3 inches, which forms the root, and is buried in the skull. The right tusk was found firm in the head, and remained fixed in its socket during the excavation and transportation of St. Louis, which fortunate circumstance enables us to know the exact position and situation which the tusks occupied in the head of the animal during its life. They were carried by him almost horizontally, bending somewhat down, and then coming with their points up again, making a sweep from extremity to extremity, in a straight line across the head, of 15 feet. The longest rib measures 5 feet 6 1-2 inches in length, the shortest 2 feet 3 inches. The scapula, or shoulder-blade, is 3 feet one inch in length, and 2 feet 7 inches in breadth. The length of the humerus, or fore-arm is 3 feet 5 1-2 inches and its greatest cirrcumference 3 feet 3 inches. The femur or thigh-bone, is 4 feet and a half long, and 7 3-4 inches in diameter. The feet of the animal appear to have been webbed.—The fore feet have four toes and a thumb. The longest toe measures 1 foot 8 inches, the shortest one foot, and the thumb 7 inches. All the bones of the animal are firm, and contain no marrow. The cavity of the brain is quite large.

The propriotor, Mr. Kotch, in his printed description of the animal, makes the following remarks on the supposed habits and nature:

"The animal has been without doubt, an inhabitant of water-courses, such as large rivers and lakes, which is proved by the formation of the bones: 1st, his feet were webbed; 2nd, all his bones were solid and without marrow as the aquatic animals of the present day; 3d, his ribs were too small and slender to resist the many pressures and bruises they would be subject to on land; 4th his legs are short and thick; 5th his tail is flat and broad; 6th, and last, his tusks are so situated in the head that it would be utterly impossible for him to exist in a timbered country. His food consisted as much of vegetables as flesh, although he undoubtedly consumed a great abundance of the latter, and was capable of feeding himself with his fore foot, after the manner of the beaver or otter, and possessed, also, like the hippoptamus, the faculty of walking on the bottom of waters, and rose occasionally to take air."

"The singular position of the tusks has been very wisely adapted by the Creator for the protection of the body from the many injures to which it would be exposed while swimming or walking under water, and in addition to this it appears that the animal has been covered with the same armor as the alligator, or perhaps the megatherium."

From Oregon.—The National Intelligencer contains a letter from Francis Fletcher and four others contradicting sundry statements of Obadiah Oakley, one of the party who went to or towards Oregon, a year or two since, under Capt. Farnham. It is dated Wallamet (O. T.) Sept. 3, 1840. The concluding paragraphs are as follows:

It may be expected that the undersigned should give some account of the country on the Columbia and Wallamet rivers; but our residence in it has been too short to enable us to speak with confidence. It is our opinion, however that as a grain growing country it is inferior to the Western States of the Union, but superior as a stock-raising country owing to the mildness of the climate.

The settlement on the Wallamet consists of sixty or seventy families made up of French Canadians Yankees, Trappers from the Rocky mountains, Missionaries, and a few Europeans and Sandwich islanders. The principal production of agriculture is wheat of which the average product is about twenty bushels per acre. The quality is equal to the best wheat of the United States. Oats thrive well; corn and potatoes but indifferently. Beans and peas produce a fair crop. Other productions are unimportant.

Those who wish to know more of the country are referred to Capt. Wyeth's letter to Mr. Cushing.

Robert F. Curry.—At the Court of General Sessions, held in Ithaca village last week, the following conviction was read and sentence passed:—Robert F. Curry, for forgery in the second degee, plead guilty: sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor in the state prison. This is the individual who imposed a note with forged endorsements on the Merchants & Farmers' Bank of this village, from which he procured $2,500 was arrested in Virginia; demanded by Gov. Seward; the demand at first refused, but after causing a change in the executive magistracy of Virginia, finally complied with.

At a meeting of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, held at the Capitol in the city of Albany, May 25, 1841, On motion of Dr. PETER WENDELL, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas it is understood that VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., late a Professor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York, has, after an absence of several years in Europe, returned to that city, and intends again to make it his permanent residence:

That the Regents of the University, duly appreciating his former services, and his justly distinguished rank among American Surgeons, and sincerely desirous of again securing the benefits of his knowledge and experience to the students of the only medical institution now under their immediate care, do resolve, that due notice be given to the Trustees and Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York, that it is the desire of the Regents of the University, in proper season, after the expiration of the period required by the charter, to appoint Dr. MOTT to a Professorship in said College, and that the said Trustees and Faculty be requested to lay before the Board such a plan for the re-organization of the Professorships as will enable this Board to accomplish the object.

S. GROESBEECK, Sec'y *pro-tem.*

National Institution.—Our "National institution for the Promotion of Science is raipdly "going ahead." At the last meeting, letters were read from various parts of the world, promising collections, books and communications, and announcing such as were already on their way.

It is well known that Mr. Secretary Webster, upon his accession to the Department of state, allowed the Institution to use the spacious unoccupied apartment and rooms in the basement story of the new patent Office, where the collection already in the possession of the Institution is now being arranged; and Mr. Secretary Badger has entrusted to the care of the Institution the extensive and interesting collection of specimens in all branches of Natural History lately recieved from the Exploring Squadron, in the preparing and arranging of which accomplished naturalists are now engaged. Animated by equal zeal for whatever will advance the history and science of his country, Mr. Bell, Secretary at War, has entrusted to the Institution the whole interesting collection of Indian portraits, which has heretofore hung on the walls of the War Office passage. We understand, also, that with the Portraits will be sent a fine collection of Indian curiosities.—*Nat. Int.*

General Harrison's Remains.—The family of General Harrison have yielded to the request of the citizens of Cincinnati, and permitted them to take order for removing his remains to *North Bend* for interment. The Committe of removal is to leave Cincinnati for Washington, in the performance of their solemn office of duty and affection, about the 10th of June.

Silk Map.—We have just seen a specimen of Map Printing in a style which we believe is entirely new. It is a map of the United States printed on a handsome pongee silk, in the form of a pocket handkerchief, and it may be used at pleasure either for the ordinary purposes of that necessary implement, or for the sole purpose of reference for the accurate geographical information which it contains, or it may be made to serve both purposes at the same time. It is printed and published by Mr. Joseph W. Tuttle. The engraving is by George W Boyton, from a new, and we believe accurate drawing made for the purpose, containing the usual details of a map of the size, with scales of the heights of mountains, length of rivers, &c.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

A Magnificent Sight.—The Ellen Kirkman steamer left our wharf yesterday, with twenty-seven hundred and seventy one bales of cotton; two hundred and 30 hogsheads tobacco; four hundred and fifty pieces Tennessee bagging, twenty hogsheads bacon and sundry other loading to trim, bound for New Orleans.—*Nashville Whig, May 11th.*

Twenty-Seventh Congress.—As the extra session commences in the ensuing week, a statement of the political complexion which it will have may be useful.

The Senate is full, with the exception of one member from Tennessee, and one from Kentucky; and the House with the exception of two members from Pennsylvania, and three from Illinois. As the election in the last mentioned State does not take place till August, she will, of course, be unrepresented at the special session.

The Senate is composed of fifty-two members, two from each State. Ten States—Vt. Mass., R. I., N. J. Del., Md., Va., N. C., Ia. and Mich. are wholly represented by Whig senators. Eight States—N. H., Pa., Ala., Ohio, Tenn., Ill. Missouri, and Ark. are wholly represented by opposition senators. Six States—Me., Ct., N. Y., S. C., Ga., Miss., and La., are represented by one Whig, and one opposition—making in all 29 Whigs, and 22 opposition. Whig majority 7.

The House, when full, comprises 242 members. Of these, 137 have been elected. The following is the table of them:

	W.	V. B.	W. gain.	V. B. gain.	vac.
Louisiana,	2	1		1	
Missouri,		2			
Vermont,	5		2		
Maine,	4	4	2		
Georgia,	9				
Pennsylvania,	12	14	3	1	2
Ohio,	12	7	4		
New York,	19	21	5	7	
New Jersey,	6		5		
South Carolina,	1	8			
Delaware,	1		1		
Michigan,	1		1		
Massachusetts,	11	1	1		
Arkansas,		1			
New-Hampshire,		5			
Connecticut,	6				
Rhode Island,	2				
Virginia,	11	10	4	2	
Kentucky,	11	2			
Indiana,	6	1	4		
Maryland,	6	2	3		
Tennessee,	7	6			
N. Carolina,	8	5	3		
Alabama,		5		2	
Mississippi,	2		2		
Illinois,					3
	142	95	39	13	5
	95		13		
W. maj. in the H.	47		26 W. gain.		
Do. in the Senate,	7				
On joint ballot,	54				

The Vacancies.—It is probable that one of the two vacancies in Pa. will be filled by a Whig, and the other by an opposition member; that the three in Illinois will be filled by two whigs, and one opposition.

A Strong Hint.—A Chicago paper, in commenting upon the conduct of the members of the late Legislature of Illinois, hazards an opinion, "that men who drink and gamble all night, are not fit to legislate by day!"

Connecticut State Prison.—The annual report of the Directors of this institution, shows the number of convicts to have been 205. The income during the year has been $22,561 20; the expenses during the same time $14,278 30; leaving the profits $8,282 90. From 1827 to 1841 the large sum of $72,203 had been earned; of which $20,651 have been paid into the State Treasury, and $14,627 expended on the prison buildings. During the past year $1,000 has been paid to the Prison Discipline Society, and the appropriation of $8,000 ($1,000 to each county) to aid in erecting new county prisons has been paid. The property which is on hand amounts to $16,131, and there is due on notes and book account about $14,500. The Warden recommends that the surplus earnings of the Prison be appropriated to the erection and support of a Hospital for the Insane Poor of the State.

The Leading Measures of the Extra Session.—The National Intelligencer has announced the following to be the leading measures which will probably engage the attention of the extra session of Congress:

1. The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands among the several States.

2. A revision and augmentation of the duties on imports, for the purpose of securing from that source a revenue adequate to the wants of the Government.

3. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury law.

4. The establishment of a fiscal agent, central or other, to aid the Government in collecting and disbursing the revenue, and equalizing the currency.

5. A temporary loan, if necessary, to supply the immediate necessities of the Treasury.

The Age of Lectures.—Rev. Mr. Wilson, pastor of a Baptist church in England, remarks in a recent letter to the Editor of the Protestant Vindicator, that

"Theatres are closing, and Lyceums are on the increase. The curtain is falling upon the licentious exhibition of the stage, and the crowds who thronged and applauded them, are seen clustering around the theological, historical, and scientific lecturer. With us, as with you in America, courses of lectures are constantly multiplying. In addition to the important course against Puseyism, Dr. Bennet opens another on the 12th inst. His subject is, "The Theology of the First Three Centuries." A course of lectures on "The Reality of Spiritual Christianity," is about commencing by Isaac Taylor, Esq., author of "Natural History of Enthusiasm." The separate topics embraced in his programme, are "Spiritual Christianity" shown to be "from heaven," by a comparison with the several species of "Natural Religion"—"The Truth peculiar to Spiritual Christianity"—"The Ethical Characteristics of Spiritual Christianity"—and "Christianity the hope of the world at the present time." There is no question but these lectures will bear the stamp of the author's powerful mind.

The Connecticut House of Representatives refused to grant the use of its hall to O. A. Brownson, for the purpose of lecturing in.

Dean Swift says—"It is with little souled people as it is with narrow-necked bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out."

There were slain by sea and land, during the last war between England and France, 2,100,000 men. The cost to England was £1,058,000,000—the greater part of which is still unpaid in the national debt.

A Mrs. Stevens died recently in Clearfield Co., Pa., at the advanced age of 108 years. She left her third husband a widower—and her posterity extends down to the sixth generation.

The valuation of real and personal property in the State of Massachusetts, is $300,000,000. The valuation of Boston is $109,000,000.

The amount of tolls received on the Erie canal at Lockport up to May 16th, was last year $1,403; this year it was $11,358.

At the late election for County Commissioners in Massachusetts, three tickets were run in Essex county—whig, temperance, and liberal. The temperance prevailed by a large majority.

In the Connecticut Legislature, on the 18th inst., a communication from the Governor was read, containing a return and statement of the receipts and expenditures of Yale College for the last year. The whole expenses, as given in this, are $30,000, and the receipts $31,000.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of De Ruyter Institute will be held on Monday, the 21st day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Institute. At which time four Trustees are to be elected in the place of Alexander Campbell, Perry Burdick, Benjamin Enos, and Wm. Maxson, and to transact such other business as shall be deemed necessary.

N. B. Stockholders are entitled to vote by proxy.

B. G. STILLMAN, Sec'y.
De Ruyter, May 26th, 1841.

NOTICE.

The S. D. B. Central Association will hold its next annual session with the Church in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the 2nd Sabbath in June next, at 10 o'clock. Introductory discourse by E. S. BAILEY, or S. B. CRANDALL alternate. A full delegation and punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES BAILEY, Sec'y.

MARRIED,

In Brookfield, on the 10th of May, by Eld. S. B. Crandall, Mr. FRANKLIN COON, and Mrs. ALICE GREEN, all of the same place.

LIST OF LETTERS.

A. Babcock, (the work is done.) S. S. Streeter, 3. Thomas B. Brown, (we are anxious to have you come)

LIST OF RECEIPTS

S S Streeter, $8, cr. Charles Saunders, Betsey Saunders, John Whitford, Davis Potter, $2 each, Vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROAD WARRANTS.

A quantity of Road Warrants just printed and for sale at this office.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

.JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISH MENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.
De Ruyter, April 22, 1841.

Head Quarters for BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale and retail. As cheap as the cheapest and good as the best.

THE Public are invited to call and examine for themselves. He keeps on hand Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes, of every description, Ladies French Buskins and single sole Slips, White and Black satin slips, made to order. The Ladies are invited to call and examine the latest New York fashions. 11 Utica St. Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.
De Ruyter, April 26, 1841. 61tf

DE RUYTER, MAY 27, 1841.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, are receiving their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising an unusual variety, which they offer for Cash, Barter, or Approved Credit, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this place. This place having been celebrated as the cheapest in the world, they think the above statement sufficiently comprehensive. Old and new customers are solicited to call and examine.

TO BUILDERS.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER are sole Agents in this place for the sale of Bliss' SASH AND WINDOW BLINDS, at Factory prices. Other sizes Sash and Blinds procured to order.

They have also on hand,
Pine Lumber and Shingles,
30 Kegs Swedes Iron Nails.
60 Boxes Window Glass, 7X9 to 12X18,
A large stock of Building Hardware,
Paints, Oil, Putty, &c.

10,000 Tin Pans,

Together with a large assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be purchased in the State. Also,

Stoves, Pipe and Furniture,

For sale by ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER.
May 27.

Physicians and Families

Will find an extensive assortment of Medicines of the best quality, and at the lowest prices at the
May 27. STONE STORE.

Elmore, Annas & Ayer,

Are Agents for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines.

Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.

For particular recommendations of the above article, please refer to the advertisement of the Sole Ag't.

Rev. J. Covert's Balm of Life,
Moffatt's Life Pills & Phenix Bitters,
Dr. Phinney's Family Pills,
Dr. Phelp's Compound Tomato Pills,
Miles' Compound Extract of Tomato Pills

With others too numerous to mention.
May 27. 65tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds.	Calicoes,	from 4	to 25	cts.	per yd.
6,000 "	Sheeting,	" 7	" 12 1-2	"	
1,000 "	Ticking,	" 12 1-2	" 25	"	
1,000 "	French Mull,	" 20	" 50	"	

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES,—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,
10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid ☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GOOD assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, just received, and for sale at this office. Register Office, Feb. 19, 1841.

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New-York Market; Bl'k, Blue-bl'k, Sinchew, Bonnet and Florence Silks, Printed and Plain Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself, from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality. 64tf

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841.

P. S. The Store will be closed on the *seventh* day of the week. H. J. W.

200

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONSISTING OF

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND.

BY ROBERT SEARS.

THE Fifth Edition of the first volume of the above work is issued from the press of ROBERT SEARS, 122 Nassau Street, New York.

It is a book of 400 large octavo pages, and is done up in the neatest typographical manner, bound in muslin, and lettered in a superior style; containing over 200 engravings of an interesting and beneficial character.

Those wishing to subscribe for the above valuable work can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who has the agency for this town and vicinity. A specimen of the Book can be seen at this Office. The price is extremely low, for a book of the size, so well stored with interesting and useful matter, and reflects much credit, in every respect, upon its enterprising publisher. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited, and the work will be ordered immediately for as many hundred as may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of making so rich an addition to their Family Libraries, at so small an expense. Price only TWO DOLLARS.

A. H. BURDICK, Agent.
Register Office, De Ruyter, April 30, 1841.

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village. JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Blacksmith Business. Apply to the subscriber.
HIRAM BABCOCK.
Scott, Cortland Co., May 11, 1841. 63w3

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
GEO. W. SUTTON.
De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russel, P. M.
Berlin—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick.
Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Charles Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M. Daniel S. Truman.
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin, H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Scott—Joel Greene, Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
[illegible]—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Hopkinton.—Joseph Spicer, jun., P. M.
Westerly.—Jonathan Maxson.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D. Titsworth
Salem.— David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis.
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto.—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge.—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

POETRY.

From the New Yorker.

Psalm xciii—3.

The floods lift up their voice!
Deep from all old Ocean's caves
Breaks the thunder of the waves—
Hark! how they rejoice!
Low 'mong Ocean's volleys creeping,
High into the heavens leaping;
Now they mirror forth the skies,
Now they shed the rainbow's dyes;
Rearing, bounding, laughing, glancing,
Foaming curling, marching, dancing;
Still they lift their voice on high,
Still they thunder to the sky;
And for ever is the theme,
The glory of the Great Supreme.

Their voice in joy doth burst:
The song which through their caverns rang,
When the young stars of morning sang—
They heard it at the first;
And though that tune was changed to wo
By dark rebellion, long ago,
Its first tones faintly echo now.
As when, among a thousand strings,
Which breathe in harmony each tone,
One only jars, and wildly flings
Forth on the air notes all its own;
Yet notes so sweet, they seem to be
Tones of some long-lost minstrelsy:
Such notes of joy do rise
From Ocean to the skies.

The dark floods speak in wrath!
Down on their face the thunders spring,
And o'er them with its scorching wing
The lightning makes his path.
The strong winds leap upon the deep,
The wild tornadoes madly sweep,
And the proud billows heed the nod,
To do the vengeful work of God.
Far down upon their floor of stone
The fragments of their wrath lie strown;
While ever, o'er their peaceful sleep,
The roaring, chafing waters sweep,
And wrathfully deep calls to deep.

The waters speak in love;
While on their breast the winds lie sighing,
Faint, as is the breath of dying:
How wantonly they move!
So sweet and quiet is their rest,
The stars are pillowed in their breast;
The ship across their surface flies,
Bearing unnumbered destinies;
And fins of speckled monsters shine,
Glancing through the laughing brine;
Many a bird like some sea-blossom,
Skims it quietly o'er its bosom;
All is peaceful, gentle motion,
Boundless, glorious, sleeping Ocean!
To man thou givest stores of wealth;
To him thy breath gives joy and health.
Ay, yes, in love
Thy voice doth move!
And yet, when tempests make their path,
Across thy face, thou hast a voice for wrath;
But still, whate'er thy tones may be, [Thee!
They ever thunder forth, Great God! the praise of

Pecatonic, Ill., April, 1841. J. A. W.

Miscellaneous Department.

From Green's Miscellanies.

EDUCATION.

Human character is especially formed and developed in the exertions which men in general are constrained to make, to provide for necessities which they can not neglect or throw off. Here a thousand trials in a thousand forms arise. Here temptation lurks. Here enterprize, benevolence, integrity are sure to find the touch-stone. Whoever refuses to become familiar with these exertions, stands aloof from the scenes where human character is often developed in its most attractive or repulsive forms. Into these scenes, as an actor, let the student enter. To provide for daily wants, let him seek opportunities, form plans, put forth efforts. He will obtain a thousand just and striking views of the human heart. His own will sometimes meet him under aspects which he had never dreamed of. While he finds, in the most substantial forms, the relaxations which studious habits need, he will be cultivating some of the best attributes of Christian character He will learn to sympathize, moreover, deeply with his brethren in humble life, who of all men have the strongest claims on his affectionate regard. He will be happily prepared, whenever he may enter on his official course, to estimate their character, trials, various necessities. He will gain, moreover, at an early point in his career, a strong hold upon their sympathies. There is nothing common people hate more heartily than the lofty airs and imposing strut of the self-complacent student. They can not bear the sight of him. If he approaches them, their blood flows back upon their hearts, just as if with naked feet they had trodden on a serpent. But how soon they give their confidence to the man of letters, who when he has shut his book or thrown aside his pen, can cheerfully join with them in their humble labors. The axe, or spade, or scythe he wields, has all the magic virtues of a key to unlock the fountain of good feeling in their bosoms. Of all their brothers, they know not a dearer one than he. And when he would impress instruction, admonition, or reproof upon them, they will give him their naked hearts. He may freely lay his hand upon the very cords which shrunk from the touch of the stately scholar.

Besides, it should not be forgotten, that our independence depends as much upon the fewness of our wants, as upon the largeness of our resources. What a pitiable case, to be oppressed with the dead weight of a factitious helplessness!—Even honest crutches are better than foreign muscles. The student who depends upon the providence and labor of a score of servants—who glories in the baby whiteness, and plumpness, and softness of his frame—may, for aught I know, be preparing himself for some useful place. The milliner can tell. But the conversion of the world demands sterner stuff than he is made of. What could *he* do when brought into rough contact with the rank pride and gross selfishness which the reformer must encounter? Look upon John the Baptist. What burning truths he pours upon the hearts of wicked men around him! How plainly he instructs! How pointedly he warns! How sternly he rebukes! With what an iron grasp he fastens his hand upon the conscience! With what a strong arm he forces bad men to look into the mouth of hell! A thousand hearts quiver with emotion! A thousand bosoms burn with passion! A thousand faces flash with rage! Amidst the elements which war around him, the reformer stands like a rock amongst the waves. And for his position, the labors of the wilderness, with his locusts to eat, and his camel's hair to wear, had eminently fitted him.

The study of foreign tongues is eminently friendly to *habits of attention*. In intellectual discipline, one of the first things to be attempted, often, is to rouse the mind from indulged listlessness. It needs to be recalled from fruitless reveries, idle musings, vagrant flights. Among sights and sounds to which, from its earliest consciousness, it had been in some sort familiar, it feels no deep and stirring interest in any thing. The things it has to do with, it seems to know without effort or inquiry. Their forms float along before the eye like old acquaintance, without leaving behind any accurate and definite impression.—Nothing is carefully examined, distinctly seen clearly apprehended. Even the words and sentences of books glide along beneath the eye, without coming home to the soul as the intelligible representatives of substantial, living thoughts. I have seen men who would devour whole libraries, without attending to any thing they read. If by chance it came in their way, to Baley's dictionary they would give a regular perusal. What is better for such a state of mind than the study of a foreign language? Here every form and sound are new and strange: Nothing can be got by guessing. No materials are here for idle reveries. The things which come to view must be looked at, handled, weighed. Every form, under every aspect and relation, must come home to the busy thoughts. It will not do to leave the least turn or slightest shade unnoticed. Such neglect, where so much depends on little things, may work in explicable confusion. The things thus marked must be steadily contemplated. Nothing can be done by transient glances. Their forms must be engraven on the soul. They must be held fast, that they may be arranged side by side in such order as their relative significance and respective offices require. To perform such a task, the mind must give up its listlessness. It must renounce its vagrant habits. It must wake up its energies. It must gird itself to action. It must collect its forces and hold them long engaged. It can hardly fail to secure what Robert Hall justly regards as one of the most valuable of mental acquisitions, *the habit of attention*.

The doctrine seems to be extensively admitted, that both those who are imparting and those who are receiving the influence of a liberal education, ought to stand aloof from those great questions which may agitate the spirit and involve the happiness of nations. Especially should they beware of trying in any way to turn the stream of public sentiment into a new channel.—They ought to know that the sovereign people will not bear to see them touch such matters. Rank prejudice, gross deception, crushing violence, may prevail around them. The strong may trample on the weak. Iron-handed tyranny may throttle new victims every day, and while shedding human blood, may bid defiance to earth and Heaven. But they must not say a word. They may offend somebody.—Among their patrons may be found apologists for sin. And these men will not consent to see either the instructor or the student examining positions, carrying on discussions, admitting convictions, which may expose and condemn popular error and prevalent crimes. Tinkers, cobblers, and ditchers, may think freely and speak boldly. But *they* must learn to suppress their thoughts and tie up their tongues, unless they can join in the shout of the multitude around them!

Where such doctrine came from I shall not undertake to show. This I am certain of, that many of its advocates would see, if they would examine it, that it is drenched in absurdity and sin. What! Those who are devoted to intellectual labor; who are raised to a higher point of observation than their fellows; whose views of human relations, and duties, and prospects, are clearer, wider, more comprehensive; who are expected to take a leading part in the conversion of the world; these men must consent as teachers and pupils; to pass like rotton wood, or dead fish, down the stream of public sentiment! On, *on* they must go, straight or crooked, swiftly or slowly, now buried in the mud, and now whirled in the eddy, according to the pleasure of the element they float in! The rags which hang upon the beggar's limbs, and the ditch he sleeps in are better than such bondage!

What is the end of education? Is it not to wake up the soul, open the eyes on surrounding scenes, and train it happily to act its allotted part? And what can better rouse it than those stirring things which agitate the world? Let it now, in its appropriate place, mingle freely in the scenes where it must ere long expand its energies. Here let it try its powers, and prepare itself for action. Never fear that by so doing it will be less able to see into the sublimities, unravel the perplexities, and grapple with the difficulties of literature and science. The spirit girt for action, will accomplish any kind of intellectual labor with such ease and effect as the torpid mind never dreams of. Let those who are engaged in the work of education look upon themselves as an integral part of the busy world; let them take a deep interest in human weal and woe; let them, in their proper place, and to the full extent of their resources, exert themselves to bless mankind. Thus amidst the transactions of real life, let them seek the developement and ripening of their powers.

THE ATHENIANS.—The Athenians were a lively, polished and imaginative people. It is hardly exaggeration to say that they excelled in every thing. They touched nothing which they did not adorn. Posterity has been so lost in admiration of the monuments of their taste and genius; the works of their poets, orators, historians, painters, sculptors and architects, so far surpassed those of all other nations; that since the revival of letters, man has folded his arms in conscious inferiority, and been content to imitate what he could not hope to equal. If such has been his astonishment at what has been saved from the wreck what would have been his sensations, had the entire treasures of Grecian art and Grecian learning reached him in safety! The moral influence of this singular people has been more lasting than their political power. Its effects are visible in every portion of the civilized world at the present time: and if it has sometimes damped the ardor of invention and repressed the wings of genius, by presenting models which could not be excelled, it has upon the whole been productive of the most important and beneficial results. They were so superior to the rest of mankind, that many have not hesitated to attribute greater influence to soil, climate and geographical position in the formation of their character than they ever exerted. The same country inhabited by their descendants, so far from having been prolific in great men, sunk first into a Roman province, and in a latter age, the Moslem stalked without resistance over the consecrated gardens of Cimon and Miltiades.

Temperance Department.

The following is a full and accurate report of the speech of Mr. Hawkins, one of the "reformed drunkards" from Baltimore, at the great temperance meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston:—

MR. HAWKINS' ADDRESS.

When I compare the past with the present—my days of intemperance with my present peace and sobriety—my past degradation with my present position in this Hall—the Cradle of Liberty—I am overwhelmed. It seems to me holy ground. I never expected to see this Hall. I had heard of it in boyhood. 'Twas here here that Otis and the elder Adams argued the principles of Independence, and we now meet here to declare ourselves free and independent; to make a second Declaration—not quite so lengthy as the old one, but it promises life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Our forefathers pledged their lives and fortunes and sacred honor; we, too, will pledge our honor, our life, but our fortunes have gone for rum! Poor though drunkards are, and miserable, even in the gutter, we will pledge our lives to maintain sobriety.

The cause of temperance! what is it, but the cause of humanity? I need not talk long to show its connection with humanity. I have suffered from every description of drunkenness—have borne the heat and burden of the day in *rum-mills* (grog-shops,) and know all about it—and I rejoice to say, in this Cradle of Liberty, that whereas I was once a drunkard I am now a sober man, and always mean to be.

I represent 2000 reformed drunkards, saved in one year, and now connected with the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore and its auxiliaries. Our Society originated in a rum-mill where twenty of us, all drunkards, resorted. Our Pledge was drawn up, and first signed by six persons, who now stand firm in the cause—the President, Mr. Mitchell, is a host in himself. Our meetings are held every night in a week, and we find it as pleasant and good a way to spend our time as it ever was at a tavern; aye more pleasant, and in better company than in those little hells upon earth. At our meeting we don't sit and look at each other, and say nothing.—No! you can't keep us from talking. One said, "I feel better, though I am growing smaller and look pale: my ideas are clearer; I eat better, and feel happy." Another, "My wife is so happy, and every thing goes so nice at home; children rejoiced;" and so we went over the ground, telling our experiences, and we had none too much time, I assure you. We found enough to tell about ourselves, our homes and our old grog-shops, to make a long evening short. We would have no sectarianism, no politics or arguments. Whoever ventured on either was made to take his seat; he must tell his experience, and not another's—"Tell us how often you have been drunk, and what rum has done to you and your family; and how you now feel, and what cold water is doing for you."

Total abstinance is the basis—no proscription of men, ONLY THE LIQUOR. Men who sell rum may take our pledge and join us; and we would like well to have the man who sells 20 hogsheads a week come and attend our meetings, and if we did not give him enough I am mistaken.—He knows when the mechanic earns only twelve dollars a week and spends five of it at his tavern bar; he knows that he has taken his money and given no equivalent; and it is wrong to vend out an article that will send millions to a drunkard's grave. We cover all under *rum* and *rum-mills*.—You may talk of your *gin* and *wine*—it is no matter what you call it—we know there is no difference; you may as well drink one as another. Thirty years ago we drank every where, on all occasions, and the question we asked was, "does he keep a good bottle?" and when we could not get a good one, a bad one would do.

I was born of respectable parents, and was educated by a minister, and then bound out to the hatting business, in as perfect a grog shop as ever existed. A few days before I left Baltimore I found the old books of my master there were the names of sixty men upon it, and we could recollect but one that did not go to a drunkard's grave. Another hatter says it was just so on his books. At one time there were twelve of us apprentices; eight of the twelve have died drunkards, one is now in the alms-house in Cincinnati, one in the alms-house of Baltimore, one keeping tavern in Baltimore, and here am I.

For a while I was prosperous, notwithstanding I drank on; I did not expect the appetite to conquer me. Well, when 22 years old, in 1818, I went to the West.—As soon as away from parental care, I gave way, all went by the board, and my sufferings commenced. For six months I had no shoes, and only one shirt and one pair of pantaloons. Then I was a vagabond indeed. But I returned, ragged and bloated, to my mother's home. When I got to the edge of the town, I was ashamed even to walk on the ground of my nativity. In the dusk of evening I crept along to my mother's and was soon dressed up decently. My mother only said, "John, I am afraid you are bloated." I then drank nothing for a while; but it was so hard to do without, that at length I took a glass of ale, and all was over with me again; my appetite rushed on like a flood and carried all before it. And for fifteen years, time after time, I rose and fell; was up and down; would quit all, and then take a little glass. I would earn $15 a week, be happy and well, and with my money in hand start for home, and in some unaccountable way, imperceptibly and irresistibly, fall into a tavern, and think one glass only would do me good.—But I found a single glass of ale would conquer all my resolution. I appeal to all my fellow drunkards if it is not exactly so—if the one glass of any intoxicating drink does not annihilate, by revival of the appetite, all resolutions to resist drinking on. I am satisfied this appetite is rooted in me, and I never expect to get rid of it. It is like mercury in the thermometer—keep heat from it and it will rise at once.

June 13th last, I drank and suffered awfully—can't tell how much I suffered in *mind*—in body every thing, but in mind more. I drank dreadfully the two first weeks in June—bought by the gallon, and drank, and drank, and was about taking my life—drunk all the time. On the 14th, I was a wonder to myself; astonished I had any mind left, and yet it seemed in the goodness of God uncommonly dear. I laid in bed long after my wife and daughter were up, and my conscience drove me to madness. I hated the darkness of the night, and when light came I hated the light. I hated myself—my existence. I asked myself, "Can I refrain;" "is it possible."—Not a being to take my hand, and lead or help me along and say "YOU CAN." I was friendless; without help, or light; an outcast. My wife came up stairs and knew I was suffering, and asked me to go down to breakfast. I had a pint of whiskey, and thought I would drink; and yet I knew it was life or death with me as I decided.—Moderate drinkers, beware! Well, I told my wife I would come down presently.—Then my daughter came up and asked me down. I always loved her. More because she was the drunkard's friend—my only friend. And then she said, "Father, don't send me after whiskey to-day." I was tormented before, but this was an unexpected torture. I told her to leave the chamber, and she went down crying, and said to her mother, father is angry with me. Wife came up and asked me to take some coffee; I told her I did not want anything of her, and covered myself in bed. I soon heard some one enter the room, and I peeped out and saw it was my daughter. I then thought of past life; my degradation; misery of my friends; and felt bad enough. So I called her and said, "Hannah, I am not angry with you, and I shall not drink any more." She cried, and so did I. I got up and went to the cupboard and looked at the enemy, my whiskey bottle, and thought, "Is it possible I can be restored," and then turned my back upon it. Several times while dressing, I looked at the bottle but thought I should be lost if I yielded. Poor drunkard! there is hope for you.—You cannot be worse off than I was; not more degraded, or more of a slave to appetite. You can reform if you will. *Try it—try it.* I felt badly, I tell you. There are some here to-night, who know how I felt. I know you feel bad enough. I have talked to some of you. Some say we feel bad. Some, we feel *better*, and some say we feel FIRST RATE. Well, Monday next I went to the Society of Drunkards, and there I found all my old bottle companions. I did not tell any body I was going, not even my wife. I had got out of difficulty, but did not know how long I would keep out.—The six pounders of the society were there. We had fished together; got drunk together. You could not break us up when drunk. We stuck like brothers, and so we now we are sober One said here is Hawkin, the "regulator," the old *brusier*; and they clapped and laughed, as you do now. But there was no laugh or clapping in me. I was too sober and solemn for that. The pledge was read for my accommodation.—They did not say so, and yet I knew. They all looked over my shoulders, to see me write my name. I never had such feelings before. It was a great battle. I once fought the battle at North Point, and helped to run away too, but now there is no running away. I found the Society had a large pitcher of water—drank toasts and told experiences. There laid my plan; I did not intend to be a drone. Alcohol promised me every thing, but I found him a great deceiver, and now I mean to do him all the harm I can.

At eleven I went home. Because, when I staid out late, I always went home drunk. Wife had given me up again, and thought I would be home drunk again, and she began to think about breaking up and going home to mother's. My yard is covered with brick, and as I went over the brick my wife listened as she told me, to determine whether the gate-door opened drunk or sober, for she could tell, and it opened sober and shut sober; and when I entered, my wife was standing in the middle of the room to see me as I came in. She was astonished, but I smiled, as I caught her keen black eye. I told her quick; I could not keep it back. "I have put my name to the temperance pledge never to drink as long as I live." It was a happy time. I cried and she cried; we could not hush it, and our crying waked up our daughter, and she cried too. I tell you this that you may know how happy the reformation of a drunkard makes his family. I slept none that night, my thoughts were better than sleep. Next morning I went to see my mother, old as I was. I must go to see her and tell her of our joy. She had been praying twenty years for her drunken son. Now she said, "It is enough I am ready to die." It made all my connections happy.

The next thing was to determine what was to be done. My mind was to be blanted—character gone—was bloated, and I was getting old; but men who had slighted me came to my help again and took me by the hand, held me up, encouraged and comforted me. I'll never slight a drunkard as long as I live; he needs sympathy and is worthy of it, poor and miserable as he is. [illegible] not design to become a drunkard, [illegible] ple have too long told him [illegible] form; it is no use; he must [illegible] But now we assure him he can [illegible] need not live or die so, and [illegible] selves, 2000 in one year, [illegible] the fact. The poor wretch [illegible] med into the poor-house or prison, [illegible] he comes out meets temptation at every step—he begs you to succor him; but he is led by appetite and neglect, straight to the grog-shop. Drunkard! come up here, you can reform—take the pledge in this Cradle of Liberty, and be ever free! Delay not. I met a gentleman this morning, who reformed four weeks ago, rejoicing in his reformation. He bro't a man with him who took the pledge, and this man has already brought two others. This is the way we do the business up in Baltimore; we reform drunkards are a *Committee of the whole on the State of the Union!!* are all missionaries—don't slight the drunkard, but love him. No! we *nurse* him as the mother does her infant learning to walk. We go right up to him and say how do you do; and he remembers our kindness. I tell you be kind to him, and he never will forget you. He has peculiar feelings when the boys run after him and hoot at him;—take his part and he'll never forget it. He has better feeling than the moderate drinker don't lay a stumbling block in his way. One man—poor, miserable, wretched, ragged—*a real wharf-rat*—(I expect you have such here, we had plenty of them in Baltimore, but much lessened now,) he was a buster, about a year ago, his clothes not fit for paper rags, his family had nothing to eat, no fuel, not even clothes,—I'd give you his name, but won't trouble you, as he and his were not worth a "*fip-ny-bit*;"—well he told his brother he was going to quit and wanted him to go his security for a horse and cart, but he would not. Our members then went to his brother, and he was persuaded. He has paid for his horse and cart, his family and himself are well clothed, cellar full of wood, a barrel of flour; and he has become a gentleman and a Christian. All this in one short year.

Just let me tell you about one of our reformed men. We all of us changed a great deal in our appearance—some grew fleshy—some pale—but a dark complexioned man grew yellow, and the grog-seller, noticing the change in others, and seeing his old customer not becoming *white*, said he did not believe he had quit it altogether. The man heard of it, and prepared himself for an interview—so happened in his way.

These tavern keepers are apt to complain, say we do the man injury because we shared our money for the support of our families—quite villainous to be sure! And so they charge us with drinking a little; but I tell you that we keep close watch of each other, we are very loving, and we take care to get along side the mouth and know pretty well what has been going on then.

As I was going to tell you the taverner said to the member, "it appears to me you don't altar quite so much as some of the rest." "Don't I," said he, "well, why don't I," "Why, you don't look pale, you grow *yallar*. "I grow yallar you think?" "Yes." "Well," said the man, drawing out a handful of gold pieces from his pantaloons pocket, "these look yallar, too, but you don't get any more of them, they belong here, here," returning them to his pocket—"and my wife will have them—you'll get no more of them—that is the trouble with you."

These grog sellers know how to fix the drunkards—they understand their business—they keep a big platter of salt-fish—cheese herring and crackers to fix the appetite—all free—don't ask any thing, of course, for them; but when they see a man take hold and eat a little, they think they have him, he'll want to wash it down—he'll get started and he'll do well enough yet." Well, the stuff is very apt to stick in the throat, so it is washed down—and then the breath must be changed, and a little more fish or cheese is taken, and that must be washed out of the throat and so it goes. But if a man eats and don't drink, he is pretty sure to be told that that will not do.

This drinking has killed more men, women and children, than war, pestilence, and all other evils together. You cannot bring upon man so awful a curse as alcohol; it cannot be done; no machinery, or invention of death can work like it. Is there a moderate drinker who says he can use "a little," or "much," and "quit when he pleases?" I tell him from experience he can't do it. Well, he can, *if he will*, but HE WONT WILL that is the difficulty and there is the fatal mistake. Does he want to know whether he can? I ask him to go without his accustomed morning bitters or his 11 o'clock to-morrow, and he will find how he loves it! We have come up out of the gutter to tell him how he loves it, and how he may escape. It is the moderate use—the little, the pretty drink, the genteel and fashionable, that does the mischief—the moderate drinkers is training to take the place of the drunkard.

Go to Baltimore and see now our happy wives and families. Only look at our procession on the 5th of April, when we celebrated our anniversary. Six thousand men nearly half of them reformed within a year, followed by 2000 boys of all ages to give assurance to the world that the next generation shall all be sober. But where were our wives on the occasion? at home, shut up with hungry children in rags as a year ago? No, No! but in carriages, riding round the streets to see their sober husbands!

My family were in a hack and I carried apples, cakes, &c., to them, and my wife said, "how happy all look, why husband there is —— all dressed up—and only think, I saw old —— in the procession as happy and smart as any of them," and so she went on telling me who she had seen. And where do you think the grog seller's wives were? were they out? Not they! Some of them peeped out from behind their *curtains!* We cut down the rum tree that day in Baltimore, under ground: not on top of the ground, leaving a stump, but under the ground, roots and all!

We have not seen six drunkards staggering in the streets since we have been in Boston; and we have been all round, even [illegible] street. They must hide themselves. [illegible] are put into the House of Correction, [illegible] don't wonder that they hide. I said [illegible] I talked to them on the Sabbath over [illegible] that I wished I had a distiller at my right hand, and a rum-seller at my left, and let them answer the question, what brought all these here? and we would have the answer, now. This making the drunkard by a thousand temptations and inducements, and then shutting him up in a prison, is a cruel and horrible business. You make the drunkard, and then let him come into your house and you turn him out; *let him* come to the church and you turn him out; friends cast him off; the grog-seller turns him out when his money is *gone*, or *midnight* comes. When he serves his time out in the prison, he is turned out with the threat of a flogging if he is ever caught again; and yet you keep open the place where he is entangled and destroyed. You are bound to turn the whole tide of public opinion against the traffic. The seller will pour down your son's throat a tide of liquor, and you do so [illegible] and he would cut your throat. Ask him if he is willing you should make his daughter a drunkard? and why should he make your son one?

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. [illegible], as a Drugist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

De Ruyter, April 22, 1841.

Head Quarters for BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale and retail. As cheap as the cheapest and good as the best.

THE Public are invited to call and examine for themselves. He keeps on hand Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes, of every description. Ladies French Baskins and single sole Slips, White and Black satin slips, made to order. The Ladies are invited to call and examine the latest New York fashions. ☞Utica St Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, April 26, 1841. 51tf

ROOF'S SPECIFIC.

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.

ELISHA STILLMAN.

De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GOOD assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, just received, and for sale at this office. Register Office, Feb. 19, 1841.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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BY

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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

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TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., SIXTH-DAY, JUNE 11, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

Reasons for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity.

NO. VI.

MR. EDITOR.—In this number I shall examine the application of the title, *God*, to our Lord Jesus Christ. It is admitted that this is, in a few instances, applied to him; but in a subordinate sense. In several of the passages adduced as examples of its application to him, the meaning is misapprehended as I purpose to show.

The most prominent of the passages claimed as containing this ascription, is John 1, 2. "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God." It is evident that by the Word here is meant Christ in his pre-existent state; and it is also evident that he is called *God*. But I contend that he is so called in a subordinate sense. Trinitarians will not deny that this title, as well as Lord, is often applied in this sense. Therefore, to sustain their opinion of Christ, it must be shown that it is given him in its highest or supreme meaning. It is sufficient for *my* purpose to show that it *may be* here applied in the subordinate sense; but it is necessary for *them* to show that it *must be* applied in the supreme sense. This is required by the nature of the position which they assume. In favor of the modified or subordinate sense of this title as applied to the Word, I would observe,

1. That it is often used in this sense, being applied to magistrates and angels, and hence, *may be* so applied here; unless there be something in the nature of the subject, or in the connection, which necessarily forbids, which it is conceived there is not.

2. It *must be* here applied in the subordinate sense; else the Evangelist affirms the existence of two Supreme Gods, which is absurd and impossible; for here is *one* God *with* another. The Word, who is said to be God, was in the beginning with God. If, therefore, he is called God in the supreme sense, he was God supreme with another who was God in the same sense; from which the inference would be that there are *two* supreme Gods. Besides; *one* and *the same being* cannot be *with himself*. The supposition is a glaring absurdity. It is not said that *one person* in the Godhead was with *another person;* but that *one* who is called *God* was with *another* who is likewise *so called*. So that the passage speaks of *two distinct Gods*, *one* of which *alone* can be *supreme*, and the other must be subordinate. And this statement is just as consistent as that of *two Lords; one original* and *absolute*, and the *other made*, or *constituted*, *crucified*, *raised* and *exalted*, which is certainly the doctrine of the Bible. Moreover, the title *God*, is no more restricted to the Supreme Being in the Greek and Hebrew languages than the title, *Lord*. It is unreasonable, therefore, to deny, or ridicule the mention of two distinct beings, both called God, in this passage, when "there are gods many, and lords many," although there is but one God in the supreme sense. If magistrates and angels are called gods, with much more propriety may the Word be so called, though he be but "the Beginning of the creation of God," seeing that God hath "set him over the works of his hands."

3. The current, unequivocal doctrine of the scriptures, that the Father of Jesus Christ is, "the only true God," requires us to take the application of this title to the Word in the subordinate sense.

4. All the proofs of Christ's inferiority to the Father, with which the scriptures abound, as we have seen in former numbers, require the modified sense of this title, on which I insist.

5. This sense is very clearly sustained by the omission of the Greek article before the title, *Theos*, (God,) when applied to the *Word*, whereas it is placed before this title in both the instances in which it is applied to the Father. The title, God, is mentioned three times in these two verses —in the *first* and *last* of which, the article is prefixed—in the *second* it is omitted. And this peculiarity, which is not observable in the common version, evidently has an important bearing upon this subject: especially when the facts concerning the Greek article are duly considered, viz: that there is but *one* article in that language, whereas we have *two* in the English: that the Greek article answers the same purpose, or nearly the same as the definite article *the*, in the English; and that where the article in Greek is omitted, the substantive may be rendered in English *without* an article, or with the indefinite article, *a*, as the nature of the subject requires. Accordingly the word, *Theos*, without the article, is sometimes rendered simply "*God*," and sometimes "*a God*." As specimens of the latter rendering, I will refer the reader to Acts xii. 22. When the people said concerning Herod's oration that it was the voice of "*a god*": and ch. xxviii. 6, where the inhabitants of Melita, having changed their opinion concerning Paul, said that he was "*a god*." In both cases, the article in Greek is omitted, and the indefinite in English very properly supplied. Whereas, when the article is prefixed to this title, as *'o Theos*, it is frequently rendered "*the God*"; but not uniformly, as the English idiom and the construction of sentences will not always admit of it; though it should have been rendered with the article much oftener than it is. Moreover, the modern restriction of the title, God, to the Supreme Being, renders the phrase, "*the God*," rather awkward, and unnatural, while the phrase, "*the Lord*," is retained as correct and proper: but anciently, the phrase, *the God*, was as familiar to a Greek ear, denoting the Supreme Being, as the phrase, *the Lord*, is to an English ear now. To this illustration of the use of the Greek article, and which the principles of interpretation elsewhere adopted will clearly warrant, I will subjoin the following translation of these verses, which will give the full sense of the Greek, viz: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with *the God*, and *a God* was the Word. The same was in the beginning with *the God*." I have inserted the indefinite article before God, as the title given to the Word, because the sense obviously requires it. Without the article, the clause would read, "and God was the Word," or transposed as in the common version, "and the Word was God"; but not "*the God*," as in the other two instances in which this title is employed. This use, therefore, of the article in the same connection in two instances, when the title in question is applied to the Supreme God, and its omission when it is applied to the Word, most clearly evince, (if the article has any significancy,) a modified sense of the title when referred to the Word.

6. This construction is not affected by the subjoined declaration, "that all things were made by him," their creation being attributed to him only as God's agent, which will be shown in a future number.

I will next examine John xx. 28. "And Thomas answered and said unto him, my Lord and my God." It is by no means certain that either of these titles is here applied to Christ. The passage *may be;* yea, probably *is*, nothing more than the language of grateful surprise addressed to the Father. This reference is not prohibited by the words, "Thomas said unto him"; for a similar mode of expression was used by Jonathan in addressing David, 1 Sam. xx. 12. "And Jonathan said unto David, O Lord God of Israel." But it is evident that he did not apply this title to David. It was an address to God, though he is said to have spoken thus to David. So, Thomas, though he said thus to Christ, might have presented the address in grateful surprise to the God and Father of Christ, who had, (as he now saw,) raised him from the dead. Or we may suppose, without any violation of the rule of interpretation, that the *first* title, *Lord*, was given to Christ, and the *second* to his Father. As, "O my Lord," and "O my God," referring to different persons, or beings, and not to one and the same. It would not be strange for him to rise from addressing the Master whom he now saw alive, to address that God who had interposed and raised him up. Or, if it be necessary to understand both these titles as applied to Christ, there is nothing which absolutely forbids both being understood, in a modified or subordinate sense. I see nothing, however, which makes this necessary, and hence, prefer one of the other interpretations.

Again, Rom. ix. 5. "Whose are the fathers, and of whom, as concerning the flesh, Christ came, who is over all, God blessed forever. Amen." It is strenuously contended that the title, God, is here applied to Christ, and that in the supreme sense. Its application to him, however, is very questionable: but if it be applied to him, it will not necessarily follow that it is applied in the supreme sense. If he be represented as "God over all," it is by the Father's gift and appointment, and therefore the declaration must be made in a modified sense. This dominion over all is uniformly represented as derived. And there is one being that he is not set over, viz: God, the Father, "who put all things under him." It is very obvious to me, however, that this passage should be differently *punctuated*, so as to make a full stop after the words, "*over all*"; and that the remainder of the verse was intended as a new sentence, and *a doxology* to the Father. The verb, be, being supplied, which, according to the Greek idiom, was often omitted, it will read, "God be blessed forever. Amen." The word, Amen, shows that it is a doxology. And if so, all difficulty is removed. The strain of thought also naturally inspired a doxology, as it did 1 Tim. i. 17. As to the *punctuation*, every man of literature knows that it is of recent origin, and therefore may be amended, if necessary, to the sense.

Again, 1 Tim. iii. 16. "And without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, believed on in the world, received up into glory." It is often incorrectly said, in reference to this text, that Christ is called "God manifest in the flesh"; for he is not here so called. Admitting the common reading to be the true one, all which is affirmed is that "God was manifest (or rather manifested, as in the Greek,) in the flesh," which statement conveys a very different idea from the other. And it necessarily means no more than that God was revealed, declared or made known in or by him; not that he was God himself. This, therefore, is far from being a plain ascription of the title to him. But what renders this passage peculiarly unavailing as proof of the Supreme Deity of Christ, is that it is very questionable whether we have the true reading. Doctor Clarke and others assure us that there are three different readings in the original MSS. Some have the reading adopted by the translators: some have *which* instead of *God*, viz: "*which* was manifested," referring to the mystery: others have "*who*," or "*he who*," &c. Griesback and others have adopted the last as having a claim to the highest authority. The claims to each of these readings are detailed at length in Doct. Clark's Commentary. It is highly probable to me that the inspired copy read either *which* or *who*, and not that God was manifested in the flesh. But if the last is the true reading, it fails of proving the point for which it is adduced.

It is contended, also, that Christ is called "the great God," Titus ii. 13. "Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Savior Jesus Christ." The argument here is based upon the omission of the Greek article before Savior; and hence it is plead that he is identified with the great God. The rule referred to is this, that when two names are coupled together in Greek by the conjunction, *kai*, i. e., *and;* and the article is placed before the *first*, and omitted before the *second*, both refer to the same person, or thing. But proper names, and things which are manifestly dissimilar, are *acknowledged exceptions* to this rule. It needs only to be said, therefore, that the instance before us is an exception to this rule. It is so upon both of the grounds mentioned. Besides, the Greek phrase, rendered, "the glorious appearing of the great God," strictly means, "the appearing of the glory of the great God." This corrected rendering, serves to corroborate the distinction between the great God and our Savior Jesus Christ. The rule referred to cannot be made, in any view, to sustain the opinion that Christ is identified here with the great God: whereas this rule, in its ordinary operation, would give a Unitarian charter to many passages, the meaning of which is obscured by the want of a proper regard to it in translating. Thus, for instance, the phrase, "God and the Father," which frequently occurs, if translated according to this rule, would be "the God and Father," identifying the Father with God, and not making the one any more or less than the other.

I pass to the consideration of Heb. i. 8. "But unto the Son he saith, thy throne, O God, is forever and ever." If this be a correct translation, the title, God, is obviously here applied to Christ; but it is equally obvious from the succeeding verse, that it is applied to him in the subordinate sense. "Thou hast loved righteousness and hated iniquity: therefore, God, even *thy God*, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows." Here the being addressed as God, is represented as having a God, and hence, cannot be called God in the supreme sense. The whole passage explains itself. But there is good reason for adopting another rendering of this passage, viz: "God is thy throne forever and ever," i. e., the author and supporter of Christ's throne, in the same sense that he is said to be, "our life," i. e., the source and fountain of it. But neither translation gives it any force as a Trinitarian argument.

Again, it is often affirmed that Christ is called "the true God," 1 John v. 20. "And we know that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding that we may know him that is true; and we are in him that is true even in his Son Jesus Christ. This is the true God and eternal life." In meeting this argument, I reject, in the first place, the supplied word, "*even*," before the clause, "in his Son," as of no authority, and then it will read, "and we are in him that is true, in his Son Jesus Christ";—in other words, we are in the Father in or through the Son, which is the common sentiment of the Bible. By "him that is true," (or "the true one," as it might be rendered,) we are most certainly to understand the Father of Christ; and not Christ himself. The declaration, therefore, that "this is the true God and eternal life," is plainly predicated of the Father, called "him that is true," and not of Christ. The plea for referring the pronoun, "*this*," to Jesus Christ, rests simply upon the fact that he is the nearest antecedent: whereas it is a known principle that the *nearest* is not always the *true* antecedent. If we should invariably apply a pronoun or a relative to the nearest antecedent, we should make dreadful work with the scriptures, and with the works of all authors. The *sense* must determine whether the *nearest*, or the *more remote* antecedent is the true one. Here it determines that the *more remote* is the *true* antecedent. This reference is required by the character given to the Father in the previous clause, viz: "Him that is true;" and by Christ's own express testimony, John xvii. 3, that the Father is "the only true God"—yea, by the current language of the Bible.

There are several other passages which I can only glance at, viz: Acts xx. 28. Some of the most approved MSS. have "church of the Lord" instead "of God." This I have no doubt is the true reading; and if so, it removes all difficulty; for the Lord, Christ, was killed and raised again. But allowing the present reading to be correct, the pronoun, "*he*," may be naturally referred to *the Lord Jesus* in the 24th verse as the *true* antecedent. This reference is indispensable; for God had no blood to shed. There is, therefore, no application of the title God, here, to Christ. The charge of the Jews, John x. 33, that Jesus "made himself God," rested wholly on a misconstruction of his words, which the connection clearly shows. And their declaration, ch. v. 18, that "he made himself equal with God," was as unfounded as the one that "he had broken the Sabbath." He had done neither.

Isa. ix. 6, in which it is said he should be called "the mighty God, the everlasting Father," may be explained on the same principle with other significant Hebrew names already noticed Besides, the Hebrew article or prefix is wanting. Hence, instead of "*the* mighty God," we should simply have "*mighty God*," or "*a mighty God*," which does not necessarily denote Supreme Deity; for a similar title is applied to Abraham, Gen. xxiii. 6, and translated "*a mighty prince*." The other title signifies no more than that he should be a perpetual father of his people. The title, Immanuel, Matt. i. 23, is also explained on the principle of significant names as above. And Phil. ii. 6, in which it is said in the common version that Christ "thought it not robbery to be equal with God," there is such an evident mistranslation, as requires a particular exposure, although in certain respects he might be said to be equal with God, though not in all. The Greek word signifying *equal* is *isos*, whereas the word employed is *isa*, which means *like* or *as*. This simple correction takes away its force as an argument for the real Deity of Christ, for he might have existed on, "*in the form of God*," without taking upon him "*the form of a man*." But there is, in reality, another correction required. The Greek phrase, "ouch arphagmou eegeesato," rendered, "thought it not robbery," properly means, "did not think of the robbery." There is nothing answerable to the pronoun, *it*, in the Greek. The whole passage, correctly rendered, would read, "who being in the form of God, did not think of the robbery to be like or as God; but emptied, or divested himself" &c., which is a beautiful illustration of his benevolence and humility. Thus, the proof of Christ's Supreme Deity from the application of the title, God, to him, and also from his supposed claim of equality with God, utterly fails.

I close this number with a full conviction that Christ is seldom called *God* in the scriptures, and *never* in a sense which implies Supreme Divinity.

Very respectfully yours.
JABEZ CHADWICK.
Weedsport, May, 1841.

Moral Reform Department.

From the New York Evangelist.

AMERICAN FEMALE MORAL REFORM SOCIETY.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

Abstract of the Secretary's Report.

The Press.—The Advocate of Moral Reform has been continued as the organ of the Society, edited, as heretofore, exclusively by a lady. The average issue per month for the year, has been 33,000 papers, equal to 264,000 quarto pages. Besides the Advocate, 10,000 copies of the last annual report, in a tract form, have been printed, making 120,000 duodecimo pages. These added to about 600,000 pages of tracts published during the year, make a total amount of printed matter issued by the Society since the last annual meeting of 13,392,000 duodecimo pages, equal to 44,300 duodecimo volumes of 300 pages each.

Auxiliary Societies.—The number of societies organized during the year is 36; making in all 555; and comprising between 40 and 50,000 members. 56 life members have been added to the list during the year. Whole number 282. About 40,000 petitions have been placed on the files of the Legislature of this State, (the majority collected during the year,) praying the Assembly to enact a law for the effectual suppression of houses of death, and like violations of the Decalogue. Many highly respectable gentlemen, who exert a wide influence both in Church and State, have aided in this work by signing a memorial addressed to the Legislature, in behalf of the same object.

Office of Direction.—This department has been sustained through the year as usual, and many of the deserving, who are orphans and fatherless, have been aided through this channel.

Visiting Committee.—Two efficient female missionaries have been employed during the year, who have visited over 5000 different families, had personal conversation and given tracts and papers to more than 20,000 individuals, obtained several hundred temperance pledges, and between 2 and 3000 names to the petitions to our State Legislature. The labors of our missionaries are confined to no particular district, consequently the results cannot be definitely known on earth. Those at all acquainted with the statistics of this great city—the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor, the ignorant, the sick, the degraded and the dying, scattered everywhere among its population of 300,000 souls, will not need to be told that notwithstanding the monthly labors of the tract visiter, there remains neglected ground on every hand, sufficient not only to employ the energies of two missionaries, but of hundreds. 22 hopeful conversions have been reported as the result of these labors during the year, making 84 since the commencement of the work. Of some of these it may be truly said, had not their steps been thus arrested, they would now have been in all probability either swelling the ranks of infamy on earth, or joining in the endless wailings of the lost.

Bethel Department.—Mr. S. B. Halliday in the prosecution of his labors as Bethel missionary of the Society, has visited 971 vessels, held personal conversation with the officers and crews, when practicable, has distributed 78,000 pages of tracts, and 5,783 numbers of the Advocate. He has also placed a religious library of some 300 volumes, on board the U. S. steamship Fulton.

[For further statements from this report, the reader is referred to the columns of the periodical published by the Society.]

After the reading of the report, Rev. S. S. Smith, of Newton, Mass., was introduced to the audience, and in an interesting speech vindicated the principles of the Society. He poured merited rebuke on the inconsistency of those who associate with profligate men, while they turn with loathing from the society of abandoned women, and made the audience feel, that the seducer was more to be dreaded and abhorred than the gambler, the thief, or the midnight assassin.

He was succeeded by the Rev. E. S. Taylor, of the Mariner's church, Boston. Those who had the privilege of listening to his truly eloquent appeal in behalf of seamen, can never forget their claims, or the causes which have operated to make them what they are, a proverb and a byword among all classes of the community. No report can do justice to the sparkling, glowing, burning eloquence of Mr. Taylor; it can be only understood and appreciated by those who have listened to him in the moments of his power, and felt the magic effect of those "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn."

The influence of mothers and of women generally, was most thrillingly alluded to by the speaker, who had himself never known a father's counsel, or a mother's tenderness and care. At the close of his address, when all hearts were moved, Mr. T. made an appeal to the purses of those present, after which a collection was taken, amounting to $60 92.

Rev. Elon Galusha, of Western New York, whose name had been announced as one of the speakers on this occasion, rose after the collection was taken, and in a few admirably chosen words, excused himself on account of the lateness of the hour, and the high state of feeling produced by Mr. Taylor's address, from detaining the audience longer. His apology was such as to induce all present to wish for the privilege of listening to a speaker so deservedly popular, as a champion of truth and holiness.

The doxology was then sung, after which the meeting was adjourned, with the benediction of Elder Galusha, pronounced in a most solemn and touching manner.

Religious Department.

From the Watchman of the Valley.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

THE SCENE.

"No! I will not read that article. The prayer meeting! Give me a topic of interest and importance."

Sayest thou so, reader! If thou art a Christian, thou hast communion with Jesus. If thou hast communion with Jesus, thou lovest the prayer meeting. Attend then.

It was in Jerusalem. Sacred city! my heart bounds at thy memory. Blessed thou hast been, accursed thou art, praise to Jehovah, glorious thou shalt be.

The shades of the third evening, since the awful tragedy approach. Calvary is yet crimsoned with His blood, who came from heaven. He spake, to create a world. Highest of wonders—He died to redeem.

"Crucify him! crucify him!" This was the infuriated cry, but its echoes have died away among the distant hills. The frenzy is over. Deep thoughts and now fearful, occupy that multitude. What meant those strange portents? Those throes of nature? That mid-day gloom? That riven veil? And now, that mysteriously vacated sepulchre? The guards were all there: sixty Romans inured to watching. Swords were drawn, and lances poised.—Each one of those sixty, if he slept, slept on penalty of death. Yet, the great seal is broken. The massive rock is rolled away. The body is gone. Where? How? "Ah, perhaps"—the people begin to reason—but hush! the Rulers will hear it. Even the steel-hearted Pharisees have some misgivings.

In a retired street lives a disciple. No chronicle of earth transmits his name. Sufficient, that it is known in heaven. Thither resort the desponding ten. Mary had indeed told them that she had seen the Lord. But can they believe impossibilities? "Seen the Lord! And so have we seen him—pale, ghastly, a corpse. We have buried him." Yet, a common woe unites their heart. They mingle their tears, and bow down to pray. Oh, what a relief to pour out our sorrows before God.

Methinks that tremulous voice is Peter's. It seems as one coming from a heart of grief. Or so subdued, and yet so earnest, is it his, who reclined upon the sacred bosom, when Iscariot coldly asked, "is it I?"

Remember, the Church prayer meeting is no novelty. It is not beneath thy notice. It ought to have thy presence. Apostles gave it theirs.
S. D.

THE APOSTLES NOT IMPOSED UPON.—That the Apostles could not be imposed upon themselves, is evident from what has been already said concerning the nature, and number and publicness of our Saviour's miracles. They conversed from the beginning with our Saviour himself; they *heard* with their ears, and *saw* with their eyes; they *looked upon* and they *handled with their hands of the Word of Life*, as St. John expresses it, 1 John i. 1. They saw all the prophecies of the Old Testament precisely fulfilled in his life and doctrine, his sufferings and death. They saw him confirm what he taught, with such mighty and evident miracles, as his bitterest and most malicious enemies could not but confess to be supernatural, even at the same time that they obstinately blasphemed the Holy Spirit that worked them. They saw him *alive after his Passion, by many infallible proofs*, he appearing, not only to one or two, but to all the eleven, several times, and once to about five hundred together. And this, not merely in a transient manner; but they conversed with him familiarly for no less than forty days; and at last they beheld him ascend visibly into heaven; and soon after, they received the Spirit, according to his promise. These were such sensible demonstrations of his being a teacher sent from heaven, and consequently, that his doctrine was an immediate and express revelation of the will of God; that if the Apostles, even though they had been men of the weakest judgments and strongest imaginations that can be supposed, could be all and every one of them deceived in these several instances, —men can have no use of their senses, nor any possible proof of any facts whatsoever, nor any means to distinguish the best attested truths in the world from enthusiastic imaginations.—*Dr. Samuel Clarke.*

Pride is a vice, which, pride itself, inclines every man to find in others, and to overlook in himself.

If we hide our talent in the earth, we shall lose our treasure in heaven.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, June 11, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

Removal.

Eld. STILLMAN COON has removed to Milton, Rock Co., Wiskonsan. His correspondents will address him accordingly.

Education.

Much is said at the present time about *Education.* We hear of a genteel Education; of a finished Education; of a liberal Education; a religious Education; a legal Education; a medical Education; a ministerial Education; a common Education, etc., etc., etc. But, after all these, there is, in our opinion, but one kind of Education that merits attention and cultivation, which may eventually assume any of the channels above-mentioned; and this is a *useful Education.*

To know in what Education consists, let us look for a moment at the definition of it; as a Dictionary is, when properly used, a valuable book. Webster tells us that Education signifies, "to bring up as a child; to instruct; to INFORM and ENLIGHTEN the UNDERSTANDING; to instil into the mind principles of arts, sciences, morals, religion and behavior."

We infer from this that Education does not consist in having spent a certain time at infant school; at grammar school; at an Academy; at College; at the dancing school, and in foreign countries; but that actual acquired knowledge of a certain character is requisite to fulfil what Dr. Webster had in view when he penned the above definition. Neither is a long catalogue of words or books committed to memory an Education; because, to inform and enlighten the understanding, is a prominent point in the definition already given.

To acquire a useful Education, it seems necessary to store the mind with facts and principles, so arranged and laid away in the store-house of memory, as to be readily called forth when required for use. The mind, burthened with the memory of all the words which conveys to it notions of things, is disabled from correct action when the *principles* are required; inasmuch as it has labored to preserve the *signs* rather than the *substance;* thus, this knowledge is rendered useless, and the person so educated is liable to be led astray by those who arrange their sentences in the best order; hence he is little better than the one who relies entirely on the report of others, because it is too much trouble to look into it himself. Neither can he lay claim to a useful Education.

We believe a right kind of Education to consist in so informing and enlightening the mind as to enable it to judge correctly on all subjects brought before it. To this end, a *knowledge* of many things is indispensable, which can be obtained of a useful kind only by particular attention to the principles on which the different subjects are based, rather than a memory of the opinions and dates of all the authors who have written on the same.

To learn to think and examine for ourselves, is the most important part of an Education; and while we are striving to attain this end, it does not follow that we should show ourselves sceptical on all subjects; but examine thoroughly, and judge from the principles of things; thus we shall arrive at just conclusions, and seldom be carried away by the vain fantasies of those who, to *investigate* a subject, would shrink from it as from the task of removing a mountain.—Might it not be well for all to ask themselves the question, can I render a substantial reason for all the opinions to which I give assent? And if all should answer in the light of truth, should we not see less thoughtless ones, particularly on religious subjects? Do they not show by this thoughtlessness that they have not been thoroughly Educated? To us the religion of the *Bible* seems to be reasonable—to be a natural religion—which all the works of creation go to prove. For, who cannot read the hand of a God in the works of nature, as also his wisdom and goodness? Surely, he who cannot, must be deficient in Education. His parents and teachers may not have learned him to reason for himself; they have not expanded his mind by boughs from the tree of knowledge; and he grovels in ignorance, though he may have gone through all the ceremonies of the Schools.

Yes, the perfect harmony of Creation in all its parts, from the unwieldly Elephant to the most tiny insect—from the loftiest tree to the most tender plant—from the immense orbs that wheel in space, to the most minute particle of Earth's constituent atoms, all teach us a lesson of reason in their harmonious constructions. And when we turn to the Bible, we find here the same harmony existing; and the rules and precepts here laid down are of the most *reasonable* kind, and all calculated to make us lead peaceable and happy lives, if we would but follow their teachings.

Let us turn, then, and seek an Education—one that shall do us good—one from which we may learn the end for which we were made, and one which will help us to attain that end.

Temperance.

The cause of Temperance seems to have received a new impulse within the last few months, in every section of the country, and truly cheering is the intelligence that each week brings of the onward progress of this benevolent and redeeming enterprise. Much, very much, of the health and happiness of man in this life may be attributed to the benefits arising from total abstinence from all that can intoxicate; and surely the moral and religious character cannot be injured by that which tends to make men peaceable and good citizens, but fits them to fill their places here, and does not hinder them from passing to the joys of the blest in a world of spirits.

May we not be permitted to see the car again begin to move in De Ruyter and vicinity?

At a meeting of the citizens of this village, on Tuesday evening last, to consider the propriety of holding a celebration of the fourth of July, it was unanimously "Resolved, that we do celebrate." A committee of arrangements was chosen, who will probably soon announce the plan of operations, when an opportunity will be offered to all who feel an interest in giving an entertainment of the kind to contribute; as a very small sum from all the heads of families will enable the committee to provide a collation that will be truly pleasant.

We hope all will feel an interest in procuring such a treat as shall do honor to the citizens of this town and vicinity.

For the Register.

I-ism.

I is clearly the most important character of whom men speak, or for whom they act, or with whom they have to do; yet, in the estimation of nearly all men, none bear so high a reputation as I. The opinions of I are correct; the conduct of I is praiseworthy; and I is the moving spring to all that is good or great: And, in fine, I is all, and in all. Now, who will contradict what *I* have said? or who will dare say that *I* have mistaken the character of I? I am confident that I have a correct understanding of I, and I's views and feelings; and I am ready to affirm that what *I* have said cannot be controverted.

I has a variety of ways to exhibit I to advantage; but I is seen to do it in one way if not in another; and in the end I takes the palm. One thing, however, is unfortunate with I, that takes away much of the praise that I would otherwise have, viz: that I is frequently *i*-solated, and obliged to contend alone. And I is not a little perplexed that men do not appreciate his talents or opinions, and sometimes almost wishes to be out of the world because others are so stupid as not to see, and think, and act as *I* do.

I-ism is contemptible in a man, however much praise is otherwise due to him. If it is not endurable in a man who makes no pretensions to any thing better, how much more so must it be in one who has declared that Jesus is worthy to be all in all? Such a thing as egotism, or pride of opinion, should never be so much as known among christians. Let Christ have the noblest place in every heart.

EGO.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

The Home Missionary Society.

BR. BAILEY.—In your paper of the 14th inst., I observe an article relative to the Home Mission Society, in which the Executive Committee of said Society are unceremoniously held up to public odium, and which it becomes me, as Chairman of that Committee, to answer. Believing you unwilling to allow any of your brethren to be condemned, (in the Register,) UNHEARD; I trust you will give this a place in your columns.

Your correspondent seems to have been unhappy in his choice of a fictitious title; for his lines seem rather the traces of an armed assailant, than the witness of an unbiased "SPECTATOR."

In making our defense to such insinuations and charges, details and explanations will be required to satisfy minds aroused to indignation by the article referred to.

As a Committee, we were ignorant of our appointment until some time in December, and equally ignorant of the Society's affairs until called together by Br. COCHRAN on the 11th of January. In calling us together, Br. C. said he did not hold himself responsible to the Executive; but for the interest of the cause, he wished to lay before us his knowledge of the Society's affairs, no less than to secure the counsel of the Committee in his own case.

To this end he gave a brief summary of the Society's deliberations at its last session, and the OBJECT of his appointment. He said it was expressly understood that he should not consider himself an AGENT TO COLLECT, but a MISSIONARY TO LABOR. This he was quite sure was done without a knowledge of the Society's liabilities, or the state of the Treasury. His reasons for this, in part, were, that no report was made to the Society from its Executive, or Treasurer. And, he subsequently learned that Br. D. Clawson had an order on the Society for some $80; Br.'s J. Greene and J. Bailey for about $400. The church at Persia, $25, besides claims of Br.'s N. V. Hull and S. Coon for labors performed more than 2 years since; and he thought there were some others not here enumerated, amounting in all to a debt of near $600, with no funds in the Treasury.

Thus circumstanced, he asked the OPINION of the Committee, whether it would be prudent to proceed on his appointment under so many embarrassments in addition to those mentioned in his letter published on the 23d ult. He further stated that he was advised by brethren at the East, not to make that part of his tour till the latter part of his Missionary year, as they should then hope to be better able to meet his necessities.

Again, he said so much of the time had already passed away, that if he undertook to go through the field marked out for him, he must be principally occupied in traveling from one station to another, and he thought the Society had already spent too much in traveling expenses, and paying Missionaries for time spent in traveling.

Another consideration was found in a pressing call for Br. C.'s labors in an afflicted church, near at hand, where such labors promised as much for the good of Zion as if he were under the Society's patronage. Moreover, it was evident that his own mind was adverse to prosecuting the Mission, thereby more deeply involving the Society, already sufficiently weighed down with debt.

With these facts, and others too numerous to detail, crowding upon our attention, it appeared to us, the good of the cause might as effectually be secured by addressing the Society through the Register, with the co-operation of the local agents, supposing that elsewhere, as here, nearly as much "might be collected in the ordinary way" as by a traveling agent, and at a saving of his expenses, which would be likely to eat up a great share of the amount collected.

Hence, individually, by the members of the Committee, the OPINION was expressed to Br. C., (for it was only an OPINION that he asked,) with a full understanding "that it did NOT come within the range of their duties to countermand any orders of the Society," "AND FOR SUCH A COURSE," the Executive must be drawn out before the public, charged with thwarting the Society in its labors of love, and to seal their condemnation and consign them to infamy. The minutes of the Society must be copied, with an INSINUATION that the Committee's abuse of power was instigated by motives too repulsive to find a place in the bosom of a political demagogue who had any regard to honor. I here refer to the insinuation that the Executive "countermanded the orders of the Society," BECAUSE THE SOCIETY WOULD NOT BEND TO THEIR IPSE DIXIT IN THE ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION. I will not affirm that the writer intended to insinuate so much, but thus it appears to me, and thus I think it would appear to every reflecting reader.

Before I close, permit me to show the injustice of such an insinuation.

1. Br. C. does not charge this objection on the COMMITTEE, nor is it the only objection urged by other brethren.

2. From my positive knowledge, he could not bring this objection against a majority of the Committee; for, until the date of that meeting, not more than one of the Committee, beside myself, had ever advanced an opinion averse to the standing fund system, nor even then, & I believe, with members of their respective families, are ALL Life-members of the Society.

3. If such had been the feelings of the Committee, no more suitable person could have been selected to disseminate our views than Br. C., and no more favorable opportunity than the Society's field for his mission.

Finally, I am persuaded that if the "SPECTATOR" had taken "a sober second thought," his age and experience, his wisdom and sense of christian decorum, would have taught him that the interests of the cause, and the confidence of the people in our benevolent institutions, as well as the individual character of the committee, required a treatment more gentle, had our ignorance or duplicity led us, even to the extent of the insinuations, ESPECIALLY WHEN THERE WAS SO MUCH UNCERTAINTY in the case. And now should he be convinced of the injustice done the committee, and the cause, I trust the accustomed frankness that has hitherto marked his course, in the renunciation of errors, will lead him to such measures as he would expect from others desirous to heal a grievous sore.

JAS. R. IRISH, Ch'n Ex. Com.

Alfred, May 23d, 1841.

News of the Day.

From the National Intelligencer, Extra.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1, 1841.

This day the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following Message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—You have been assembled in your representative halls of legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen, who was so lately called by the direct suffrages of the people, to the discharge of the important functions of their chief Executive office—upon the expiration of a single month from the day of his installation, he has paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind him a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country, during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement are connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congress. The preparations necessary for his removal to the seat of Government, in view of a residence of four years, must have devolved upon the late President heavy expenditures, which, if permitted to burthen the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend to the serious embarrassments of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition. By the provisions of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected, have devolved upon me: and in the dispositions of the representatives of the States and of the people, will be found, to a great extent, a solution of the problem to which our institutions are, for the first time, subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I did not feel that it would be becoming in me to disturb what had been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever, therefore, may have been my opinion originally as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day from that of its late adjournment, I found a new and controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of the situation in which I was so unexpectedly placed. My first wish, under such circumstances, would necessarily have been to have called to my aid, in the administration of public affairs, the combined wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the best mode of extricating the Government and the country from the embarrassments weighing heavily on both. I am then most happy in finding myself so soon, after my accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the immediate representatives of the States and people.

No important changes having taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress, it is not deemed necessary, on this occasion, to go into a detailed statement in regard to them. I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace.

The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two Governments. This Government has not been inattentive to the interests of those of our citizens who have claims on the Government of Spain, founded on express treaty stipulations; and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that Government on this subject, may lead, ere long, to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State, and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty, accredited to this Government on the subject of Alexander McLeod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state, that Alexander McLeod has been heard, by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that court has not yet been pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper upon two subjects, interesting to the commerce of the country, which will receive my consideration, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as it depends on the course of this Government, our relations of good will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations to the weakest of the family of nations as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise, but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. Upon the breaking out of the war of the revolution our numbers scarcely equalled 3,000,000 of souls; they already exceed 17,000,000, and will continue to progress in a ratio which duplicates in a period of about 23 years. The old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 270,000,000 of acres, ceded and unceded, still remain to be brought into market. We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly growing family; and for the blessings which we offer them, we require of them to look upon our country as their country, and to unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions and thereby perpetuating our liberties. No motive exists for foreign conquests—we desire but to reclaim our almost illimitable wilderness, and to introduce into their depth the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion, that there exists nothing in the extension of our empire, over our acknowledged possessions to excite the alarm of the patriot for the safety of our institutions. The Federative system, leaving to each State the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the Federal Government those of general import, admits in safety of the greatest expansion; but, at the same time, I deem it proper to add, that there will be found to exist, at all times, an imperious necessity for restraining all the functionaries of this Government within the range of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the powers granted to this Government and those reserved to the States and to the People.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury you will perceive that the fiscal means, present and accruing, are insufficient to supply the wants of the Government for the current year. The balance in the Treasury on the 4th day of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, and exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at $850,000. This includes the sum of $215,000 deposited in the mint and its branches to procure metal for coining and in the process of coinage, and which could not be withdrawn without inconvenience—thus leaving subject to draft, in the various depositories, the sum of $645,000. By virtue of two several acts of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, on and after the fourth day of March last, Treasury notes to the amount of $5,413,000, making an aggregate available fund on hand of $6,058,000.

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding Treasury notes redeemable in the current year, and interest thereon to the estimated amount of $5,280,000. There is also thrown upon the Treasury the payment of a large amount of demands accrued in whole, or in part, in former years, which will exhaust the available means of the Treasury and leave the accruing revenue, reduced as it is in amount, burthened with debt, and charged with the current expenses of the Government.

The aggregate amount of outstanding appropriations, on the 4th day of March last, was $33,429,616 50, of which $24,-210,300, will be required during the current year, and there will also be required for the use of the War Department, additional appropriations to the amount of $2,-511,132 98, the special objects of which will be seen by reference to the Report of the Secretary of War. The anticipated means of the Treasury are greatly inadequate to this demand. The receipts from customs for the last three quarters of the last year and the first quarter of the present year, amounted to $12,100,000. The receipts for lands for the same time to $2,-742,430 60, showing an average revenue from both sources of $1,236,870 per month. A gradual expansion of trade, growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction in the expenses of collecting and punctuality on the part of collecting officers, may cause an addition to the monthly receipts from the customs—they are estimated for the residue of the year, from the 4th of March, at $12,000,000.—The receipts from the public lands, for the same time, are estimated at $2,500,000, and from miscellaneous sources at $170,000 making an aggregate of available funds within the year of $15,315,000, which will leave a probable deficit of $11,406,132 98. To meet this, some temporary provision is necessary until the amount can be absorbed by the excess of revenues which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day.

There will fall due within the next three months, Treasury notes of the issues of 1840, including interest, about $2,850,000. There is chargeable in the same period for arrearages for taking the 6th census, $294,000, and the estimated expenditures for the current service are about $8,100,-000, making the aggregate demand upon the Treasury, prior to the first of September next, about $11,340,000.

The ways and means in the Treasury, and estimated to accrue within the above named period, consist of about $691,000, of funds available on the 28th ultimo, an unissued balance of Treasury notes authorized by the act of 1841, amounting to $1,-955,000, and estimated receipts of all sources, of $3,800,000, making an aggregate of about $6,450,000, and leaving a probable deficit on the 1st of September next, of $4,845,000.

In order to supply the wants of the Government, an intelligent constituency in view of their best interest, will, without hesitation, submit to all necessary burthens. But it is, nevertheless, important so to impose them as to avoid defeating the just expectations of the country growing out of pre-existing laws. The act of the 2d of March, 1833, commonly called the Compromise act, should not be altered, except under urgent necessities, which are not believed at this time to exist. One year only remains to complete the series of reductions provided for by that law, at which time provisions made by the same law, and which then will be brought actively in aid of the manufacturing interests of the Union, will not fail to produce the most beneficial results. Under a system of discriminating duties, imposed for purposes of revenue, in union with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will in the future be fixed and permanent—so as to avoid those constant fluctuations which defeat the very objects they have in view. We shall thus best maintain a position, which, while it will enable us the more readily to meet the advances of other countries calculated to promote our trade and commerce, will at the same time leave in our own hands the means of retaliating, with greater effect, unjust regulations.

In intimate connection with the question of revenue, is that which makes provision for a suitable fiscal agent, capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, rendering more secure their custody, and consulting a true economy in the great multiplied and delicate operations of the Treasury Department. Upon such an agent depends, in an eminent degree, the establishment of a currency of uniform value, which is of so great importance to all the essential interests of society, and on the wisdom to be manifested in its creation much depends. So intimately interwoven are its operations, not only with the interests of individuals, but of States, that it may be regarded, to a great degree, as controlling both. If paper be used as the chief medium of circulation, and the power be vested in the Government of issuing it at pleasure, either in the form of Treasury drafts or any other; or, if Banks be used as the public depositaries, with liberty to regard all surpluses from day to day, as so much added to their active capital, prices are exposed to constant fluctuations, and industry to severe suffering.

In the one case, political considerations directed to party purposes may prevail, while excessive cupidity may prevail in the other. The public is thus constantly liable to imposition. Expansions and contractions may follow each other in rapid successions—the one engendering a reckless spirit of adventure and speculation, which embraces States as well as individuals—the other causing a fall in prices, and accomplishing an entire change in the aspect of affairs. Stocks of all sort rapidly decline, individuals are ruined, and States embarrassed—even in their efforts to meet with punctuality the interest on their debts. Such unhappily is the condition of things now existing in the United States. These effects may readily be traced to the causes above referred to. The public revenues being removed from the then bank of the United States, under an order of a late President, were placed in selected State Banks, which, actuated by the double motive of conciliating the Government and augmenting their profits to the greatest possible extent, enlarged extravagantly their discounts, thus enabling all other existing banks to do the same. Large dividends were declared, which stimulating the cupidity of capitalists, caused a rush to be made to the Legislatures of the respective States for similar acts of incorporation, which by many of the States, under a temporary infatuation, were readily granted—and thus the augmentation of the circulating medium, consisting almost exclusively of paper, produced a most fatal delusion. An illustration derived from the land sales of the period alluded to, will serve best to show the effect of the whole system. The average sales of the public lands for a period of ten years prior to 1834 had not much exceeded 2,000,000 per annum. In 1834, they attained in round numbers to the amount of $6,000,000, in the succeeding year of 1835, they reached $16,000,000, and the next year, of 1836, they amounted to the enormous sum of $25,000,000—thus crowding into the short space of three years, upwards of seventy three years purchase of the public domain. So apparent had become the necessity of arresting this course of things, that the Executive Department assumed the highly questionable power of discriminating in the funds to be used in payment, by different classes of public debtors. A discrimination which was doubtlessly designed to correct this most ruinous state of things, by the exaction of specie in all payments for the public lands, but which could not at once arrest the tide which had so strongly set in. Hence the demands for specie became unceasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks, to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulation. I recur to these things with no disposition to censure pre-existing Administrations of the Government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed. If, then, any fiscal agent which may be created, shall be placed without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the Government, or those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will prove to be resistless. Objects of political aggrandizement may seduce the first, and the promptings of a boundless cupidity will assail the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be the pleasure of Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests, in the creation of any new agent, as to place them, so far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security.

Within a few years past, three different schemes have been before the country.—The charter of the Bank of the United States expired by its own limitations in 1836; an effort was made to renew it which received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress, but the then President of the United States exercised his *veto* power, and the measure was defeated. A regard to the truth, requires me to say, that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken, by the popular voice. His successor to the Chair of State unqualifiedly pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a similar institution; and not only the popular election which brought him into power, but the elections through much of his term, seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment on the part of the people. After the public moneys were withdrawn from the United States Bank, they were placed in deposite with the State Banks, and the result of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the question whether that experiment was made under propitious or adverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did receive the unqualified condemnation of most of its early advocates, and it is believed was also condemned by the popular sentiment. The existing Sub-Treasury system does not seem to stand in higher favor with the people, but has recently been condemned in a manner too plainly indicated to admit of a doubt.

Thus, in the short space of eight years, the popular voice may be regarded as having successively condemned each of the three schemes of finance to which I have adverted. As to the first, it was introduced at a time (1816,) when the State Banks, then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specie payments by reason of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain. Whether, if the United States Bank charter which expired in 1811, had been renewed in due season, it would have been enabled to continue specie payments, during the war, and the disastrous period to the commerce of the country which immediately succeeded, is, to say, the least, problematical; and, whether the U. S. Bank of 1816 produced a restoration of specie payments, or the same was accomplished through the instrumentality of other means, was a matter of some difficulty at that time to determine,——certain it is, that for the first years of the operation of that bank, its course was as disastrous as, for the greater part of its subsequent career, it became eminently successful. As to the second, the experiment was tried with a redundant Treasury, which continued to increase until it seemed to be the part of wisdom to distribute the surplus revenue among the States—which, operating at the same time with the specie circular, and the causes before adverted to, caused them to suspend specie payments, and involved the country in the greatest embarrassment. And as to the third, if carried through all the stages of its transmution, from paper and specie, to nothing but the precious metals, to say nothing of the insecurity of the public moneys, its injurious effects have been anticipated by the country, in its unqualified condemnation. What is now to be regarded as the judgment of the American people on this whole subject, I have no accurate means of determining but by appealing to their more immediate representatives.

The late contest, which terminated in the election of General Harrison to the Presidency was decided on principles well known and openly advocated; and while the Sub-Treasury received in the result the most decided condemnation, yet no other scheme of finance seemed to have been concurred in.

To you then who have come more directly from the body of our common constituents, I submit the entire question as best qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinions. I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may, in my view of it, conflict with the Constitution, or otherwise jeopardize the power of the country—a power which I could not part with even if I would, but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition.

I beg leave particularly to call your attention to the accompanying report from the Secretary of War. Besides the present state of the war which has so long afflicted the Territory of Florida, and the various other matters of interest therein referred to, you will learn from it that the Secretary has instituted an inquiry into abuses, which promises to develop gross enormities in connection with Indian treaties which have been negotiated, as well as in the expenditures for the removal and subsistence of the Indians. He represents also other irregularities of a serious nature that have grown up in the practice of the Indian Department, will require the appropriation of upwards of $200,000 to correct, and which claim the immediate attention of Congress.

In reflecting on the proper means of defending the country, we cannot shut our eyes to the consequences, which the introduction and use of the power of steam upon the ocean are likely to produce in wars between maritime states. We cannot yet see the extent to which this power may be applied in belligerent operations, connecting itself as it does with recent improvements in the science of gunnery and projectiles; but we need have no fear of being left, in regard to these things, behind the most active and skilful of other nations, if the genius and enterprise of our fellow-citizens receive proper encouragement and direction from Government.

The wisdom would nevertheless seem to dictate the necessity of placing in perfect condition those fortifications which are designed for the protection of our principal cities and road-steads. For the defence of our extensive maratime coast, our chief reliance should be placed on our Navy, aided by those inventions which are destined to recommend themselves to public adoption—but no time should be lost in placing our principal cities on the sea-board, and the lakes, in a state of entire security from foreign assault. Separated as we are from the countries of the Old World, and in much unaffected by their policy, we are happily relieved from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies in time of peace. The policy which was adopted by Mr. Monroe, shortly after the conclusion of the latter war with Great Britain, of preserving a regularly organized staff, sufficient for the command of a large military force, should the necessity of one arise, is founded as well in economy as in true wisdom. Provision is thus made, upon filling up the rank and file which can readily be done on any emergency, for the introduction of a system of discipline, both promptly and efficiently. All that is required in time of peace is to maintain a sufficient number of men to guard our fortification, to meet any sudden contingency, and to encounter the first shock of war. Our chief reliance must be placed on the militia; they constitute the great body of national guards, and inspired by an ardent love of country, will be ready at all times, and at all seasons, to repair with alacrity to its defence. It will be regarded by Congress, I have no doubt, at a suitable time, as one of its highest duties to attend to their complete organization and discipline.

I cannot avoid recurring in connection with this subject, to the necessity which exists for adopting some suitable measure, whereby the unlimited creation of Banks by the States may be corrected in future. Such result can be most readily achieved by the consent of the States, to be expressed in the form of a compact among themselves, which they can only enter into with the consent and approbation of this Government. A consent which might, in the present emergency of the public demands, justifiably be given by Congress in advance of any action by the States as an inducement to such action upon terms well defined by the act of tender. Such a measure addressing itself to the calm reflection of the States would find in the experience of the past, and the condition of the present, much to sustain it—and it is generally to be doubted whether any scheme of finance can prove for any length of time sucessful, while the States shall continue in the unrestrained power of creating banking corporation. This power can only be limited by their consent.

With the adoption of a financial agency of a satisfactory character, the hope can be indulged that the country may once more return to a state of prosperity—measures auxiliary thereto, and in some measure inseparably connected with its success, will doubtless claim the attention of Congress. Among such a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, provided such distribution does not force upon Congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce heavier burthens than those contemplated by the act of 1833, would act as an efficient remedial by being brought directly in aid of the States. As one sincerely devoted to the task of preserving a just balance in our system of Government by the maintainance of the States in a condition the most free and respectable, and in the full possession of all their power, I can no otherwise than feel desirous for their emancipation from the situation to which the pressure on their finance now subjects them. And while I must repudiate, as a measure founded in error, and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by this Government of the debts of the States, yet I can see in the distribution adverted to, much to recommend it.

The compacts between the proprietor-states and this Government expressly guarantee to the States all the benefits which may arise from the sales. The mode by which this is to be effected addresses itself to the discretion of Congress as the trustees for the States, and its exercise, after the most beneficial manner, is restrained by nothing in the grants or in the Constitution so long as Congress shall consult that equality in the distribution which the compacts require. In the present condition of some of the States the question of distribution may be regarded as substantially a question between direct and indirect taxation. If the distribution be not made in some form or other, the necessity will daily become more urgent with the debtor-states for a resort to an oppressive system of direct taxation, or their credit, and necessarily their power and influence, will be greatly diminished. The payment of taxes often the most inconvenient and oppressive mode, will be exacted in place of contributions for the most part voluntarily made, and therefore comparatively unoppressive. The States are emphatically the constituents of this Government, and we should be entirely regardless of the objects held in view by them, in the creation of this Government, if we could be indifferent to their good. The happy effects of such a measure upon all the States, would be immediately manifested. With the debtor States it would effect the relief, to a great extent, of the citizens from the heavy burthen of direct taxation, which presses severely on the laboring classes, and eminently assist in restoring the general prosperity. An immediate advance would take place in the price of the State securities, and the attitude of the States would become once more as it should ever be, lofty and erect. With States laboring under no extreme pressure from debt, the fund which they would derive from this source would enable them to improve their condition in an eminent degree. So far as this Government is concerned, appropriations to domestic objects approaching in amount the revenue derived from the land sales might be abandoned, and thus a system of unequal and therefore unjust legislation would be substituted by one dispensing equality to all the members of this confederacy. Whether such distribution should be made directly to the States in the proceeds of the sales, or in the form of profits by virtue of the operations of any fiscal agency having those proceeds as its basis, should such measure be contemplated by Congress, would well deserve its consideration. Nor would such disposition of the proceeds of the sales, in any manner, prevent Congress from time to time from passing all necessary pre-emption laws for the benefit of the actual settlers—or from making any new arrangement as to the price of the public lands which might in future be esteemed desirable.

The state of the Navy pension fund requires the immediate attention of Congress. By the operation of the act of the 3d of March, 1837, entitled "an act for the more equitable administration of the Navy Pension Fund"—that fund has been exhausted. It will be seen from the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Pensions, that there will be required, for the payment of Navy pensions, on the first of July next, $84,006 06 1-3, and on the first of January, 1842, the sum of $60,000. In addition to these sums, about $6,000 will be required to pay the arrears of pensions which will probably be allowed between the first of July & the first of January, 1842, making in the whole $150,006 06 1-3. To meet these payments, there is, within the control of the Department, the sum of $28,040, leaving a deficiency of $121,966 06 1-3. The public faith requires that immediate provision should be made for the payment of these sums.

In order to introduce into the Navy a desirable efficiency a new system of accountability may be found to be indispensably necessary. To mature a plan having for its object the accomplishment of an end so important, and to meet the just expectations of the country, require more time than has yet been allowed to the Secretary at the head of the Department. The hope is indulged that, by the time of your next regular session, measures of importance, in connection with the branch of the public service may be matured for your consideration.

Although the laws regulating the Post-Office Department only require from the officer charged with its direction to report at the usual annual session of Congress, the Postmaster General has presented to me some facts connected with the financial condition of the Department, which are deemed worthy the attention of Congress. By the accompanying report of that officer, it appears the existing liabilities of that Department, beyond the means of payment at their command, cannot be less than $500,000. As the laws organizing that branch of the public service confine the expenditure to its own revenues, deficiencies therein cannot be presented under the usual estimates for the expenses of Government. It must, therefore, be left to Congress to determine whether the moneys now due the contractors shall be paid from the public Treasury, or whether that Department shall continue under the present embarrassments. It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General, that the recent lettings of contracts in several of the States, have been made at such reduced rates of compensation, as to encourage the belief that if the Department was relieved from existing difficulties, its future operations might be conducted without any further call upon the general Treasury.

The power of appointing to office is one of a character the most delicate and responsible. The appointing power is even more exposed to be led into error; with anxious solicitude to select the most trustworthy for official station, I cannot be supposed to possess a personal knowledge of the qualifications of every applicant. I deem it therefore proper in this most public manner, to invite on the part of the Senate a just scrutiny into the character and pretensions of every person I may bring to their notice in the regular form of a nomination for office. Unless persons every way trustworthy are employed in the public service, corruption and irregularity will inevitably follow. I shall with the greatest cheerfulness acquiesce in the decision of that body, and regarding it as wisely constituted to aid the Executive Department in the performance of this delicate duty, I shall look to its "consent and advice" as given only in furtherance of the best interests of the country. I shall also, at the earliest proper occasion, invite the attention of Congress to such measures as, in my judgment, will be best calculated to regulate and control the Executive Power in reference to this vitally important subject.

I shall also at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutory enactments for the suppression of the slave trade, which may require to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase. Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave labor in the British possessions in our vicinity, and an attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labor, it were needless to inquire. The highest consideration of public honor, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity, require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade.

In conclusion, I beg to invite your particular attention to the interest of this District; nor do I doubt but that in a liberal spirit of legislation you will seek to advance its commercial as well as its local interests. Should Congress deem it to be its duty to repeal the existing Sub-Treasury law, the necessity of providing a suitable place of deposit for the public moneys which may be required within the District, must be apparent to all.

I have felt it due to the country to present the foregoing topics for your consideration and reflection. Others with which it might not seem proper to trouble you at an extraordinary session, will be laid before you at a future day. I am happy in committing the important affairs of the country into your hands. The tendency of public sentiment I am pleased to believe, is toward the adoption, in a spirit of union and harmony, of such measures as will fortify the public interests. To cherish such a tendency of public opinion is the task of an elevated patriotism. That differences of opinion, as to the means of accomplishing these desirable objects should exist, is reasonably to be expected. Nor can all be satisfied with any system of measures; but I flatter myself with the hope that the great body of the people will readily unite in support of those whose efforts spring from a disinterested desire to promote their happiness—to preserve the Federal and State Governments within their respective orbits—to cultivate peace with all the nations of the earth on just and honorable grounds—to exact obedience to the laws—to entrench liberty and property in full security—and, consulting the most rigid economy, to abolish all useless expenses.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1841.

Foreclosing of Mortgages.—By a law of the last Legislature in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages where the number of defendants shall not exceed two, the solicitor for the complainant shall be entitled to receive therefor thirty dollars and no more; and for every addtional defendant above the number of two, such solicitor shall be entitled to receive the additional sum of two dollars and fifty cents.

The sergeant at arms of the court of chancery instead of the fees, now allowed by law, shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for each day's attendance upon the court of chancery, as is now allowed by law to the criers of the supreme court, and to be paid in the same manner out of the general fund.

TWENTY SEVENTH CONGRESS---EXTRA SESSION

In the House. John P. White, of Ky., was elected speaker on the first ballot. Mr. M. St. Clair Clarke, was elected clerk. Francis O. J. Smith, was the nominee of the Whig caucus; but was defeated by the union of a portion of the opposition, with a portion of the Whigs, on Mr. Clarke.

When the motion to appoint a committee *to wait on the President, &c.* was made, Mr. McKeon, of N. Y. moved that President be struck out, and *acting President* be inserted. This was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. Wise moved the readoption of the rules of the last session. Mr. Adams moved the rescinding of the gag rule, which prosribes petitions on the subject of slavery.

We learn from the Bunker Hill Aurora, that it is the intention of Mr. Savage, the contractor, to have the monument completed before the next winter.

A British journal thinks that the introduction of the root culture in England, will effect as great a change in the prosperity of the landed interest, as the application of steam has produced in the results of mechanical ingenuity.

A man named Joseph Longshore, in Newton, Bucks co. Pa. on the 21st ult. in a fit of *delirium tremens* cut open his body and mangled himself in a most horrible manner with a large knife. He died almost immediately.

William L. Stone, of the city of New-York, and Nicholas Deveraux, Chas. B. Coventry, Willett H. Shearman and Theodore S. Faxton, of the city of Utica, have been appointed Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum.

The Lake Boat Goth, of Ithica, belonging to Mr. C. P. Williams Ithica Line, arrived yesterday morning (says the Albany Evening Journal) with a cargo of produce from Cayuga Lake, weighing, with the boat, 194,000 lbs. This, as is stated on the clearance, is the heaviest boat and cargo ever weighed on the Erie canal.

Mrs. Polly Chapin, wife of Zebulon Chapin, of Simsbury, Conn. was instantly killed by lightning on the 25th ult. She was alone in the house at the time.—Her age was about 37 years

James Egan and Andrew Duffy had a drinking match at Juliett, Ill. on the 4th ult. He who got drunk first to pay the bill. Egan soon after went to bed, and only left it a corpse.

The St. Petersburgh journals state that the quantity of gold obtained during last year by private companies, in Siberia and the steppes of the Kirgis, amounts to upwards of 8600 lbs. nett.

According to the census returns, Michigan, in 1839, produced five hundred and fifty thousand more bushels of wheat than the five States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont together.

The Salem Banner complains that in West Jersey 'the earth has become so hard, in consequence of the almost total absence of rain, that vegetation can scarcely force its way through, and fear is expressed by many that if the drought should continue it will prove injurious to the crops.'

Too Young to be Free!—The Baltimore Sun says that a Mrs. Trumball of Dorchester co. Md., some time since deceased, manumitted, by her will, all her negroes—the will to take effect on the death of the testator's sister. The sister recently died and the negroes are therefore free. During the testator's lifetime, Wm. Evens, a free mulatto, married one of the female slaves, by whom he has three children, who has been living in freedom by virtue of the will. Some weeks since one of the heirs of Mrs. Trumbull, Capt. Vickers, attended by a constable, visited Evens' house and carried off the boy and girl to sell them as slaves, and had actually effected a negotiation for that purpose, when further proceedings were arrested by legal interposition. The plea set upon justifying these proceedings is, that the children are to young too be free! The case is to be investigated.

Robert F. Curry, whose arrest in Virginia led to Gov. Gilmer's resignation, has been convicted of forgery at Ithica, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Auburn State prison.

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says John M. Clayton will speedily be appointed Minister to England, in place of Mr. Stevenson.

A man in New-Orleans has recently recovered $2000 from the owners of the steamboat Gen. Brown, the value of some horses lost by the explosion of that boat at Helena, in the year 1838.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of De Ruyter Institute will be held on Monday, the 21st day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Institute. At which time four Trustees are to be elected in the place of Alexander Campbell, Perry Burdick, Benjamin Enos, and Wm. Maxson, and to transact such other business as shall be deemed necessary.

N. B. Stockholders are entitled to vote by proxy.

B. G. STILLMAN, Sec'y.

De Ruyter, May 26th, 1841.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the S. D. B. South Western Association, will take place at Northampton, Clark co., O., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October. A general attendance is desired, and brethren from foreign churches are invited.

NOTICE.

The S. D. B. Western Association will hold its annual session with the church in Friendship, on the fourth day of the week before the last Sabbath in June, at ten o'clock, A. M. Delegates and brethren from sister Associations and churches are cordially invited to attend with us.

J. R. IRISH, Cor. Sec'y.

—ALSO—

The ministers and deacons of the Association are requested to meet at the house of said church on the day previous at 1 o'clock P. M. to organize and agree on some regulations for the Presbytery.

J. R. IRISH, Clerk.

MARRIED,

In Manlius, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Wm. M'Carthy, Mr OREN P. CHEESEBRO, and Miss ELVIRA TIBBETT; both of that place.

In Fabius, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Walter Hare, Mr. S. L. JAMES of Tully, and Miss MARIETTE, eldest daughter of John More of the former place.

Also, in the same place, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. H. W. Jones, Mr. C. JENKENS HAYDEN of Pompey, and Miss ESTHER, eldest daughter of Mrs. Lucy Daniels of the former place.

Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr MARCUS WINEGAR, and Miss AURELIA, daughter of Orsemas Wells, both of Fabius.

In Sullivan, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. O. Farrell, Mr. VONEK BOARDMAN and Miss LAVENIA LOWER; both of that place.

In Fabius on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. JONES, Mr. ELIAS GOODWIN, and Miss AMANDA BENEDICT; both of that place.

LIST OF LETTERS.

H. H. Babcock, John Swinney, John Utter (your proposal accepted) C. M. Lewis, L. H. Bond, (we will write you soon and make all right) Wm. Alvord P. M. J. R. Irish, J. P. Livermore P. M. H. Francis, P. M. T. E Babcock.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Hazard Sheldon, $2,25 vol. 1, Lodema Coats, $2 vol, 2, Joshua S. Vincent $21 cr. E. Potter, David Rose, Oran Vincent, Freeborn Hamilton, Amos Burdick 3d Paul M. Vincent, David Davis, Samuel Hamilton, $2, each vol. 2, John B. Collins, $2,25 vol. 1, Lewis Clark jr. $2, 75 vol. 1 & 2, Adin Rogers, $2 vol. 2. H. H Babcock $2 cr. J. D. Mills, vol. 2 John Swinney, $11 cr. Reece Ayres, John T. Davis, Jane Davis, Susannah B. Bowen, Clayton Ayres, & self, each $2 vol 2. C. M. Lewis, $5 cr. A. Hazard, C. Grant, each $2 Martin Gates, $1 all vol. 2. L. H. Bond, $10 cr. self, $1,50 retained also $4,25 vol. 1 & 2, Wm. Kennedy, $2,25 vol. 1 A. Batten, $2 vol. 2. Jas. R. Irish, $8,25 cr. Gideon Green, $2,25 vol. 1 Luke Stillman, David Stillman, Wd. S. Coon, each $2 vol. 2. H. Francis $1 cr Miss D. Kingman. T. E. Babcock, $6 cr. Abel Maxson, J. L. Thursten, & David Potter each $2 vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

DE RUYTER, MAY 27, 1841.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, are receiving their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising an unusual variety, which they offer for Cash, Barter, or Approved Credit, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this place. This place having been celebrated as the cheapest in the world, they think the above statement sufficiently comprehensive. Old and new customers are solicited to call and examine.

TO BUILDERS.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER are sole Agents in this place for the sale of Bliss' SASH AND WINDOW BLINDS, at Factory prices. 7X9 SASH on hand. Blinds, and other sizes Sash procured to order.

They have also on hand,

Pine Lumber and Shingles,
30 Kegs Swedes Iron Nails,
60 Boxes Window Glass, 7X9 to 12X18,
A large stock of Building Hardware,
Paints, Oil, Putty, &c.

May 27.

Elmore, Annas & Ayer,

Are Agents for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.

For particular recommendations of the above article, please refer to the advertisement of the Sole Ag't.

Rev. J. Covert's Balm of Life,
Moffatt's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Phinney's Family Pills,
Dr. Phelp's Compound Tomato Pills,
Miles' Compound Extract of Tomato Pills

With others too numerous to mention.

May 27. 65tf

10,000 Tin Pans,

Together with a large assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be purchased in the State. Also,

Stoves, Pipe and Furniture,

For sale by ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER.

May 27.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New-York Market; Bl'k, Blue-bl'k, Sinchew, Bonnet and Florence Silks, Printed and Plain Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself, from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality. 64tf

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841.

P. S. The Store will be closed on the *seventh* day of the week. H. J. W.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd.
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES.—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,

Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.'

'Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid.☜

De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

Physicians and Families

Will find an extensive assortment of Medicines of the best quality, and at the lowest prices at the STONE STORE.

May 27.

POETRY.

Thoughts of a Young Man in Prospect of Death.

BY H. KIRK WHITE.

Sad, solitary *Thought*, who keep'st thy vigils,
Thy solemn vigils, in the sick man's mind,
Communing lonely with his sinking soul,
And musing on the dubious glooms that lie
In dim obscurity before him—thee,
Wrapped in thy dark magnificence I call
At this still, midnight hour, this awful season,
When, on my bed, in wakeful restlessness,
I turn me, wearisome. While all around,
All, all, save me, sink in forgetfulness,
I only wake to watch the sickly taper
Which lights me to my tomb. Yes, 'tis the hand
Of death I feel press heavy on my vitals,
Slow—supping the warm current of existence,
My moments now are few. The sand of life
Ebbs fastly to its finish. Yet a little,
And the last fleeting particle will fall,
Silent, unseen, unnoticed, unlamented.
Come then, sad Thought, and let us meditate,
While meditate we may. There's left us now
But a small portion of what men call time.
To hold communion: for even now the knife,
The seperating knife, I feel divide
The tender bond that binds my soul on earth.
Yes, I must die—I feel that I must die,
And though, for me, life has been dark and dreary
Though hope, has smiled but to deceive,
And disappointment marked me as her victim,
Yet do I feel my soul recoil within me,
As I contemplate the dim gulf of death,
The shuddering void, the awful blank—futurity.
Ay, I had planned full many a sanguine scheme
Of earthly happiness—romantic schemes,
And fraught with loveliness,—and it is hard
To feel the hand of death arrest one's steps,
Throw a chill blight o'er all one's boding hopes,
And hurl one's soul untimely to the shades,
Lost in the gaping gulf of blank oblivion.
Fifty years hence, and who will hear of Henry!
O, none:—an other busy brood of beings
Will shoot up in the interim, and none
Will hold him in remembrance. I shall sink
As sinks a stranger in the crowded streets
Of busy London.—some short bustle's caused,
A few inquiries, and the crowds close in,
And all's forgotten. On my grassy grave
The men of future time will careless tread,
And read my name upon the sculptored stone;
Nor will the sound, familiar to their ears,
Recall my vanished memory. I did hope
For better things,—I hoped I should not leave
The earth without a vestige. Fate decrees
It shall be otherwise—and I submit.
Henceforth, O world, no more of thy desires
No more of hope!—the wanton vagrant!
I abjure all.—Now other cares engross me,
And my tired soul, with emulative haste,
Looks to its god, and plumes its wings for heaven.

Miscellaneous Department.

GENIUS.

Close observation seems to be one of the strongest characteristics of Genius. The most careful inquirer into natural history is often astonished to find that an author of Genius, making no pretensions to science, has been before him in discovery; and the physiologist quotes the great master of the human heart in proof of the phenomena, for which he endeavors to account. Byron, in one of his letters, confesses that he was detected in an error, as to the habits of an eagle, by a painter, who illustrated the passage; but he does so, with a degree of shame that proves how great a defect he considered such inaccuracy to be. This truth to nature is one of the great charms of Genius over us. We recognise the power of the delineation without knowing, perhaps, how it is produced. There hangs in the cabinet of Baroccio, at Florence, a Madonna in grief, by Sassoferrato. There are no tears, there is no distortion of the countenance, nor any of the ordinary signs of grief by which it is usually presented to us; and yet nothing can exceed the touching expression of the mild blue eye and pale unwrinkled brow. Her soul, pierced through with many sorrows, seems to look out to you for sympathy with a grief too deep for tears. The effect is doubtleess produced by those minute lines, which escape the eye of the ordinary observer, and which none but a master's hand could transfer to the canvass. For the same reason, every attempt to copy the Beatrice di Cenci of Guido, or Venus de Medicis, has failed. No hand can follow the great master in the one, and the delicacy of the lines is lost in the casts of the other. We see this effect in a good portrait of one we know and love. It is not in the mere shape of the features, or the general contour, that the resemblance lies, but in the almost invisibly delicate lines which mark the characters; and precisely in proportion as we are intimate with the individual, we are difficult to satisfy. This is true of Genius in all its forms. It is upon nice accuracy of observation, that the orator, the poet, the metaphysician, and the natural philosopher, depend for success. Their attention is so fixed, and the perception so keen, that nothing escapes them; whether, from their peculiar tastes, the attention be directed to the investigation of evidence, the beauty of a landscape, the workings of human passion, the actings of their own minds, or the facts which are brought to light by their experiments. If we read a speech of Erskine, we will see how he brings into his argument, as it were, rivulet after rivulet, small in themselves, but all contributing to swell the mighty river of proof, which bursts upon us in the cataract of his conclusion. If we study an essay of the unpretending but matchless metaphysician Reid, we find him laying open to our view the workings of our own minds, and making our consciousness bear witness to his truth. "The chords within our hearts vibrate in unison with those that are touched by the Ploughman of Ayr. Newton would never have discovered the law of gravitation, that first step of his walk with the God of nature, but for the closeness of that observation, which permitted not an a crown to fall from the bough, without remarking the force of its descent. There are some men who will walk from Dan to Beersheba, and complain that they have seen nothing;" but they are not men of Genius, and can never be men of sense. He who would be rich in knowledge and original thought, will not allow a dew-drop to glisten in the morning sun, or a flower to bloom in the meadow; much less the more mysterious phenomena of nature within and without him to occur, and not acquire instruction by severe yet delightful scrutiny.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Rev. Mr. Cheever has published a book since his return from Europe entitled "The Hand of God in America." The following beautiful and impressive extract is well calculated to lead the mind to a serious reflection on our present exalted position as a nation. Although favored and highly distinguished, there is a fearful responsibility resting upon us. The fate of other nations should point to us our danger and be a warning against that sinful indulgence which will call down the displeasure of God, on our land, and we be numbered among the fallen empires of former ages. But to the extract:

"A nation dies when the spirit of every thing good and noble dies in it. The name may live when the elements of life and beauty have departed. God may suffer the sins which a nation is cherishing to consume its energies, till the gangrene become incurable, and then the abused mercies work out their own revenge. How solemn in such a case, are the records and the proofs of the divine indignation—the predictions and the fulfilment seen and read together.

I have stood beneath the walls of the Coliseum in Rome, the parthenon in Athens, and the temple ol Karnak in Egypt; each of them a mighty relic of majestic empires, and the symbol of the spirit of the most remarkable ages in the world. The last bringing you back as in a dream over the waste of four thousand years, might be supposed to owe its superior impressiveness to its vast antiquity; but that is not the secret of the strange and solemn thoughts that crowd into the mind; it is the demonstration of God's wrath, fulfilled according to the letter of the Scriptures. No ruins of antiquity are so overwhelming in their interest, as the gigantic remains of that empire, once the proudest in in the world, and now according to the very letter of divine prediction, "the basest of the kingdom." View the deep and grim repose of those sphinxes, obelisks and columns, those idols broken at the presence of God. As the mind wanders back to the four hundred years of Israel's bondage in Egypt, methinks you may hear the wail of that old and awful prophecy, with the lingering of every successive prediction. "The nation whom they shall serve will I judge"—Who would have believed it possible, four thousend years ago, amidst the vigor and greatness of the Egyptian kingdom, and after the vast lapse of time, travelers should come from the world then as new, unpeopled, and undiscerned, as the precincts of another planet—to send the proofs of God's varacity in the vestiges at once of such a stupendous overthrow. And now, if any man contemplating the youthful vigor, the energy, the almost indestructible life of our own country, finds it difficult to believe that the indulgence of the same national sin, under infinitely clearer light may be followed with a similar overthrow, let him wander on tthe banks of the Nile, and think down hours to moments in the silent sanctuaries of its broken temples."

We find in a number of the Canton Register, the following advice to married folks in China. The advice is good and may answer for other places, besides China:—

CHINESE RULES OF CONDUCT.—Let a woman who discovers her husband's blind side, make use of it to render herself his mistress, and to govern him; let her contest every point, and upon the least contradiction come to an open rupture; let the husband on his part submit to the yoke and not dare to breathe; both the one and the other will soon become the talk and laughter of the public. If you let your reputation be tarnished on this side, the evil is almost incurable. The water once spilt cannot be gathered up again into the vessel.

If your husband neglect the duties either by his charge or station, endeavor to reclaim him; but let it be by soft and insinuating methods, by tender exhortation, and by the recital of certain examples capable of striking him. Behave to him with all the decorum you would to a guests; with that respectful confidence you would to a friend.

You are under a necessity of living always with your husband, and cosequently of acquiring patience. Learn then to bridle your natural dispositions and lay a restraint upon your inclinations.—You make both but one family, have then both of you but one heart. If you are united only from the teeth outwards, only in appearance and grimace, while in the bottom of the soul you nourish a secret discontent; it is to fret yourself to no purpose, and to render your life truly miserable.

Yet I would not have you become insensible or motionless, like a statue; there is an activity and attention necessary to regulate the current business of your house. Your children which are of tender age demand in particular, much of your care. Suffer them not to follow their appetites, nor to take more nourishment than their stomachs can well digest, shelter them from the great heats of the season, remove them out of the reach of any thing which may hurt them; such are, for instance, water, fire, knives, elevated places whence they may fall down, any thing hard against which they may bruise themselves; but above all, forbid them the use of ill-dressed victuals, and green and unripe fruit. These are for tender infants two sorts of deadly poison.

Your domestics ought to have a share of your attention; let them find no want of food and raiment. If they are stupid, negligent, or awkward sometimes take no notice of their feelings and seem as if you did not perceive them: pardon them many lesser faults, especially when they mean well. Instruct them with gentleness; and consider that if they had great abilities, they would not be reduced to serve you.

THE TRIBES OF LEBANON.—The Maronites, who, with the Druses and other tribes of Lebanon, are now exciting so much interest, as the opponents of Ibrahim Pacha in Syria are, according to De la Martine, brave and like all mountaineers, warriors of nature. They could muster in 1832, at the bidding of Emir Beschir, their head to the number of 30 or 40 hundred men, either to defend the passes of their mountains, or rush upon the plain and make Damascus, or the towns of Syria tremble. Their population is upwards of 200,000, and increasing daily by their attention to agriculture, which has covered the sides of Lebanon with traces of mulberry, fig, olive, and plum trees, almost up to the highest crags. Their villages exceed 200, each having its well-built monastry, occupied by about 100 monks, who are, besides, all laborious peasants, raising silk, corn, &c., and are models of piety and industry. Though rigid Catholics, they have extorted from the Pope permission for the clergy to marry, and no where are this body so pure, so venerable and so truly pious, so that crime is almost unknown throughout the country.

In short, De la Martine observes, that should he ever be obliged to expatiate himself he should make choice of one of the peaceful villages of these Maronites, at the foot or on the descent bosom of a simple, religion, and benevolent population, under the palm and orange trees of one of the gardens of their mountains, within view of the sea. 'I may deceive myself,' says he, 'but I imagine great destinies may be received for the Maronite people—a virgin nation, primitive in its morals, religion and courage, possessed of the traditional virtue of the Patriarchs, of property, a portion of liberty, and much patriotism; and who by similarity of religion and other relations of faith and commerce, are every day more and more impregnated with western civilization.' Should a man of talent spring up among them, capable of estimating the future, and dispose to allay himself with European power, he would have no difficulty in reenacting the wonders of Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, and would leave behind him the veritable germ of Arabian empire.—*Pilgrimage of the Holy Land.*

THE MECHANIC.—We have more than once had our indignation aroused against a certain class of our community, who affect to despise that worthy portion of their neighbors who obtain an honest livelihood in mechanical employments.—When the mechanic is mentioned by the self-conceited fop, who perchance, owes his livelihood to some industrious mechanic, he is spoken of as 'only a mechanic.' We have known many worthy young men mortified and pained to the heart, by the unceremonious and purse-proud haughtiness of their superiors in wealth and impudence only,—crowded into the back ground to give place to idlers, and gentlemen at large, merely because they happened to be 'vulgar enough' to choose industry rather than idleness and independence. But let not the mechanic relax his praiseworthy exertions. He can return the sneer of the conceited fop with interest. He can stand up in the strength of an independent spirit—in the superiority of real worth, over tinsel and borrowed ornament. He fills an honorable place in society—'a place' said the celebrated Dr. Franklin, 'more honorable than to be a ruler of nations,' and it is time the real merit of his services were appreciated. It is time for Republican America to cast off prejudice, forged by the aristocracy of the old world, and to awake to her peculiar legitimate interests. The industrious mechanic may be ranked among her firmest supporters, and the 'period is not far distant,' says a celebrated writer, 'when he shall be placed upon his just station in the scale of society.'

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small Republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only 40 miles in circumference, and its population about 70,000. The Republic was founded more than 1400 years ago on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the mars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a captain Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, 66 in number, who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace; the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice. Mr. Erving was recieved by some intelligent citizens in a hospitable and affectionate manner; they were delighted with him because he was an American. They professed an attachment to our country, and look to it as the preserver of their own pure principles; they were intimately acquainted with our institutions and affairs, and had a library well furnished with books and pamphlets relating to America.

BE A TRUE MAN.—It is no easy matter to be a *true* man. The true man is true to himself; true to his country; true to his fellow man; true to his God. And yet how many might approach nearer the standard of a *true* man, if they were disposed to make trial? And how few even aim to be true. Trueness of thought spirit, conduct, in character and life—these alone can make a man really and truly great. Who yet, search the whole catalogue of human greatness, has come up to the full stature of a perfect man? Not one.—Because none have succeeded, should none try? Because the aim is a high one, and the height difficult of attainment, should no one attempt the ascent—no one make advances? In proportion to the difficulty of the task, will be the glory of accomplishment of the work, to him who attains. *I can't.* never accomplish any thing of importance; *I can*, has bridged one ocean, and brought the lightnings from the clouds. By this magic word, Art and Science have advanced; Agriculture and Manufactures and Commerce flourished, and Civilization spread its elevating influence among the abodes of men.

Every man, then, should strive to be a true man; true to duty; true to conscience; true to principle; true to truth.—If he would approximate toward this elevated standard, he should commence the work immediately, without delay. He must be true in small things—nothing, rightly considered, is small, if he will but be faithful over a few things, he may become lord over many things; step by step will he rise, and each such succeeding step will be more easy and rapid till at length he will have reached a sublime intellectual and moral elevation, which time cannot lessen not eternity destroy.

GENIUS WORKING FOR HIRE.—It is perhaps impossible for great genius to work expressly and avowedly for hire without being haunted or injured by that unhappy consciousness. A book-seller offered the Rev. Robert Hall a thousand guineas for ten sermons, and after his first refusal, strenulously and repeatedly urged him to accept the offer. Mr. Hall replied, that if it were no other obstacle in the way of his accepting the proposals, the mere business like character of the transaction, the bare naked form in which pecuniary remuneration was mixed up with it, would form an objection quite insuperable, and transform an occupation which ought to be spontaneous, and therefore delightful, into intolerable drudgery. "A thousand guineas, sir!" said Robert Hall, "I should soon begin to calculate how much it was for each sermon; then I should get down to a page, and from pages to paragraphs and sentences, and at last to words and syllables; should think every word clear gain and become impatient of erasure and correction!—Sir, it is impossible that I could do it."

CHAMPIONS OF FREEDOM.—Let it not diminish your admiration that Cicero was proscribed and put to death. They who live for their country must be prepared to die for it. For the same reason, and in the same cause, his great predecessor, Demosthenes, shared a similar fate. But both died in their country's service—and their memories shall endure forever, long after the loftiest structures of the proudest sovreigns. There were kings in Egypt who piled up enormous monuments with the vain hope of immortality. Their follies have survived their history. No man can tell who built the pyramids. But the names of these great martyrs of human liberty have been in all succeeding time the trumpet call to freedom. Each word which they have spoken has been echoed back from all free bosoms in after ages, and served to rally nations against their oppressors.

IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION.—It is a matter which may well be questioned, whether any radical improvement has been made in the system of education since the period of the immortal Bacon. To his inventive and philosophic mind we are indebted for the entire change which took place in the prosecution of physical and mental science. The principle of induction, which he carried into the region of matter and mind, has laid a foundation from which we cannot depart without being lost in the uncertainties of profitless speculation. He has taught us to substitute facts for fancy, and by the gradual development of the various phenomena of matter and mind, to arrive at general conclusions which are incontrovertable.

PRINTING PRESS.—A Mr. Leormand, a French Mechanic, has lately discovered the means of printing on one cylinder, both sides of the same sheet, which enables his mechanical press to act with a quickness double any hitherto known, and can produce 4,000 copies an hour.

Children's Department.

WHAT IS EDUCATION.

Extract from the "Means and Ends, or Self-Training," by Miss Sedgwick.

"What is education?" asked a teacher of a class of girls. Young persons, when asked such general questions, do not reply promptly. They have no thoughts on the subject, and therefore have nothing to say; or, their thoughts not being arranged, they are not ready to answer; or, they may be too diffident to answer at all. On this occasion, half the girls were silent, and the rest replied, "I don't know, sir."

"Oblige me, girls, by saying something," urged the teacher. "The word is not Greek—surely you have some ideas about it. What is your notion of education, Mary Bliss?"

"Does it not mean, sir, learning to read and write?" Mary Bliss paused, and the girl next her added "and cyphering, sir, and grammar, and geography?"

"Yes it means this and something more. What is your idea of education, Sarah Johnson?"

"I did not suppose education meant much more than the girls have mentioned, sir. Mr. Smith said, at the Lyceum Lecture, that the great mass of people received their education at the common schools."

"Does not education mean," asked Maria Jarvis, "the learning young men get at colleges? I often hear people say of a man that he has 'had an education,' when they mean merely that he has been through college."

"You are right, Maria, in believing this to be a commonly received meaning of the term, 'education;'—but it means more, and as it is important to you to have right and fixed ideas on this subject I earnestly beg you all to give me your attention, while I attempt to explain to you its full meaning.

"A great man, Mr. Locke, said that the difference to be found in the manners and abilities of men, is owing more to their education than any thing else.' Now, as you are acquainted with men who have never seen the inside of a college, and yet who are superior in 'manners and abilities' to some others who have passed four of the best years of their lives there, you must conclude that education is not confined to college walls.

"You are born with certain faculties. Whatever tends to develope and improve these is education. Whatever trains your mental powers, your affections, manners, and habits, is education. Your education is not limited to any period of your life, but is going on as long as you live. Whatever prepares you to be a profitable servant of God, and a faithful disciple of Christ—whatever increases your reverence and love of your Maker—all that in the Scripture is called the 'nurture and admonition of the Lord,' is a part of your religious *education.*

"Whatever you do to promote your health, to develope and improve the strength and powers of your body, is part of your physical *education.*"

"What, Sir!" interrupted Mary Lewis, "do you mean running, and jumping rope, and trundling hoops, and clambering over rocks, is that a part of *education?*"

"I certainly do—but why do you laugh, my dear child?"

"Because, sir, I never knew that education meant anything so pleasant as that; I wish my mother could hear you, sir; she would let me play more, instead of studying all the time, if she only knew that driving hoop was called *education.*"

The teacher smiled and proceeded—"Whatever calls forth your affections and strengthens them, whatever directs and subdues your passions, whatever cultivates your virtues, and whatever improves your manners, is a part of your moral *education.*"

"Then," said the same lovely little girl, "that is what my mother means when she says, 'there is a *lesson* for you, Anne!' every time any of the family does any good thing. It seems to me I am *educating* all the time."

"You are, Anne—the world is your school, and good examples are your very best lessons. Whatever unfolds the faculties of your mind, improves your talents augments your stores of knowledge, is a part of your intellectual *education.*

"Whatever improves your capacity for domestic affairs, or for business of any sort, is a part of your economical education. Now you will perceive, from what I have said, that education is not confined to schools and colleges, but that as Anne has very well remarked, we are 'educating all the time.' Nor is the conduct of education confined to professed teachers; we are educating one another.

"While I am teaching you geography and arithmetic, you are perhaps trying my patience, or by your own patience calling forth my gratitude. If I make progress in these virtues, you are helping on my moral education.

"The knowledge you impart to one another, the kindness you receive, the love you exchange, are all a part of your education. When you learn to sweep a room, to make a bed, or a cup of tea, a shirt, or a loaf of bread, you are getting on in your education.

"Everything around us, my children, may help forward this great work. The sun, the moon, and the stars teach their sublime lessons. 'Day until day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge.' The seasons make their revolutions. The rain and snow, dews and frosts, the trees and rocks, fruits and flowers, plants, herbs, the very stones and grass we tread upon, are full of instructions to those who study them.

"All the events and circumstances of your lives are contributing to your education. Your classmate, Lucy Davis, has been absent from school the last two months. Reflect on what I have been saying to you, and then tell me whether Lucy, during this time, though she has not looked into a school book has made any progress in her education."

The girls were silent and thoughtful for a few moments. Maria Jarvis spoke first.

"Lucy's 'economical education,' as you call it, sir," she said, "has been going on, for she has had the care of the family, and every thing to do all through her mother's illness."

"And I guess she has been going on in her 'moral education," interposed little Mary Lewis, "for I never saw any body so patient as she was with her mother's cross baby."

"And she has not lost this opportunity for improving in her religious education," resumed the teacher. "You all saw her yesterday at her mother's funeral, subduing the grief of her little sisters by her quiet resignation and affectionate devotion to them. Ah, she has been taking lessons in more important branches of education than are taught in schools.

"So you see, my dear children, that life is a school—a primary school; and that we are all preparing for a day of examination, when the infallible Judge will decide how we have profited by our means of *education.*"

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ELISHA STILLMAN.

De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

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JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

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De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

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VOL. II.—NO. 16.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., SIXTH-DAY, JUNE 18, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Adversity.

We are all very apt to esteem adversity, as a great and insupportable evil: something, that in order to secure our happiness, it is necessary to avoid. I am apprehensive, however, that when the subject is fully understood, and appreciated as it should be, our opinions will be changed. It is true, adversity causes us to grieve when we experience it; and we shrink from it, as from some dread being that has the power to annihilate us. Indeed, from the superficial observations which we are apt to make, we conclude, that the world is rendered miserable by this almost monster. This is far from the truth. Weak mortals we are, to be frightened by this spectre. Though severe its stroke, and painful its endurance; yet, its ultimate consequence is blessed. This is inferred from the two propositions.

1. That whatever tends to bring man down in the valley of humiliation, and show him his own littleness, exerts a happy influence on him.

2. That adversity does it the most effectually.

With regard to the first proposition, man is absolutely dependent on one great Being for every good; to whom, also, he owes, in all things, humble submission and heartfelt adoration. No one will deny that it is the nature of man to aspire after pre-eminence over every rival power; and whenever those seeds, sown in the human heart by the enemy of all righteousness, are suffered to spring up and come to maturity, he will blindly exalt himself above the Almighty, or essay to drag the Ruler of the Universe down below his own level. Now, since it is impossible for him to succeed, it must render him miserable. It places him in a state of rebellion against an omnipotent Being, on whom he is dependent for every desirable object. From this it follows, that humility and submission are necessary to procure access to the store-house of God's bounties; and that these undeniably create in man a most happy frame of spirit.

With regard to the second, the experience of all ages goes to support it; and every one, who has felt adversity, can testify to its humiliating and subduing power; just as those who receive it, as the merited and merciful chastisement of an indulgent parent, can bear witness to its happy influence. Here, the effect of adversity on the prodigal son, as narrated by our Savior, may be referred to, as it affords a most striking illustration of its capability, when rightly received, to reclaim from folly and wickedness, and, consequently, of its power to bless. While he was surrounded by an abundance of the luxuries of life, he persevered in his rebellion against his father, and spent his living riotously; nor once thought of returning to his allegiance, nor of abandoning his sins. But, sorely pressed by the hand of adversity, clad in rags, and starving in a strange land, he comes to himself. His real condition, which, in his prosperity, was hidden from his mental vision, now bursts upon him with overwhelming force. He says, even the hired servants of my father have bread enough and to spare; while no man will give unto me; even of the husks which are fed to the swine. Goaded by shame for his foolish conduct, and impelled by galling adversity, he determines to return to his father, to renounce his rebellion, and is even willing to become as one of his hired servants. Most happy determination this! as the sequel clearly shows.

Says St Paul, in an epistle to the Corinthians, "For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." Says David, Ps. cxix. 67, "Before I was afflicted, I went astray; but now have I kept thy word"; and again, 71, "It is good for me that I have been afflicted; that I might learn thy statutes." In addition to this, there are thousands living at the present day, whom if they could be brought forward and permitted to testify, would declare to the same effect. Some would say, we were haughty sinners, and wasted our days unconscious of our obligations to God, and ignorant of the dangers to which we were exposed; but adversity came, and taught us humility and dependence on Him; and therefore are we blest. Others, with tears of gratitude, would say, we had known God's love, and said to yield obedience to him; but in prosperity, we were uplifted with pride, forgot the source of our blessings, and vainly trusting in our own might, turned again to pursue the toys and vanities of the world. Adversity awaked us from the delusion, pointed to the yawning gulf before us, and humbled us by its scourge, till we drew nearer the throne of grace than ever. Therefore, it is good for *us* that *we* have been afflicted. Thus, like the bitter medicine of the physician, or the painful operations of the surgeon, its effect is beneficial and healing. Come, then, dread power, with all thy terror; for rather than be blinded by rash confidence in our own strength, and rush madly upon our own ruin, we will welcome thy chastisements.

P. M. V.

Religious Department.

THE COST OF THE CHRISTIAN PROFESSION.

We are to consider the *cost* of the Christian profession. The cost attending (this profession,) relates, either to what it requires us to renounce, or we are to expect, the term and duration of the engagement.

1. In order to be the disciples of Christ, there is much that we instantly renounce. It is a profession of *holiness:* it therefore demands the immediate renunciation of criminal and forbidden pleasures. The moment we become Christ's disciples, we commence a warfare with the flesh, engaging for its crucifixion, with all its sinful lusts and appetites. "They that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with its affections and lusts." To the severity of monastic discipline, in which the body is torn by scourges, and emaciated by abstaining from the nourishment required to sustain it in health and vigor, the religion of Christ is a stranger. "For every creature of God is good, if it be received with thanksgiving." But a soft, voluptuous, and sensual life is repugnant, not only to the example of Christ, but to the whole genius and spirit of his institutes. By his Gospel and by his Son, God has "called us, not to *uncleanness*, but to holiness;" so that he that despiseth the precepts of purity despiseth not man but God: "This is the will of God, even our sanctification, but every man should know how to possess his vessel in sanctification and honor; not in the lust of concupiscence, as the Gentiles which knew not God." However painful the sacrifice of forbidden gratifications may be, however deep and inveterate the habit of indulgence, though it may seem as necessary to us, and as much a part of ourselves, as the right hand, or the right eye, —relinquished it must be, or we cannot be Christ's disciples. A life of sinful pleasure is not the life of a man, much less is it the life of a Christian: "He that liveth in pleasure" (it is the language of inspiration) "is dead while he liveth." Let me urge every one present to count the cost in this particular, and if he is not firmly determined, in the strength of divine grace, "to abstain from those fleshly lusts which war against the soul," let him not pollute the name of the holy and immaculate Lamb of God by associating it with his own. Such an association is his abhorrence, which he will testify in a future day; and he will vindicate his insulted purity by a final renunciation and disclaimer, saying, "Depart from me ye that work iniquity: I never knew you."

2. The Christian profession is *spiritual*, and therefore requires the renunciation of the world. The words of our Lord in this particular are decisive: "So, likewise, whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, cannot be my disciple." In the interpretation of these words, we must undoubtedly distinguish between the spirit and the letter. In the ordinary circumstances of the Christian profession, a little compliance with this requirement would lead to pernicious consequences; to a relinquishment of the duties proper to our station, and a disorganization of society: but still they have an important meaning. They present the relation of a disciple to the present state and world, as that of "a stranger and pilgrim;" that the relation in which it stands to him is that of an entire and absolute subordination to the glory of Christ and the interests of eternity. At the first opening of the gospel dispensation the sacrifice of all secular advantages, the disruption of the tender ties which connect parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, and the dearest friends, was not unfrequently the inevitable consequence of an adherence to Christ. The necessity of literally forsaking all was an usual appendage of the Christian profession. There was, therefore, a great propriety in placing the engagements of a disciple in this strong and forcible light, which, however, prescribe nothing more than what is irrevocably binding on us under similar circumstances. To regard every worldly interest, at all times, with an attachment subordinate to the love of Christ, to treasure up our chief happiness in him, and to be willing to "forsake all," whenever the following him renders it necessary, are absolutely essential to the becoming his disciples.

On this ground, my Christian brethren, let each of us try our religious pretensions. If you wish to carry into the Christian profession the weight of worldly encumbrance, a heart corroded by its passions, and agitated with its cares; if you are desirous of uniting the service of God and of Mammon, and think of presenting to Christ a few small relics of your time, occupied in the cold formalities of a dead and heartless religion, you cannot be his disciples. The world must be displaced from the throne, or Christ will not, cannot enter; since he will never condescend to occupy a subordinate place. Alas! what multitudes are there (there is reason to fear,) who are fatally deceived in this particular; and who, while they form a high estimate of their character as Christians, have not "the Spirit of Christ," and are, therefore, "none of his!"

3. In order to be a disciple, it is necessary, in the concerns of conscience, to renounce every authority but that of Christ. The connection of a Christian with the Savior is not merely that of a disciple with his teacher; it is the relation of a subject to his prince. "One is your Master, even Christ." "My sheep hear my voice, and they follow me." In the whole course of our lives, if we are indeed his disciples, we shall evince our allegiance by a conscientious observance of his laws, by an implicit submission to his will, together with a sincere desire of ascertaining more and more of his mind and purpose. "We shall call no man master upon earth," nor dare to trifle with the least of his injunctions; and while we plead the merits of his death, and the perfection of his righteousness as the alone ground of hope, we shall reverence him as a Sovereign, who is entitled to that spiritual, that interior obedience of the heart, which is suited to the character of him who searches it. He who trusts in him as his Savior, must obey him as his Lord; nor shall any be washed in his blood who will not submit to his sceptre.

The moment Paul was brought to a saving acquaintance with Christ, he wrought in him a most profound sense of his majesty; a most humble and reverential submission to his will. His proud, intractable heart melted like wax before the sun, till, passive and subdued under the hand of Christ, he exclaims, "Lord, what wouldst thou have me to do?" While you prefer submission to any other yoke, while the dictates of any other authority have more power over you than the precepts of Christ, dream not of being his disciples: it is absolutely impossible.—*Robert Hall.*

PERSEVERANCE.

This is another estimable privilege of believers. Christ has engaged to keep them unto the end; and having begun a good work in them, he has promised never to leave it until it be finished. What a strengthening is this to their faith, and what a glory does it put upon the whole of faith, that it is a life which cannot perish? Believers have in them the immortal seed of eternal life. This is the crown of all: for how will this bear them up under crosses, support them in troubles, carry them on in their warfare against the flesh, the devil and the world, and make them defy all dangers, yea death itself, since they are assured, from the mouth of God their Savior, that none shall pluck them out of his hands. They do not trust themselves, or have any dependence upon grace received, but they rely upon the faithfulness and power of Jesus, who has given them abundant evidence that he will water them with his grace every moment, and hold them up by his strength, and they shall be safe. How confident were believers in this in the Old Testament? One of them who had attained this assurance of faith, says, "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life;" and he, with many others who had obtained like precious faith with him declare, —"This is our God forever, he will be our guide even unto death." They were sure he would be their God, and would follow them with mercy, and guide them, and do them good in life and death. To the same purpose our Lord hath promised believers, "my sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me, and I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any pluck them out of my hand." How confidently did he trust in Christ for the fulfilling of this blessed promise, who said, "I am fully persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." Oh! sweet words of comfort: how happy was Paul in this assurance of faith? It is thy privilege, believer, as well as his.—Thou hast the same promises that he had, the same God to fulfil them, and thy faith ought to be growing until thou be assured that no creature, not all the powers on earth, not the gates of hell, can separate thee from Christ. They may as soon get into heaven, and cut off Christ's right hand, which is impossible, as to cut off one of the members of Christ's mystical body.

If thou art ready to say, I see clearly how I should glorify my dear Lord, and how happy I should be, if my faith was but like Paul's in this point, but I am so weak and liable to fall, and mine enemies so numerous and mighty, that I sometimes fear I shall never be able to hold out unto the end. Because thou art such, therefore the Lord has given thee his promise, that he will hold thee up, and thou shalt be safe. And this promise is part of the covenant which is ordered in all things, and sure. Look at that, and not at thyself.—Consider the Messenger of the covenant, in whom it is all ordered, and by whom it is sure. When thy unfaithfulness would discourage thee, think of his faithfulness: Let thy weakness remind thee of his strength. If indeed he leave thee a single moment, thou wilt fall, but he has promised, I will *never* leave thee. If the number and strength of thine enemies make thee fear lest thou shouldest one day perish by the hand of Saul, he says to thee, thou shalt be kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation. But if thou art tempted to doubt, finding thy revolting heart apt to turn from the Lord, "I will put my fear," says he, "into thy heart, that thou shalt not depart from." Observe, it is his faithfulness and power, and not thine, which is to keep thee, and he has covenanted to do it, and he has all power in heaven and earth, and he has given thee promise upon promise for the establishment of thy faith, that thou mightest be certain he will love thee, and keep thee unto the end. And when he has brought thee to a certainty of it, then thy comfort will be full. Christ will be magnified in thee, now he has made thee one of those fathers, who have known him, that is, from the beginning. He has taught thee so to know him, as to trust him for all things, and in all times. This is his crown and glory. He has enthroned himself in thy heart, as thy perfect Savior, and his kingdom is within thee, even righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. Now thy calling and thy election is sure. Thou knowest that he is faithful who has promised to keep thee, who also will do it. And having this assurance of faith, attended with the rejoicing of hope, and being sealed by the blessed spirit to the day of redemption, surely thou art a happy man, thrice happy, whom the Lord has thus highly favored.—How infinitely indebted art thou to his grace! Oh! what thanks and praises dost thou owe, more than thou canst ever pay, for what he has already done for thee! And yet this only the dawning of the perfect day. His present favors are only earnests and pledges of what he will hereafter give thee. Therefore, still trust in him, and he will enlighten thee more by his Word and Spirit, he will enliven, strengthen, and establish thee more. Thy faith will daily rest more assuredly upon him, the joy of thy hope will increase, thy love will yet more abound. He will guide thee by his counsel in an even course, and will receive thee into glory.—*Romaine.*

An Indian's View of the Way of Salvation.—A North American Indian, and a white man, being at worship together, were both impressed so deeply under the same sermon as to commence seeking their salvation. The Indian soon rejoiced in the hope of divine forgiveness. The white man remained in deep distress of mind, until, after sinking almost in despair, he also, at length, found peace in believing. Sometime afterwards, meeting his red brother he thus addressed him:—"How is it that I should be so long under conviction, when you found comfort so soon?" "O, brother," replied the Indian, "me tell you; there came along a rich prince, he propose to give you a new coat; you look at your coat, and say, "I don't know, my coat pretty good; I believe it will do a little longer." He then offer me a new coat; I look on my old blanket; I say, this good for nothing; I fling it right away, and accept the new coat. Just so brother, you try to make your old righteousness do for some time, you loath to give it up; but I, poor Indian, had none, therefore I glad at once to receive the righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ."—*Burder's Missionary Anecdotes.*

THE TONGUE GUARD.

There are coach guards, and night guards, and watch guards, and fire guards, and other guards; but none of these are of so great importance as the tongue guard; the nature, necessity, utility and principle of which I desire to illustrate in the following paragraphs:

Seeing that the power of the tongue is so great, and that therefore the tongue guard is so necessary, I will proceed to give a few directions how to use it.

1. Do not speak profanely. "Fear an oath," and be careful to abstain from taking the name of God in vain, lightly and carelessly to express surprise: in common conversation, mention not that name but with reverence.

2. Speak not falsely. He who has levity enough to speak falsely to gratify vanity, or to cause mirth, is a fool. He who violates truth, in order to gratify malice or obtain revenge, is a villain. He who deviates from truth, in order to avoid danger, is a coward. And I wish to caution you not only against downright lying, but also against every species of duplicity, promise-breaking, prevarication, and dissimulation of every kind.

3. Speak not unkindly, particularly of absent persons, who have not the opportunity of defending themselves. The law says, "Thou shalt not curse the deaf." (Lev. xix. 14.) But remember that absent persons are deaf to what you say; therefore speak not ill of them. "Be very cautious," said a wise observer, "of speaking or believing any ill of your neighbor; but be much more cautious of making hasty reports of them to their disadvantage." I have known some persons indulge in slander, and then, by way of excuse, say they cannot help but speak what they think; but "he, whose honest freedom makes it his virtue to speak what he thinks, makes it his necessity to think what is good."

4. Do not speak foolishly or unchastely. Foolish, frothy conversation is unbecoming the dignity of a rational being, and especially of a Christian.

5. Do not join too freely in general conversation of common-place, gossiping chitchat. Remember that wise proverb, "In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin; but he that refraineth his lips is wise." (Prov. x. 19.) We seldom talk freely but we grieve our fellow-creatures, or ourselves, or God, and have therefore to repent of it afterwards. This caution is by no means unnecessary, nor is it new. It has been considered of high importance by the wisest and best of men.

"I could wish," says Thomas A'Kempis, "that I had oftentimes held my peace, and that I had not been in company."

"Why are we so fond of conversation, when notwithstanding we seldom return to silence without hurt of conscience?"

"One said, as often as I have been among men, I return like a man; and this we often find true when we have been in company."

"It is easier not to speak at all, than not to speak more than we should."

"It is easier to keep at home, than to be sufficiently on our guard when we are abroad."

"No man safely goes abroad, but he who is willing to stay at home. No man can speak safely, but he who is willing to hold his peace."

LOVE OF MANKIND.

With regard to our love of mankind, were we to recall every argument for our mutual affection that the gospel supplies us with, we must transcribe the gospel. It will be sufficient to urge the force of that general conclusion of the Apostle, "if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another." Here we see the Apostle brings the whole weight of those considerations which arise from the divine love displayed in redemption, directly to enforce our love of each other, and makes all that hath been advanced in support of the love of God, an argument for our love of man. They are indeed kindred affections which open into and communicate with each other; and that love of God which springs up continually, and overflows in the heart of the true Christian, feeds and maintains to an equal height the fountain of human love. For if we love our Redeemer, we must for our Redeemer's sake love mankind. It was not for some select few alone, it was not for some favorite sect or party, it was not for some peculiar people that our Lord died, but for the whole race of sinful men. He gave his life a ransom for many, and nothing less than a world was a fit object of his redeeming love. To every individual therefore amongst mankind the force of the Apostle's general conclusion is clearly applicable. Beloved, if God so loved *him* as to send his only begotten Son into the world, to be the propitiation of *his* sins, surely then we are bound by the strongest obligations to love him likewise. For if there be any one man, how mean, how miserable, how contemptible soever he may seem; if there be any one whom we dare to think unworthy of our love, we thereby have the presumption to oppose our opinion to that of our Saviour, who hath declared him not unworthy of his. Oh you then, who harbour in your breasts any dark and unfriendly passion; you who listening only to the dictates of resentment, are preparing for your brother the whole weight of your revenge; look up before you execute your fatal purpose; look through those mists of passion with which you are now blinded, and behold him whom you were about to strike encircled in the arms of your Redeemer!

So powerfully doth redemption strengthen all the bonds of mutual affection between us, exalted benevolence into charity and brotherly love.—*Rotheram.*

From the Western Episcopal Recorder.

Every thing for Eternity.

"*I paint for eternity.*" The ancient artist who thus replied, when asked why so cautious in drawing his lines, so slow in using his pencil, unwittingly uttered a truth which is applicable to all the thoughts, words, and actions of all men. All are registered in a book which all ages will not make old, and in characters which eternity will not efface. Every motion of the mind is written on a tablet more durable than if engraven with an iron pen upon the rock. Every utterance of the tongue is borne with wings, and flies direct into eternity. Every deed of the life is more durable than adamant. There is no power to annihilate that which has been once said, or done, or thought. The heavens may pass away; the earth, and all things that are therein, may be burnt up; but the conduct of accountable creatures can never be obliterated.

The preacher preaches [illegible] it will then be seen wh[illegible] word of God deceitful[illegible] the word of truth; [illegible] gain the applause of [illegible] whether he chose [illegible] presented them in th[illegible] ing to his ability, an[illegible] end, or whether h[illegible] up at random and th[illegible] than aimed at his he[illegible] his Master's work. [illegible] all this to the preacher, [illegible] and all his sermons are [illegible] membrance, and made to pa[illegible] view before his mind.

Hearers hear for eternity; not intentionally, we grant, but of necessity. They have not done with the summons they hear, when the speaker's voice has ceased to vibrate. His words have passed away, indeed; but the recording angel has put it down whether they have affected the heart or not. The truth rejected, the promise slighted, the warning despised, the precept forgotten, will all re-appear, and show the thoughtless and the sceptical hearer to be without excuse.

Merchants buy and sell for eternity. They lay up goods only for a few years; but the motives and moral character of their business transactions will survive when life is immeasured by the flight of years. Though riches make to themselves wings and fly away, they heap treasures together for eternity—treasures either of indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish; or treasures of glory, honor, and peace, according as they have bought and sold "as unto the Lord, or unto man."

They who live in indolence or pleasure, sow for eternity; and they will reap a rich harvest of thorns and briers that will teach them that their lives were madness. Eternity will be a retrospect of time, and it will then be seen whether there is satisfaction in reviewing the past. It will be seen whether our pursuits here sprung from and engendered appetites that eternity can gratify. The predominant desire and relish here will be the predominant passion there; but there will be no revel, no song, no dance, no stage, no sumptuous living there: no, not a drop of pleasure, so called, will there be found to cool the parched tongue.

The lawyer pleads and the judge decides for eternity. Arguments, and opinions, and decisions are rejected in the court of appeals above. It will there be seen whether counsellors have pleaded when guilt is proved; whether opinions have been given from interest or honest convictions; whether they have argued from false premises to a desired conclusion, or from true premises to a false conclusion. And the judge will see, when he is before the Judge of the stranger, the fatherless and the widow, whether he has decided uprightly, or from prejudice, passion, or partiality.

The same truth is applicable to every calling, condition, station, and action of life. "Life is a passage *to* eternity, and ought to be a meditation *of* eternity, and a preparation *for* eternity."

"Love God, love truth, love virtue, and be happy:
——The terms on which
True peace was given to man, unchanged as God,
Who, in his own essential nature, binds
Eternally to virtue happiness,
Nor lets them part through all his universe."

From the Northern Advocate.

"LET ME DIE THE DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS."

We are now to speak of his happy death. But as it has never yet been fully penciled, it were vain to hope clearly to display its peacefulness—its triumph—its glory. The pious bard says truly on this wise—"The death bed of the just is yet unknown by mortal hand, it merits a divine." We may expect only to trace the outskirts of this delightful scene, and explore the surface of this mysterious bliss while the distant regions and the deep interior are covered from our view by the veil of eternity.

The death of the righteous is a desirable event, because.

1. It is Peaceful. His guilt having been removed and his offences pardoned, no longer pain his eyes; no longer harrow up his conscience; but at peace with God, with his own conscience and with all men, he gathers up his feet and dies with his father's God to meet. He dies peacefully, and why should it be otherwise? What can there be to disturb his quiet? Indeed, what is there, what can there be wanting to render his end emphatically peaceful?

2. It is HOPEFUL. And his hope is not a false, uncertain, fleeting hope like that of the hypocrite, which shall perish; but it is the good hope, because it is *scriptural.* It is said that "light is sown for the *upright;*" and may he not hope therefore to reap an eternal harvest of glory? Again, "the Lord will not suffer the *righteous* to perish." These and many similar promises of God, render the hope of the Christian as steadfast as the pillars of God's throne, and the attributes that make his character. His hope is *well founded*—not indeed upon his morality, for we have seen that he was righteous at heart—nor upon his good works alone, for after he had done all he could, he was an unprofitable servant; nor yet upon his professions; for though they described the state of his mind, they had no moral effect upon his heart, they changed not the doom of eternity; but his hope was in God; and is not such foundation sure? Are they not blessed whose hope the Lord is? That hope was through the merits of our Redeemer—hence St. Paul prayed that God would reveal to his brethren "the riches of his glory, which was Christ in them the hope of glory." And the Christian's hope is good because its *objects are important.* It pierces the gloom of [illegible]uturity and fastens on Paradise, where are [illegible]arus, the thief who repented on the cross, [illegible] saints who have died, for the testi[illegible]f God; also on the resurrection of [illegible] and on eternal life in heaven, where [illegible]ed up, glory, honor and a blissful [illegible]

[illegible] STINGLESS. The Great High [illegible]an's profession having undertaken [illegible], and conquered his enemy, he now [illegible] in the hour of his trial, "O death, [illegible] thy sting!" The venom of the [illegible]row has been counteracted by the [illegible] of salvation. Feeling the love of [illegible]ist within the holy man now, dares the [illegible]emy's darts, and joys to enter upon the journey through the dark valley of death's deepening shades.

4. It is TRIUMPHANT. The dominion of the greedy grave has been overthrown—his iron arm paralyzed—his power crushed, and now with his foot upon the neck of his last enemy, he exults crying in death, "O grave where is thy victory?" O may I sing the death song of the pious—be it mine to achieve his triumph, and share his victory, and it is enough.

5. Finally brethren the death of the righteous is desirable because it is *glorious*. His last earthly scene has a glory all its own. Not, indeed, the fading laurels of the earthly conquerer after the successful strife, nor the tinsel of worldly splendor; but the beaming forth of that effulgence of glory which fills all heaven. You know it is said "the chamber where the good man meets his fate, is quite in the verge of heaven;" and so it appears by the scattering rays of celestial falling upon the hallowed spot and brightening the otherwise gloomy scene. Then who will not say, "Let me die the death of the righteous"? H.

April. 1841.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, June 18, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

A Proposition from the West.

The following we cut from the Banner and Pioneer, a Baptist paper, published at Louisville, Ky.

Seventh Day Baptists.

"This sect, according to Allen's Register, numbered in 1836, forty-two churches, thirty ministers, and four thousand five hundred and three members, in the United States, but we have no data from which to estimate their increase since, or present number.—They no doubt are conscientious in their adherence to the seventh day, as the appropriate day to be observed by christians for the public worship of God, and we are not disposed to interfere with their privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of conscience.

"Our object in mentioning this denomination is to suggest a plan by which they can all be made *first* day Baptists, without sacrificing their conscientious scruples. Let them embark at any of our eastern seaports on a voyage around the world; sailing around Cape Horn, across the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans, to the port of embarkation, and if they have worshiped regularly on the seventh day during their voyage, they will find on their return, that the day on which they worship is the first day of the week or christian Sabbath. Thus enabling them to unite with other christian churches in observing the first, instead of the seventh day, without feeling that they have departed from the original command.

"This will result simply from the fact that each day with the ship, was a little longer than the day at any fixed point on the globe, and consequently she will have fewer of them than the inhabitants of the port she left. Whether the object to be accomplished by this project is of sufficient moment to warrant the expense, we leave others to determine; but the plan itself shows the futility of urging the observance of the *Seventh* DAY as holy time to the exclusion of all other days. A. R. H."

Brother Hinkley admits there is 'no doubt that they are conscientious in the observance of the *seventh*-day, and frankly declares that he is not disposed to interfere with our privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of conscience'; but this religious patriotism is, in our opinion, somewhat dampened by the want of adherence to the admitted rule of faith, and practice of Protestants, by his permitting common custom to supersede a "thus saith the Lord."

This is manifest from his kindness in mentioning the "denomination," that he may "suggest a plan by which they may all be made *first*-day Baptists without *sacrificing* their conscientious scruples," that they may "unite with other christian churches without feeling that they have departed from the original command."

We trust that we appreciate the SUGGESTION, but must confess that our mental acumen will not enable us to see why it should have any more bearing on the *seventh* than the *first*-day Sabbath. But if Br. H. takes Brownson or *no* Sabbath doctrine, or holds the perpetuity of the Sabbath from common consent of other *christian churches*, only, the futility of urging any Sabbath, will, in his mind, be as manifest as he supposes that of the *seventh*-day. We hope better things. But whether it will warrant the *expense* he leaves for others to determine. We frankly say that *we* think it will not.

1. A trip from east to west around the globe would no more satisfy us that the first-day was the Sabbath, than a trip from west to east would satisfy us that the Mahometans were right, and that the sixth-day was the Sabbath commanded; neither do we think that either of the above trips would satisfy Br. H. that Monday was the Sabbath, or that *we* now keep the right day: thus no satisfaction would be obtained by the pecuniary "*expense*."

2. We have an additional expense incurred by disobeying the express command of God to keep *the Sabbath*. This expense of disobedience we will leave for Br. H. to determine, as our minds are fully made up on this subject, inasmuch as we find no authority whatever for the keeping of any other than the seventh-day, that is sustained by what is indispensable to a Protestant—a "thus saith the Lord"; and the "*expense*" of a contrary course *we* are not willing to forego.

We propose, therefore, to Br. H., to save us the "*expense*" of a trip round the globe, as also of the violation of the law of God, by showing us a "*thus saith the Lord*" for becoming a *first*-day Baptist, and we assure our brother that we will gladly embrace the *day*. But short of this, a trip round the globe, even at HIS *expense*, would not convince us that the *command* for the *seventh*-day Sabbath has ever been abrogated.

The Baptist Library.

We have received the first No. vol. 2d, of the "Baptist Library," containing a re-publication of standard Baptist Works. The Library is published semi-monthly at Lexington, Greene co., N. Y., "in a pleasant valley among the Cattskill Mountains."—It is done up with a good degree of typographical skill, while its contents appear to abound with practical and doctrinal disquisitions. L. L. & R. H. HILL, Publishers; Rev. C. G. SOMMERS, and Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS, Editors. Terms, 1,50 per annum.

THE MONTHLY SERMON, for June, is unavoidably deferred, for the purpose of making room for Mr. Chadwick's discussion; which, by the way, we are advertised will soon close.

For the Register.

Doctrine vs. Practice.

MR. EDITOR—I observe in a recent publication, entitled "The Baptist Library," the following motto: "Teaching them to observe ALL THINGS WHATSOEVER I HAVE COMMANDED YOU," borne by a 'herald,' represented with a book in the opposite hand, which I suppose is intended to represent the Bible.

Query—If they 'teach ALL things' that are commanded, why not practice their *own* precepts? SABBATARIAN.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

Reasons for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity.

NO. VII.

MR. EDITOR;—I shall proceed in this number further to sustain my fourth reason for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity; viz: "that the texts which are commonly adduced in its support, do not appear to me to contain it."

The argument from those texts which are supposed to contain the ascription of Divine *attributes* to Jesus Christ, will appear, I think, to be founded in mistake. For his *power* is uniformly represented to be derived from the Father, or to be given to him; and, therefore, cannot be absolutely omnipotent. "All power," said he, "is *given* unto him in heaven and in earth." Matt. xxviii. 18. This is a fair specimen of the representations of scripture upon this point. The passage in Rev. i. 8, in which it is claimed that he is called "*the Almighty*," is most certainly applicable to the Father, and not to him: which appears, first, from the style of the speaker, viz: "saith the Lord," which was the usual style in which God was wont to speak by the prophets; and, secondly, from the following characteristic words, viz: "which is, and which was, and which is to come," which are the very words whereby God is distinguished from Jesus Christ in the connection, see verses 4th and 5th of this chapter, and ch. iv. 8, compared with ch. v. 6, 7. Omnipotence, therefore, is not here ascribed to Jesus Christ; but to the Father.

In all other places, his power, as before observed, is represented as *derived*. "All things are delivered unto him of the Father." It is "God who hath put all things under him," (himself excepted,) and *such* power does not constitute absolute omnipotence. Neither does God's giving him this power and dominion, imply that he has parted with his own Almightiness, or that Christ has become essentially possessed of this attribute. In reality, it is God who operates in and through him, although, in a sense, he is said to do the works; just as Moses, Joshua and the Apostles are said to do the miracles which are attributed to them. They did not become omnipotent, because those things were done through their agency which omnipotence alone could effect. Neither did Jesus Christ. Omnipotent power wrought eminently through him; but not as an essential attribute of his nature; but as the attribute of his Father, displayed through him as the medium. "*God* did the things *by him*"—Nor is absolute *omniscience* ascribed to our Lord Jesus Christ in the texts commonly cited under that head. He is indeed said to "know all things": but this phrase is evidently to be understood in a *modified* or *restricted* sense, as a similar phraseology is applied to Christians, 1 John ii. 20: and as his knowledge is elsewhere spoken of as *limited*. See Mark xiii. 32. Matt. xxiv. 36, and Acts i. 7, and also as *derived*, or *given* to him. See John v. 20, and Rev. i. 1, and v. 5.

Nor does it appear that absolute *eternity* is ascribed to him in any of the texts adduced for that purpose. His being "in the beginning with God," means no more than he existed *prior* to the creation of the heavens and the earth. The phrase, "in the beginning," is confessed by some able Trinitarians to denote simply the commencement of the heavens and the earth. His being in existence, therefore, at this commencement does not prove him to be without beginning. His saying, John viii. 58, "before Abraham was, I am," or "I am before Abraham was," proves merely that he was older than that patriarch. The declaration, Micah v. 2, that his "goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting," do not prove absolute eternity; for *everlasting* is confessedly often used in a limited sense, and may be so used here. It is perfectly consonant to this sense which this term frequently bears to understand it here to mean a *remote, indefinite*, and *unknown* period before the creation of the heavens and the earth. Moreover, the sense of this term, in this case, is limited by the parallel expression, "from of old." Also by the important fact noted verse 5th, that "Jehovah was the Lord *his God*" As to his being called "alpha and omega," which appears to be the case in two instances, viz: Rev, i. 17, and ch. ii. 8, I would observe that a *modified* sense of the phrase may be intended. He was "the beginning of the creation of God," and all things were created *for him* in subordination to the Father. Moreover; he was the *first* in authority under the Father, and will be the *last* to resign his authority. He is also the great subject of revelation from beginning to end. These things may account for the modified application of this phraseology to him. The declaration, Rev. i. 8, I have shown to be the language of the Father. The clause, "I am alpha and omega, the first and the last," in the 11th verse is probably an interpolation, as it is wanting in many of the best Greek MSS, and in ch. xxii. 13, the similar phraseology may be referred to the Father, there being an abrupt change of the speaker, as is frequently the case in the scriptures. The passages adduced in support of Christ's *omnipresence* are also insufficient to prove his possession *absolutely* of that attribute. His engagement to be with his ministers "always," and with his disciples, "when two or three are met together in his name," may only mean that he would be *virtually* with them, or with them *in Spirit*, as Paul was with the Corinthians and Galatians, in spirit, though absent in body. Or, it may mean that he would be present with them by his advocate, the Holy Spirit, which proceedeth from the Father, and which was promised him to aid him in his mediatorial work. Or, if neither of these method's of explanation is sufficient to meet the case, we may conceive of his being possessed of such an extent of mind, or largeness of mental capacity, through a derived being, as to enable him to be present in all places, where his people exist and require his aid without implying absolute omnipresence. The passage in John iii. 13, which spake of his being in heaven while here on earth, it is believed, will admit of a different rendering, so that the last clause will read, "*which was*," instead of "*which is* in heaven." Or, if not, it may mean that he was *mutually* in heaven, while bodily on earth. Or the passage may be considered as *eliptical*, and the elipsis being supplied, be rendered, "even the Son of man which being in heaven, came down," which comports with the facts abundantly taught elsewhere.

His *immutability* also fails of being established. For the passage in Heb. i. 10—12, may be understood as an apostrophe to the Father. There is no necessary application of it to Christ. The reference of it to the Father is the most natural, and is warranted by the nature of the case, and the analogy of scripture. It is evident to me that it is God the Father, of whom it is said, "thou art the same, and thy years shall not fail." Addresses to God by apostrophe or doxology are not unfrequent in the midst of a train of reasoning, history or declamation. And Heb. xiii. 8, when we meet with the words, "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day and forever," does not imply that he is in all respects the same; but merely that he is the same *Savior always*, as *at the first*, having an *unchangeable* priesthood, and *ever living* to make intercession for us, and also reigning over the house of Jacob *forever*. These passages, which are the ones ordinarily adduced, fail of establishing his absolute immutability. Hence, the whole argument from the ascription of Divine attributes to him, is shown to be unfounded. There is no adequate proof, that *either* of the attributes of Deity belongs essentially to him.

Neither will it appear, on careful examination, that *Divine works* or *actions* are ascribed to him in such a sense as implies Supreme Deity. That certain works are ascribed to him which God alone can do, is clear and certain; but it does not follow that they are ascribed to him as the original and efficient operator; but only as the *agent* or *instrument* by or through which God displays his omnipotent power. I have already explained this matter in some degree; and to avoid repetition as much as practical, I will confine my present remarks to a few particulars.

The most prominent of the works in question, is the creation of the world. But this does not prove his absolute Deity any more than the miracles which were performed by the prophets and Apostles prove them to be truly divine. There is no *material* difference in the two cases, except in the *largeness* of the miracles. Every miracle required the interposition of Omnipotent Power. Christ only operated on a larger scale when he was employed in creating the world, than when he raised Lazarus, or opened the eyes of blind Bartimeus. But his performance of the latter did not prove his Supreme Godhead; for his Apostles wrought similar miracles. If it could be proved that, in either case, Christ was the original and efficient operator, his Supreme Deity would be thereby evinced: but this cannot be proved. The original and efficient operator was *God*.—Thus, "all things" are said to have been "created *by* the Word," not *of* him. John i. 3. "God created all things *by Jesus Christ*." Eph. iii. 9. "*By whom*, also, he (God,) made the worlds." Heb. i. 3. Christ is not called the Creator *absolutely*; but God created *by him*, "just as he wrought miracles, and wonders, and signs by him in the midst of the people of Israel," Acts ii. 22, which passage solves the whole difficulty. The phraseology used concerning the creation, does not exclude the employment of an *under agency* any more than in the deliverance of Israel from Egyptian bondage, or in the staying of the sun and moon in their courses in the days of Joshua. "God's *own right arm*" saved the people, as truly as "*his hands*" made the earth and heavens, although he did it by Moses as his agent or minister. And the efficient cause of miracles in general was solely the power of God, though performed instrumentally by men. I have already answered the objection that if all things were created by Christ, he must have created himself, allowing him to be a created being, by showing that from the nature of the case, where it is said, "all things were created by him," it is manifest that he is *excepted*, just as it is that God the Father is *excepted* when it is said that "all things are put under Christ's feet." The one case is perfectly illustrated by the other.

The action of *forgiving sins* presents nothing more formidable than the performance of miracles. Christ considered the former quite as easy as the latter. It is doubtless God's original and supreme right alone to forgive sins; but he could employ his Son, or his Apostles to do it *declaratively*. There is nothing in the declaration of Christ, "Thy sins are forgiven thee," which at all teaches that he acted otherwise than as the Father's agent.

Besides, its being said that "he was exalted by the right hand of God to give repentance to Israel, and remission of sins," Acts v. 31, clearly evinces that his power to forgive sins was not original; but derived. The same may be said concerning his work of *judging the world*. It is a work *committed* to him; and for the very reason that "he is *the Son of man*." The acting Judge is *the man Christ Jesus*. But here, as in the case of the creation, it is, in reality, God who will judge the world *by him*. God has appointed him to the office; settled the principle on which the judgment is to be rendered; will instruct him by his Spirit how to judge, and give him such a full and perfect knowledge of every character, as will enable him to do perfect justice; will superintend the whole process; and will give it his Supreme sanction: so that it will be done in righteousness. Hence, when we all stand before the Judgment-seat of Christ, we shall strictly and properly give an account of ourselves to God. God is verily Judge himself, though he employs his Son as his authorized agent.—"He hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness, by *that name* whom he hath ordained." Acts xvii. 31. There is no difficulty in all this.

Neither is there any thing in the record of miracles, as performed in the name, or by the authority of Christ, which implies the existence of Omnipotent power originally and essentially in him. He communicated the power to his Apostles as he received it of the Father. It was given to him and through him as God's exalted "King and Zion" to them. If miraculous power could be conveyed from Paul by an "apron" or an "handkerchief," sent to the sick at a distance, (which was the fact,) surely the same power could be communicated from Christ, through his authorized agents, to the intended subjects, though, in both cases, it emanated originally and efficiently from God.

Thus, the whole subject of Christ's mighty works, (allowing him to be distinct from, and inferior to God,) is relieved of all difficulty. Respectfully yours,

JABEZ CHADWICK.

Weedsport, June, 1841.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Acadia at Boston we have news from Europe to the 19th ult.

The Steam Ship President.

The schooner Corsair, Capt. Morsey, has arrived at Halifax, from Fortune Bay, N. F., in seven days. The Corsair reports that six days before sailing, a boat belonging to Fortune Bay arrived there from St. Pierre, the Skipper of which reported that a vessel from France arrived at the Island, which had picked up the Captain and sixteen seamen of an American Steamer, and had reported that fifty-six other persons, who had been in the Steamer, were lost; the said vessel had foundered in consequence of running foul of an iceberg; the skipper stated that he had seen the captain of the Steamer at St. Pierre.

The following reports have been received:

"*Cove of Cork, May* 12.

The Columbia Packet, Capt. Garrett from Monte Video, which place she left on the 27th of January, for Antwerp, has come in here, and Captain Garret reports that 10 days since (2d instant) in long. 18, he saw at some distance a large steamer bound for the eastward, and which appeared to him to be disabled, as she was going very slowly and could hardly keep way with his vessel. As night came on he lost sight of her, and two days afterwards experienced a heavy gale to the eastward. The apparently disabled ship was so far from him that he cannot describe her appearance further than she was a large steamer" Captain Garrett had not heard that the President was missing until asked by the gentleman (George Wright, Esq.) surveyor to Lloyd's who was good enough to favor us with these particulars.

GREAT BRITAIN.—THE CORN LAWS.—The principal subject of excitement was the proposed repeal of the corn laws; but no definite action was had on the subject of Parliament. Lord John Russel has announced his scale of corn duties to be substituted for the present protecting law. It is as follows: On wheat 8s. per quarter. On rye 6s. On barley 4s. 6d. On oats 3s. 4d.

Great as is the enthusiasm against the Corn laws in England, it is much surpassed by the feeling which exists in Scotland. There is scarcely a town or district of the least importance that has not petitioned, prepared to petition, or taken some other measures, to accomplish the overthrow of the landlord's monopoly.

FRANCE.—The Court of Peers, closed on Tuesday its secret deliberation on the affair relative to the attempt against the King's life on the 15th of October. Darmes, as the principal author of the attempt, and Duclos and Consider, as his accomplices, are to be tried by the Court of Peers. The eight other accused were acquitted of the charge of having been accomplices; but seven are to be tried by the Court of Correctional Police, for being affiliated to illegal associations, and having in their possession warlike stores and arms. One only, Borel, who became an informer, was set at liberty.—The decree was signed by 146 peers, and last of all by the son of Marshal Ney. The debates are to commence on the 24th inst.

SPAIN.—Some serious disturbances had taken place in Zamora in consequence of the resistance of the population to the collection of the municipal taxes. Brigadier General Zurbano, an ex-smuggler, and formerly a Brigand of the Ebro, had marched from Valladolid to put down the insurrection.

ALGIERS.—The *Toulonnais* of the 9th ult. brings intelligence of fresh massacres committed by the Arabs in the environs of Algiers. On the 1st, about 20 native horsemen appeared in advance of Dely Ibrahim, and exchanged some shots with the garrison. Captain Muller, who commanded the redoubt in which were stationed 110 men of the foreign legion sailed out with 43 soldiers, and having pursued the Arabs for some distance, fell into the ambuscade prepared by 600 of the enemy's cavalry, who put every one of them to the sword. 39 decapitate corpses were found on the spot: the five others could not be discovered. In the meantime the farm of Baron Viallar, which had escaped destruction during the administration of Marshal Valtee, was sat on fire by another party of Arabs.

CHINA.—An express in anticipation of the overland mail, arrived in London on the 6th ult., from which we learn that the China difficulty is still unsettled. Capt. Eliot is severely censured by the English opposition papers for his dilatory conduct.

The trade had not been re-opened on the 2d of February, as agreed upon and every thing was still in uncertainty. Hong Kong had been proclaimed a British settlement. The smuggling of teas was active and easy, the article bad and dear. Two ships for London were nearly laden with them. On the other hand gentlemen from China say that there is plenty of tea in Canton, and they are confident in their opinion that tea will be exported this year as usual, the probabillty being that Captain Elliot will make any sacrifice to obtain that object. The troops in Chusan were still sickly.

News of the Day.

From the New-Yorker.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

The Joint Committee to express the sense of Congress on the death of President Harrison consists of 5 Senators and 26 Representatives. The Opposition in the Senate are beginning to move resolutions inquiring into the causes of removals from office. Mr. CLAY to-day moved a resolution to instruct the Committee on Finance to bring in a bill, stating his disposition as favorable to the immediate repeal of the Sub-Treasuy, and the establishment of a National Bank.

Mr. Wright and Mr. Calhoun opposed the latter wishing the new measures brought forward before the Sub-Treasury was repealed, and declaring that there was no alternative between the Sub-Treasury and a National Bank. Mr. Clay welcomed the confession cordially, and hoped the time for action had come.

Mr. Rives expressed his *dissent* from views of Messrs. Calhoun and Clay, and referred to the Message as indicating other alternatives besides those mentioned by those Senators, but agreed that all might meet on the common ground of a Repeal for the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Woodbury took a slight part in the debate; but the resolution passed. The District banks have applied for a recharter. The several Committees were appointed as follows:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs Rives, Preston, Buchanan, Tallmadge and Choate.

On Finance—Messrs. Clay of Ky., Evans, Woodbury, Mangum and Bayard.

On Commerce—Messrs. Huntington, Merrick, King, Barrow and Wright.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Evans, Archer, Miller Buchanan, and Simmons.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Linn, Woodbridge, Smith of Ct., White and Simmons.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Preston, Merrick, Benton, Archer and Pierce.

On the Militia—Messrs. Phelps, Kerr, Clay of Ala., Barrow and Fulton.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mangum, Archer, Smith of Ind., and Choate.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Smith of Ind., Tallmadge, Walker, Bates and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs Bayard, Huntington, Linn, Sevier and Henderson.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Morehead, White, Sevier, Phelps and Benton.

On Claims—Messrs. Graham, Bates, Wright, Woodbury and Woodbridge.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Dixon, Morehead, Smith of Ct. Sturgeon, and Graham.

On Judiciary.—Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Prentiss Walker and Kerr.

On the Post Office—Messrs Henderson, Simmons, McRoberts, Berrien and Mouton.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Porter, White, Young, Cuthbert and King.

On Pensions—Messrs. Bates, Pierce, Allen, Dixon and Nicholson.

For the District of Columbia—Messrs. Merrick, Clayton, King, Mangum and Young.

On Patents—Messrs. Printiss, Porter, Sturgeon, Tappan and Henderson.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Barrow, Fulton and Kerr.

On the Contingent Expenses—Messrs. White, Tappan and Porter.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs McRoberts, Miller and Nicholson.

Mr. Clay of Ky., introduced a bill *to repeal the Sub-Treasury*. It is as follows:

A BILL.

To repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, ransfer and disbursement of the public revenue," and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of public money

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," approved on the 4th day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty, be and the same is hereby repealed, provided always that for any offences which may have been committed against the provisions of the seventeenth section of the said act, the offenders may be prosecuted and punished according to those provision, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer charged with the safe-keeping, transfer or disbursement of public moneys, or connected with the Post-Office Department, shall convert to his own use in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan with or without interest any portion of the public moneys entrusted to him for safe-keeping, transfer disbursement, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted invested used or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and the refusal to pay over on demand any public moneys in his hands, upon the presentation of a warrant drawn upon him and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be prima facie evidence of such conversion to his own use, of so much of the public moneys as may be in his hands. Any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising, or knowingly and wilfully participating in such embezzlement, upon being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to the United States a fine equal to the amount embezzled, and shall suffer imprisonment for a term not less than six months, nor more than five years.

The bill having been read once, Mr. Clay asked that it be now read a second time Mr. Wright objected; so it could not be done. After some conversation between Messrs. Clay, Wright and Calhoun, the bill was made the special order for 12 o'clock on Monday following.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1841.

The Senate Committee reported resolutions of condolence to be sent to the family of Gen. Harrison, the house to be hung in mourning, and the Members to wear Crape thirty days in honor of the memory of the deceased President.

An interesting debate sprung up on the Resolution of Mr. Clay calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his plan of a "United States Bank," in connection with the subject of repealing the Sub-Treasury. Several prominent gentlemen 'defined their position.' "Bank or a Fiscal Agent" was substituted for "United States Bank" in the resolution—"Fiscal Agent" on the motion of Mr. Rives, after a considrable discussion.

Mr. Clay introduced an amendment to his Repeal Bill, proposing to repeal also the Deposite Act of 1836. This again drew out Mr. Rives in opposition, who was joined, in part, by Messrs. Preston, Berrien and Barrow. Mr. Mangum came to the rescue of Mr. Clay, but the latter finally expressed a willingness to withdraw his amendment.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 8.

The Senate is doing the work—the House is scarcely yet complete in its organization. Both Mr. Calhoun's and Mr. Clay's admendments to the Sub-Treasury Repeal bill were negatived to-day. The original Repeal bill of Mr. Clay passed to a third reading, with some modification.—Mr. Benton stuck hard for the *specie clause.*

The Repeal will now soon pass the Senate. Mr. Sevier, in a warm speech, denounced the removal of Gen. Arbuckle from Fort Gibson to Baton Rouge, as a movement to please John Ross. His resolutions of enquiry in the case were postponed.

Mr. Tallmadge presented the resolutions of your Legislature in behalf of a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands. Lots of Memorials are pouring in on this subject, and in favor of a U. S. Bank, and a Bankrupt Law.

The Speaker of the House has made rather a popular composition of the Committees. Two sons of your State are honored with responsible appointments; Mr. Fillmore, being chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; and Mr. Barnard, chairman of the Judiciary. Mr. Cushing is at the head of the Foreign Relations, and Mr. Adams, of Indian Affairs. With Webster, Rives and Cushing, a noble trio, our "Foreign Relations" cannot go wrong.

Albany City Temperance Society.—At a meeting of the Albany City Temperance Society, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to meet the committees of other Temperance Societies relative to a celebration on the 4th of July next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Young Men's National Temperance Convention contained in the "Olive Leaf" of May 22d, 1841, be read, together with the proceedings of the Executive Committee of said society.

Resolved, That this Society highly approve of the proceedings aforesaid, (as read,) and that immediate action in conformity thereto, be recommended to the young men throughout the State.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee invite some of the speakers of the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore to this city.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the political and temperance papers of this city.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

A Worthy Example.—The Board of Excise, of the town of Smithfield, Madison Co., N. Y., acting like reasonable men—as belonging to, and being citizens of a civilized, enlightened, christian nation, have excluded tippling houses from their town. Even their taverns are now *free from the* poison, and left to rise up to their *original purity.* We hope that under such bright auspices, higher principles will actuate the inhabitants of this town, than will let them stoop to "*The Striped Pig.*"—*Olive Leaf.*

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE UNION.

The first meeting of the Massachusetts Temperance Union, was held at the Odeon, at ten o'clock, A. M., Tuesday. John Tappan, President, Nathan Crosby, Secretary. The house was not very well filled in the early part of the day, but the number of leading and influential persons present, from different parts of New England, was unusually great, and the deepest interest was manifested in the operations of this important branch of the great moral movements of the day.

The President, after some remarks, introduced to the meeting Mr. Delevan of New York, the fearless and successful advocate of Temperance, whose name is known "over three portions of the growing globe." He appeared to be in fine health and spirits, and addressed the meeting in a very feeling and interesting manner. He possesses much quiet humor, and always infuses into his remarks a free, generous and liberal spirit, which is exceedingly agreeable. He presented many new, entertaining facts, in relation to the progress of the cause, and related many amusing anecdotes collected during his recent travels. His remarks will probably be published at length.

Mr. Crosby, the Secretary, then read an abstract of the Annual Report, which is full of the most exciting encouragement. No former period, in the history of the Union has been so full of high hopes; at no time have the efforts of its friends been crowned with such abundant success. Our readers have already been made so familiar with the Temperance movements, by recent publications, that we forbear in this place, to repeat the details.

Another meeting was held in the afternoon, which was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Baird, who gave an interesting account of the progress of temperance in foreign countries.

At the evening session, addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. May, and several of the reformed drunkards, and much interest was excited.—*Zion's Herald.*

From the Wiskonsan Temperance Journal.

Temperance in Wiskonsan.—The cause is rapidly progressing in our Territory. The public mind is aroused from its lethargy. Intemperance is seen to be an evil, dire, though enchanting. The spell is broken. Fortunate, thrice fortunate are we, that thus early in our political existence, we are enabled to see, in all its deformity, a monster which has so blighted the fairest prospects of many older communities, and inflicted upon them untold misery. Since the new year, our Territorial society held its annual meeting, and by the information there communicated, our friends were aroused to greater exertions. The same week, a society was formed at Madison, called also a Territorial Society. These societies and their auxiliaries, are established on the principle of entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The feeling thus aroused, seemed to have pervaded the ranks of those who had formerly withheld their support, or openly opposed the cause. Not a few of these classes, thus led to reflection and examination, have come out boldly in favor of total abstinence. Temperance Societies are being formed in almost every neighborhood in the eastern portion of the Territory, and we hope that our friends at the west will rally around the standard they erected at Madison, and vie with their eastern fellow-citizens in zeal and devotion in the great work. When we consider the progress our cause has made during the past six months in our Territory, we cannot but rejoice and be thankful to Him who has guided the hearts of men into all truth.

FROM FLORIDA.—We learn from an officer who came passenger in the U. States General Taylor, Captain Peck, arrived yesterday from Florida, that since our last advices from that quarter, Haleck Tustenuggee, whose camp is at Fort Fowle, on the Ocklawaha, had sent in four of his warriors to Colonel Riley, commanding at Fort King, asking for rations, which were refused. Four other warriors were sent in by the same chief two days afterwards, requesting rations, which were in like manner refused; whereupon the messengers stated that the chief would march for Tampa, and halt at a certain creek between that post and Fort King, from whence he would send for provisions and an escort to take him to Tampa for the purpose of emigrating.

Coacoochee (Wild Cat) had again been in at Fort Pierce. He stated that Sam Jones and Hospitaka were forthwith to hold a council with himself, when would be determined their course for the future. Coacoochee of course expressed his determination to emigrate, and stated that Sam Jones would do whatever Hospitaka recommended.

Haleck Tustenuggee's warriors brought in 115 sticks, indicating the number of people for whom rations were wanted. It will be remembered that in our last advices it was stated that eight days more would test the sincerity of Haleck: those eight days more have passed, and he has not surrendered. It will not fail to strike our readers with surprise, that orders have not been issued by the Commanding General, ere this, to seize these chiefs and warriors whenever opportunity offers. The time has passed for negotiation with these savages, or rather, to use a legal phrase, it has expired by the statute of limitations. It is to be regretted that the gallant Col. Riley had not orders to catch and hold on to these fellows; and it is perhaps still more to be regretted that Caocoochee and twenty-six of his warriors, who were with him at Fort Pierce, were not detained and furnished with quarters at that post.

The upshot of all this will be, that the Indians will take the field again, although they are evidently so tired of fighting that, if they had any encouragement to act in good, by the application of a severe rule on our part, they would be more punctilious in the performance of their promises. Our troops will doubtless have another summer campaign. They are now so well acquainted with the country, that they will burn up all the crops of the Indians, and distress them exceedingly; which will lead, in all probability, to their surrender in the ensuing autumn.

Our informant states that of 165 men at Fort King, 106 were sick. In addition to the above items of intelligence, we may add, that several rumors have reached us from our correspondents, that the command in Florida will soon be confided to the gallant Colonel Worth. We give the rumor as we have heard it. If it be true, we are prepared to say that a better selection could not have been made.—*Savannah Republican of May* 29.

APPREHENDED MURDER.—A highly respectable man, named George A. Furst, who resided in Seventeenth-street, between the Third and Fourth Avenues, and who held some lucrative situation on the Croton Water Works, was yesterday morning on a vacant lot near his house, speechless and almost in a dying state. He was conveyed to his residence, where Doctor Rawson and others attended him, and where he died at twelve o'clock (noon.) He was in the city on Thursday, and received a large sum of money—dined, as it was said, at Stoneall's in Ann-street, and went home. He went out again after dark, as was stated, with his money about him, and called while out at a porter-house in Nineteenth-street, between the Third and Second Avenues, kept by an Irish widow, named Wood, where a number of her countrymen had assembled to drink, frolic, dance, &c., and left there; after which, no trace of him could be obtained until found in the lot. When he left, he was well clad and had on a new hat; and, when found, his upper clothing had been changed for older garments, and an old broken and patched-up hat was on his head. All his money, except a $3 bill, twisted up in one corner of his wallet, was missing. He was supposed to have been robbed and murdered. The coroner was last night engaged in investing the affair.—*N. Y. Express.*

DEDICATION OF A SYNAGOGUE.—The Jewish congregation of Beth Jacob, recently constituted in this city, having provided a house (No. 8, Rose-street) for a synagogue, the dedication was duly performed after the Jewish ritual, on Tuesday afternoon, (the eve of Pentecost,) by Lyon Levy, Esq., of New York, assisted by the trustees and other honorary officers of the congregation.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

MARINE INSURANCE.—An article on the Profits of Marine Insurance, by Joseph Balch, Esq., President of the Merchants' Insurance Company in Boston, in the Merchant's Magazine, presents the results of the business by fifteen of the principal offices in Boston, during a period of nine years from 1830 to 1839 inclusive; showing that, instead of a profit, there has been a loss of $76,706, without including the loss of the most unfortunate companies, of which five have been obliged to wind up with the loss of a large part of their capitals.

KEOKUK KILLED!—By a passenger in the steam-boat Sarah Ann, we learn that the Chief of the Sauks and Fox Indians, Keokuk, was killed by Nashie-koek, Black Hawk's son, a few days since. The difficulty originated relative to the distribution of the monies paid the Indians by the General Government. There has been a deadly feud existing in that tribe for some time, and a great jealousy of Keokuk.—*Western Gazette, Galena.*

Death of Hon. Bates Cooke.—We have the painful duty of announcing the death of the Hon. Bates Cooke, he suffered from ill health for many months, and last winter, in consequence of continued indisposition, which rendered relaxation from his arduous duties absolutely necessary, he resigned the office of Comptroller of the State. It was too late. The hopes and expectations of his friends, who trusted that a return to his home and the absence of official cares would restore him to health and usefulness, have been painfully disappointed. He literally fell a martyr in the service of the State. Mr. Cooke was a good upright man in all the relations of life, whether public or private, and his death will be sincerely lamented troughout the State.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

A Rocky Mountain Tour.—The St. Louis papers announce that a party was about to leave that city for the Rocky mountains and the mouth of the Columbia river. Some go as traders and trappers, and some for a pleasure excursion. Among the latter is Mr. Romain, a young gentleman from England, who has crossed the Atlantic for the sole object of making this interesting tour.

Thomaston.—On the question of withholding licenses for the retailing of spirituous liquors in Thomaston, Me., the vote stood 350 in the affirmative, against 15 in the negative. Not less than 400 voters were present—of course some did not vote at all. But the result is most animating. Thomaston is the first *town* in the State, in point of population. It cannot be long before all towns will see it to be their interest to "do likewise."—*Zion's Herald*

The Gag Resolution Rescinded.—We rejoice to see a vote in Congress which rescinds the rule denying to the People the RIGHT OF PETITION. The following is the Ayes and Noes upon that question. The names of the New-York Delegation are in *italics*:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, S. J. Andrews, Averigg, *Babcock*, Baker, *Barnard*, Beeson, *Birdseye*, *Blair*, Boardman, Borden, Botts, *Bowne*, *Breuster*, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Chas. Brown, J. Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, *Childs*, *Chittenden*, *J. C. Clark*, *Stanley*, *N. Clarke*, *Clinton*, Cown, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, *R. D. Davis*, Dimock, *Doig*, *Egbert*, Everett, *Ferris*, Fessenden, *Fillmore*, *J. G. Floyd*, *C. A. Floyd*, Fornance, *A. L. Foster* *Gates*, Giddings, Patric G. Goode, *Gordon*, *Greig*, Gustine, Hall, Halsted, William S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, *Hunt*, Ingersoll, James Irving, James, Andrew Kennedy, Lane, Lawrence, *Linn*, Littlefield, Lowell *Robert McClellen*, *McKeon*, Marchand, A. Marshall, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, *Maynard*, *Morgan*, Morrow, Osborne, Parmenter, *Partridge*, Pendleton, Plumer, Ramsey, Benj. Randall, Randolph, Ridgeway, *Rosevelt*, Russell, Salstonstall, *Sanford*, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Snyder, Stokeley, Stratton, Stuart, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, *Tomlinson*, Trumbull, Underwood, *Van Buren*, *Van Rensselaer*, Wallace, Thomas W. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Augusta Young, *John Young*.—112.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alford, L. W. Andrews, Arnold, Arrington, Atherton, Barton, Bidlock, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Burke, William Butler, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, John Campbell, William B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Daniel G. Davis, Wm. C. Dawson, John B. Dawson, Dean, Deberry, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, Thomas A. Foster, Gamble, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, Wm. O. Goode, Graham, Green, Habersham, Harris, *Houck*, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Hubbard, Hunter, Jack, Wm. C. Johnson, John W. Jones, Isaac B. Jones, Keim, J. P. Kennedy, King, A. McCellan, McKay, Mallory, T. F. Marshall Samson Mason, J. T. Mason, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Moore, Newhard, Nisbet, *Oliver*, Owsley, Pearce, Pickens, Pope, Powell, Proffit, Rayner, Reading, Rencher, Rhett, *Riggs*, Rodney, Rogers, Saunders, Shaw, Sheppard, Sollers, Stanley, Steenro, Summers, Sumter, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson. Triplett, Turney, *Ward*, Warren, Washington, Watterson, Westbrook, James W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Wise, *Wood*—104.

The Ill-Fated President.—On the investigation at the office of the British Consul as to the truth of Certain rumors, that this ship was out of trim, overloaded, &c., when she took her departure—all which were disproved conclusively—the following statement was given, which seems to us to furnish altogether the most probable solution of that vessel's fate.

Captain Cole, of the ship Orpheus, stated that he sailed in company with the President from New-York on the 11th March last—that he was in sight of her till the evening of the next day; when he last saw her she was rising on a tremendous sea, and appeared to be laboring and pitching very heavily. The Orpheus, at the same time was also laboring very much, and shipped large quantities of water on deck. Captain Cole thinks that the President must have been at the same time also shipping heavy seas—that the fires were probably extinguished, rendering the vessel comparatively helpless. The storm was dreadful during the whole night; the wind shifted the next morning from N. E. to S. E., causing a still more tremendous sea, and the gale continued with unabated fury until midnight on the 13th. Captan Cole also stated that it was his further belief that the President did not survive the gale, but foundered, with all on board, before sundown on the 13th, or in less than twenty-four hours after he last saw her; and most probably in the terrific night of the 12th of March. In which opinion the other nautical gentlemen present seemed fully to concide!

New-York Canals.—The tolls collected on our State Canals during the last week in May amounted to $97,556 54; do. last year, $81,260. The whole amount collected this year up to June 1st is $444,993 78; do. last year, (when the navigation opened six days earlier) $349,093 96; showing an *increase* thus far upon last year of $95899 86.

It will take some time at this rate to *bankrupt the State!* The Canal business at Buffalo the last week in May was as follows:

Boats.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bbls. Pork.	Tolls.
1030	43,452	34,045	11,075	$23,872 83

The Canal Tolls collected at Buffalo and Black Rock to June 1st were $102,286 67; last year (Canal opened six days earlier) $74,040 77; increase $2,245 90

National Institution.—The National Institution for the promotion of Science," lately established at Washington, is, we are pleased to learn, fast gaining ground and perfecting its arrangements for future usefulness. The National Intelligencer says, that "at the last meeting, letters from various parts of the world were read, promising collections, books and communications, and announcing such as were already on the way." Mr. Webster has tendered to the society a spacious, unoccupied room in the basement of the new patent office, in which to collect and arrange the specimens. Mr. Badger has also entrusted to the institution "the extensive and interesting specimens in all branches of Natural History, lately received from the Exploring Squadron, in the preparing and arranging of which, accomplished naturalists are now engaged.—Mr. Bell has placed in the possession of the Society the fine collection of Indian portraits which have heretofore adorned the walls of the passage of the War Office, and purposes adding a splendid collection of Indian curiosities.

It is pleasing to note the growth and progress of this and similar institutions throughout the country—more particularly this one, as it is the first successful effort to enlist the national feeling in an enterprise so well calculated to aid in the dissemination of scientific knowledge. We shall, in a few years, have accumulated a most splendid and valuable collection of minerals and geological specimens, choice paintings, statues, with useful inventions and philosophical instruments—a collection which will do honor to our country, and send forth through every channel of intelligence, as from an exhaustless fountain, a constant supply of the richest and most valuable information.

According to the last census of London there were 107,000 female servants in that city; and of this number 12 to 15,000 are supposed to be always out of place, or changing places.

In France, out of a population of thirty-two millions, twenty-two millions have but six cents a day to defray all expenses—food, lodging, raiment, and education.—England and Ireland are in no better condition.

A very young lad named Libbey, was sentenced in the United States Court at Boston, by Judge Story, to two years imprisonment for stealing a check for $24 from a box at that post office.

There is a street in the city of Alleghany, opposite Pittsburgh, known by the name of Widow street, from the fact of there being twenty-eight widows residing in it.

The Boston Seaman's Friend Society has raised $5000 the past year.

It has been proved, beyond the possibilty of a doubt, that not less than fifty-five millions sterling are anually expended in Great Britain for intoxicating liquor.

The Hon. Roger B. Taney, is proposed in a Philadelphia paper, as a candidate for the Presidency.

The New-York and Erie Railroad will be in operation from Piermont to Ramapo on the 20th inst.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of De Ruyter Institute will be held on Monday, the 21st day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Institute. At which time four Trustees are to be elected in the place of Alexander Campbell, Perry Burdick, Benjamin Enos, and Wm. Maxson, and to transact such other business as shall be deemed necessary.

N. B. Stockholders are entitled to vote by proxy.

B. G. STILLMAN, Sec'y.

De Ruyter, May 26th, 1841.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the S. D. B. South Western Association, will take place at Northampton, Clark co., O., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October. A general attendance is desired, and brethren from foreign churches are invited.

NOTICE.

The S. D. B. Western Association will hold its annual session with the church in Friendship, on the fourth day of the week before the last Sabbath in June, at ten o'clock, A. M. Delegates and brethren from sister Associations and churches are cordially invited to attend with us.

J. R. IRISH, Cor. Sec'y.

—ALSO—

The ministers and deacons of the Association are requested to meet at the house of said church on the day previous at 1 o'clock P. M. to organize and agree on some regulations for the Presbytery

J. R. IRISH, Clerk.

DIED,

In Udina Kane Co. Ill. May 17, of a disease of the Liver and Spine, Miss PHEBE, daughter of Kenyon and Margaret Cardner, formerly of Truxton N. Y. aged 19 years. She died in strong hope of enjoying a better world.

Also, at the same place, on the 21st, PARLEY H. son of the above named, K. and M. Cardner, aged 5 years.

LIST OF LETTERS

E. C. Lyon P. M. 2 A. Babcock P. M. S. S. Streeter P. M. W. B. Gillett. Wm. Hager & Co.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

S. S. Streeter. 4,25 cr. S. Carpenter 2d, $2,25 vol. 1, S. Carpenter, $2, vol. 2, W. B. Gillett, $20, cr. D. Dunn, Asa Dunn, I. Clawson, L. Titsworth, J. Dunn, J. R. Dunham, J. Pope, J. Dunham, P. F. Randolph, E. Dunham, each $2, vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND, on the 2d inst. one and a half miles south of this village, a purse, containing five dollars in money. The owner can have said purse of money, by identifying the property, and paying for this advertisement.

De Ruyter, June 14 1841 16w3

RICHARD TRIPP.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

DE RUYTER, MAY 27, 1841.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, are receiving their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising an unusual variety, which they offer for Cash, Barter, or Approved Credit, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this place. This place having been celebrated as the cheapest in the world, they think the above statement sufficiently comprehensive. Old and new customers are solicited to call and examine.

TO BUILDERS.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER are sole Agents in this place for the sale of Bliss' SASH AND WINDOW BLINDS, at Factory prices. 7X9 SASH on hand. Blinds, and other sizes Sash procured to order.

They have also on hand,

Pine Lumber and Shingles,
30 Kegs Swedes Iron Nails.
60 Boxes Window Glass, 7X9 to 12X18,
A large stock of Building Hardware,
Paints, Oil, Putty, &c.

May 27.

Elmore, Annas & Ayer,

Are Agents for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines.

Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.

For particular recommendations of the above article, please refer to the advertisement of the Sole Ag't.

Rev. J. Covert's Balm of Life,
Moffatt's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Phinney's Family Pills,
Dr. Phelp's Compound Tomato Pills,
Miles' Compound Extract of Tomato Pills

With others too numerous to mention.

May 27 65tf

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

De Ruyter, April 22, 1841.

Head Quarters for BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale and retail. As cheap as the cheapest and good as the best.

THE Public are invited to call and examine for themselves. He keeps on hand Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes, of every description, Ladies French Buskins and single sole Slips, White and Black satin slips, made to order. The Ladies are invited to call and examine the latest New York fashions. ☞Utica St. Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, April 26, 1841. 61tf.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cradked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.

ELISHA STILLMAN.

De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

10,000 Tin Pans,

Together with a large assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be purchased in the State. Also,

Stoves, Pipe and Furniture,

For sale by ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER.

May 27.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A. & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New-York Market; Bl'k. Blue-bl'k, Sinchew, Bonnet and Florence Silks, Printed and Plain Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself, from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality. 64tf

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841.

P. S. The Store will be closed on the *seventh* day of the week. H. J. W.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

—o—

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd.
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES,—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,

Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, aad several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid ☜

De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

Physicians and Families

Will find an extensive assortment of Medicines of the best quality, and at the lowest prices at the

May 27. STONE STORE.

POETRY.

The Dying Mother's Counsel to her Little Ones.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"Come Near, my little daughters,
And listen to my lore,
My parting words—for you must hear
My voice on earth no more:
Come nearer little daughters,
Your mother's eye grows dim;
God calleth me away from you;
I trust, I trust in him.

Oh, keep his holy Sabbath,
Revere his sacred Word,
And love the blessed Savior,
Our dear ascended Lord;
And cheer your lonely father,
When I am far away,
And run to meet him when he comes
Home at the close of day.

Watch o'er your baby-brother,
And soothe his infant fears,
And lull him in your loving arms,
And kiss away his tears;
And when his mind expandeth,
Like blossoms bright with dew,
Then teach his lisping tongue the prayer
That I have taught to you.

They'll cover me, my daughters,
With the fresh broken mould,
And you may plant a rose-tree there,
And see its buds unfold;
And when you breathe its fragrance,
Lift up the prayerful sigh,
That you may meet your mother dear,
In glory, when you die.

Farewell my darling children,
Once more my neck enfold."
And long upon their brows she prest
Her lips so white and cold,
And then a still and lifeless corpse
That fair young mother lay,
For to a blissful home in heaven
God summoned her away.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Advocate of Moral Reform.

THOUGHTS ON PHYSIOLOGY.

ADDRESSED TO MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

BY WILLIAM A. ALCOTT.

COMPRESSION OF THE CHEST.

I have spoken elsewhere of some of the evils which follow, in greater or less degree, from compression of the chest, especially to the bony system. I must, however, enter once more upon the painful subject, by repeating and extending my remarks.

When the lungs are compressed, the chyle is less perfectly changed in its color, and the blood is consequently less perfect in its character. Then the blood which has been carried round the system is less perfectly renovated, and goes back to the heart in this imperfect state. Its presence in an imperfect state, in the cavities of that citadel of life, soon causes more or less disturbance; which, added to the compression of the heart itself, is the source of a good deal of excitement. The heart and arteries beat faster, though with less force; as if it were in great haste to get the blood through the system, and get rid of it in some way.

But the system cannot get rid of it, at once. Round and round it goes, charged with bad or irritating particles which should have been cast off or changed in the lungs; and, as all parts of the system are to be built up from the blood, it follows that they must be built of imperfect materials. If this building up of bones, flesh, and vital organs themselves, from bad materials—if, after the lapse of an hour or two, the lungs were to be relieved, and the blood to be properly changed—the evil would be of little comparative consequence; but when we consider that the material is to continue the same, or worse, from day to day, and from year to year, well may we shudder at the consequences. To me, nothing shows in a more striking manner the forbearance of God, than the power which he has delegated to the human frame to withstand repeated and multiplied abuses. I wonder, often, when I think on the subject, that one person out of fifty, in the fashionable female world, should ever attain to old age. Nay, I wonder how any who compress their lungs can possibly do so.

For the evil does not end with diseased or irritated lungs, heart, and arteries, and with what may be called an inferior framework, (because built of inferior materials.) All the other vital organs soon participate in the suffering, and become involved in the wide-wasting instruction. When the lungs and heart are compressed, it often happens that the stomach and liver are, by the same means; and yet, if they escape actual compression by the dress, the struggling, half-convulsed diaphragm compresses them. The consequences are, imperfect digestion, imperfect chyme, imperfect chyle, and imperfect blood, together with irregular action of the liver; and, in the end, often, structural derangement of one or both of these organs.

When, however, the system becomes involved in suffering to the extent I have mentioned, the brain and nervous system fall into the same train of diseased action. And now, by means of nervous sympathy and otherwise, the diseases which were before slow in their progress, advance with fearful rapidity. Derangement of the bowels—constipation, especially—with tubercles of the mesenteric glands and of other parts—and perhaps, ere long, ulceration or schirrus, complete the frightful catalogue of Nature's penalties for the violation of her wise, salutary, but slighted laws.

Here let me say, that I received but yesterday a letter from a friend, in regard to the decease of a near friend of his, and a post mortem examination of her lungs, stomach, and other organs. For though the individual in question began the work of reformation very early, yet she did not begin it till she had either sown the seeds of extensive and deep-seated disease, or produced a state of things favorable to the rapid progress and development and fatal termination of severe or violent diseases, should they ever attack her! But I will proceed to make a few extracts from the letter itself:

"The liver and the digestive organs were almost the only sound organs in the body; and these organs, as well as the lungs and heart, were so imbedded and attached, that action seemed impossible."

Again, in another place, the writer speaks of the "cancer or mania which were threatened by the fungous tubercles in the brain, and the cancerous, almost suppurating tumors of the abdomen." In short, he calls the individual (so much a mass of disease was she) "a mere body of death."

Be it known, however, to all who are anxious to learn the truth on this subject, that there are few who compress the chest in early life, who, like the individual to whom I have referred, become, at the early age of twenty-five, emancipated—very few indeed. And still fewer is the number of those who escape to middle age with as little disease as the individual whose case I have described. She was peculiarly constituted to resist disease for a long time—though not, of course, for ever.

But not only all the vital organs become involved, as it were, in a general war against the lawful tenant of their abode: the skin also suffers. It is as impossible to have a good skin or a healthy complexion, when the lungs do not perform their wonted office, as it is for two and two to make five. Hence the cold skin, want of perspiration, cold extremities, head-ache, &c. &c.

I have not adverted, in this number, to the particular derangement and disease of one portion of the female system—induced by tight-lacing—because I would gladly be spared the task. The truth, here, has never yet been half told—I mean by our sex; nor do I know that it can be, by any individual. It is absolutely immeasurable.

And one of the worst features of the last-named sad condition of woman is, that though she has it in her power to do very much towards destroying herself and her posterity, yet it takes a long time to undo the mischief she has done. I should be surprised to find that five generations should bring up our race to the condition in which they were before the present generation began to abuse themselves: perhaps it will take much longer than even this.

I entreat the reader, once more, not to shrink from the truth on this great subject. Remember the thousands of the sinning and suffering all around, and endeavor to believe, for their sakes, if not for your own. Remember that, though no one acknowledges herself in fault in this matter, there is a dreadful responsibility somewhere: and wo to those who shut their eyes, for fear they shall discover it, either in themselves or their neighbors.

From Frazer's Magazine for May.

THE HAUNTS OF GENIUS.

There is a peculiar pleasure in tracing out for the first time the haunts of a favorite author, and nestling, as it were, in the private recesses of genius. It is a new-found delight that we can enjoy in secret, with something of the freshness and gladness of youth. To wander among scenes of inspiration seems a high and select privilege, that brings us into closer communion with the master-spirits whom we have loved and revered. An antique house in the country, a wood or tree, a green lane or hill-side, a murmuring river or brook, thus becomes an object of deep interest, and calls up a thousand associations. Not a leaf stirs, nor a flower blossoms, but awakens some train of thought and sentiment. The solitude is made populous with images of the past; and the busiest scenes of crowded cities are separated from the present, and to memory and imagination become silent as the desert.

A cynical observer may say that some portion of this fond idolatry arises from a lurking egotism or self-love. We appear to exalt our common nature by identifying ourselves with objects of general homage and admiration. A ray from the great temple seems to light on ourselves, humble worshipers. We are elated at discharging a duty or paying a debt due by all mankind. When Cicero found the tomb of Archimedes hid among briars and thorns, he was proud to tell the nobles of Syracuse that a man of Arpinum had pointed out to them the grave of their famous citizen. For the moment, he was elevated in their eyes by his temporary relationship to one still higher. It seems clear, however, that the effect of such literary pilgrimages must be as salutary and instructive as they are delightful. We are lifted into the region of intellect above the sphere of the senses; and are led to trace the steps by which genius shapes its course and achieves its triumphs. This is a wholesome corrective of inflated hopes, and a spur to generous ambition. Doubtless, there are *worthless* as well as *ennobling* emanations of high minds; but their number is not great, and they seldom excite permanent feelings of admiration. Vows are rarely made at such shrines. The world is ultimately just in its judgments; and, though men may for a time tolerate or applaud compositions that were better left unwritten, posterity drops them from her roll, and refuses to dwell on what is in its nature unworthy of immortality. Thus time is constantly performing a purifying as well as embalming process with the labors of genius.

To the general delight and gratification experienced by visiting poetical scenes, must be added the particular embodiment or revivification of the poet's fancies or creations. All that has been written or meditated on the spot seems present with us. An old stone can conjure up a host of life-like figures or abstractions as good as realities. The branch of a tree or the bubbling of a fountain is as potent as the wand of a magician. Every laurel-leaf at Vaucluse seems inscribed with the love-sonnets of Petrarch. On the banks of the Avon we seem to be attended by Ariel and a troop of spirits. Miranda, Viola, and Perdita gather flowers by the way-side; Rosalind roams the forest; Jacques moralizes to his "co-mates and brothers in exile" under an oak-tree; Prospero waves his rod; or the darker spirits of the Tragic Muse beckon from hill and cloud! We have more than once visited Thomson's house at the bottom of Kew-Lane, Richmond—a snug, wood-embowered nest; but we never saw it in a calm summer noon or evening, without half-expecting to meet a body of fays or elves rushing from the leaves and bushes, as from the airy portal of the Castle of Indolence. Who that has drunk of the genial stream of Chaucer—that morning-star of the English muse—can pass the Tabard Inn, Southwark, without recalling the gay and glorious troop of travelers,

> "Ready to wenden on their pilgrimage
> To Canterbury, with devoute corage!"

The knight that had warred with the heathen in Turkey—the yonng squire, with his curled locks—the fair prioress,

> "That of her smiling was full simple and coy"—

the monk, the friar, jolly franklin, red-faced sompnour, gentle pardoner, merry wife of Bath, and other personages of that living and speaking drama, seem all once more in motion, conjured up by the mere site of an ordinary tavern!

From the Youth's Cabinet.

ORIGINAL FOOD FOR MAN.

In speaking of fat, and its effects on the system, I quote from the Bible, as I wish it distinctly understood this Book is to be my guide in all my observations. I appeal to the Law and to the Testimony, for first principles.

Lev. iv. 17. "It shall be a perpetual statute for your generations, throughout all your generations, that ye eat neither fat nor blood."

Lev. vii. 23. "Ye shall eat no manner of fat; of ox, of sheep, or of goat."

Here we are strictly forbidden the use of fat as an article of diet, but it might be used in any other way if the animal had not been offered to the Lord; but if offered in sacrifice it could not be used, as the fat was the Lord's, and the soul that despised this command was to be cut off from among the people.

The use of fat meats is always prejudicial to health, and this is the physical reason why we should abstain from them.—Experience and research have both proved that fat is a great hindrance to digestion, and, as Rosenmuller remarks, is the source and fuel of the most difficult bilious and putrid diseases; and the very fact that enlightened physicians forbid their patients the use of fat or butter, whether in the form of pastry or otherwise, speaks plainly their views on this subject, as to the effect in stimulating the disease.

It is not only in disease we see their pernicious tendency, but, in what we are accustomed to call a state of health, the injurious effects on the skin are plainly discernible. Eruptions of the face and different parts of the body, boils, blotches, &c., are indicative of a *greasy habit.* Cutaneous diseases do not always arise from the use of fat; but they are generally induced by diet—for instance, the free use of salt, alcohol, &c. &c.

Fat individuals are generally persons of depraved appetites. I do not say of depraved character, but appetite They would not relish a pure vegetable repast, because so long accustomed to one so different. They are often persons of no decision of character. It is with difficulty you can awaken their ambition. David, in speaking of the wicked, says: "Their heart is as fat as grease"—meaning they were insensible to the dangers of their sinful course, as fat is supposed to be without feeling.

Scott says that "insensibility of heart to God's promises, threatenings, and judgments, and to the good of other men (which result from indulged luxury,) is aptly described by the similitude of fat."

Do not understand me to say that all fat persons use fat as diet. I know of many other fattening substances, even in the vegetable kingdom, but am only now stating what is the nature of fat as found in the animal economy.

Persons using much animal food or fat meats will, after death, decompose much sooner than those using a vegetable diet; and, if wounded, their flesh is much more difficult to heal. Indeed, it is the surest indication of perfect health, when our flesh heals readily—a proof which my little readers have, doubtless, too many opportunities of testing. John Burdell.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

Don't be discouraged, if, in the outset of life, things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes which we cherish for the future are realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level; but, when we come to travel it, we find it all up hill, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one; and, whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it to our disappointment, if we have built on any other calculation. To endure it with as much cheerfulness as possible, and to elbow our way through the great crowd, "hoping for little, yet striving much," is perhaps the best plan. But,

Don't be discouraged, if occasionally you slip down by the way, and your neighbor treads over you a little; or, in other words, don't let a failure or two dishearten you. Accidents will happen—miscalculations will sometimes be made—things will turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes clear and favorable; and as it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because to-day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency when fortune frowns, since, in the common course of things, she may surely be expected to smile and smile again.

Don't be discouraged, if you are deceived in the people of the world: they are rotten at the core. From such sources as these, you may be most unexpectedly deceived; and you naturally feel sore under such deceptions. But to these you must become used: if you fare as other people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow gray, and you will learn to trust men cautiously, and examine their character closely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

Don't be discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience than the opinion of men, though the latter is not to be disregarded. Be industrious—be sober—be honest: dealing in perfect kindness with all who come in your way, exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse; and, if you do not prosper as rapidly now as some of your neighbors, depend upon it, you will be happy.—*Monthly Repository.*

Importance of Ventilated Apartments.—A man consumes or spoils more than one gallon of air in a minute: consequently all closely confined places must be very unwholesome. Candles and lamps become dim in public assemblies, and this is an indication of the impurity of the air. The perspiration from animal bodies is exceedingly injurious in a confined space.—"Three thousand human beings," observes Dr. Arbuthnot, "living within the space of an acre of ground, would make an atmosphere of their own steam about seventy-one feet high, which, if not carried away by winds, would become pestiferous in a moment." Dressed food, both animal and vegetable, pollutes the atmosphere; consequently, a room is very insalubrious after it has been used for the purpose of dining. Dr. Priestley, on one occasion, corked up a bottle of air of this kind, and found that it was deprived of a considerable portion of oxygen. Every room ought to be completely purified, by the opening of the door and windows, at least once in the day. A close bed-room is extremely unwholesome; neither ought the bed to be surrounded with curtains. Many persons have a habit of sleeping with the curtains drawn entirely around the bed: no practice can be more injurious. The fire-place should never be stopped up by chimney-boards; but, in damp and very cold weather, a fire is essential to health, care being taken that the room is not over-heated. Many dangerous colds are caught by those whose lungs are delicate, by changing the atmosphere of a warm and dry sitting-room for that of a damp and cool chamber. Such transitions are injurious even to the robust, and often fatal to the weak and delicate.

Woman.—The right education of this sex is of the utmost importance to human life. There is nothing that is more desirable for the common good of all the world, since, as mothers and mistresses of families, they have for some time the care of the education of their children of both sexes, they are entrusted with that which is of the greatest consequence to human life.

As the health and strength or weakness of our bodies is very much owing to their methods of treating us when we were young, so the soundness or folly of our minds is not less owing to their first tempers and ways of thinking, which we eagerly received from the love, tenderness, authority, and constant conversation of our mothers.

As we call our first language our mother tongue, so we may as justly call our first tempers mother-tempers; and perhaps it may be found more easy to forget the language than to part entirely with those tempers we learned in the nursery.

It is therefore to be lamented that the sex on whom so much depends—who have the first forming of our bodies and minds, are not only educated in pride, but in the silliest and most contemptible part of it.

Girls are indulged in great vanity, and mankind seem to consider them in no other view than as so many painted idols, who are to allure and gratify their passions.—*Lady's Book.*

Bronchitis: its Cause.—A writer in the March number of the American Repertory makes the following remarks respecting Bronchitis, and we do not know but his inference may be to a great extent correct:

"Various causes have been assigned for this disease, such as the use of anthracite coal, wearing cravats, constrained posture in public prayer, speaking in basements or other damp or ill-ventilated places, reading the funeral service with the head uncovered, &c.; but the chief cause, in our opinion, *is exercising the vocal organs disproportionately to the rest of the body.* Were the whole system hardened by systematic exercise, we should rarely meet with Bronchitis, caused by the ordinary efforts of public speaking. We seldom observe this affection among the itinerant Methodist clergy, whose active habits of life tend to invigorate the corporeal powers; nor was it known in former times, when clergymen were obliged to devote a portion of their time to the cultivation of the soil. It is by no means strange that the vocal apparatus, the most delicate and irritable structure in the body, should give way under the excessive task often laid upon it, when there is a general debility and want of tone in the whole muscular tissues."

Female Education.—Women, such is their unfortunate style of education, hazard every thing upon one cast of the dye: when youth is gone, art is gone. No human creature gives his admiration for nothing: either the eye must be charmed, or the understanding gratified. A woman must talk wisely or look well. Every human being must put up with the coldest civility, who has neither the charms of youth nor the wisdom of age. Neither is there the slightest commiseration for decayed accomplishments: no man mourns over the fragments of a dancer, or drops a tear on the relics of musical skill.

Infatuation.—A physician in Albany says: "We read a heart-sickening account of the decease of a fine and amiable young lady, who fell a victim to *fashion*—she *laced herself to death!* Apart from the prevailing infatuation which leads females to commit *elegant and refined suicide,* she is said to have been an uncommonly intelligent and accomplished girl. The body presented a dreadful sight. The ribs were contracted to within their natural circumference, and the shoulder-blades were actually *lapped over each other!* The chest was of course extremely narrow, and not half the natural room was left for the action of the heart, and the inspiration of air into the lungs. The consequence was *death!*"

Agricultural Department.

MANURING GROUND.

If you would have sound and large crops, put on the manure liberally. Don't think to cheat mother earth with the *appearance* of granting her an ample allowance of the food for plants; for she will tell the truth and the whole story in the proper season.

There is not, generally, care enough taken, when applying manure to the earth, to mix it well with the soil. All the lumps, both of manure and of earth, should be broken finely up, and the soil stirred till the whole is mixed intimately together.—Roots do not want to find a large lump of hard manure, of the size of a man's head, in one place—a lump which they can hardly penetrate, and which may be strong enough to kill the roots as they approach it—and then have to travel over a square yard of unmanured soil, getting no nutriment by the way, before they find another undigestible lump of rank food. The food of plants should be as well broken up and mixed before it can go into the bodies of vegetables, as the food of animals is after mastication. We repeat, therefore, mix the manure well and equally with the soil, if you would give your plants the best chance.

We said, put on the manure liberally; but we did *not* say, put it on extravagantly or prodigally.

There is such a thing as giving the earth too much, and creating a surfeit for the plants. By this means, vegetation is as much injured as is the friend whom you would treat hospitably when you force him to eat too hearty food, or too much of it. The best plan is to give the soil just as much as the crop you put on it can and will eat up in the course of the season, leaving the earth, in autumn, in about the same state for richness that it was in when you began upon it in spring. When manure, beyond what the plants can take up in one season, is applied to and left on the ground, that portion becomes inert and dead, doing more hurt than good, because it produces a gangrenous state of soil, which will greatly injure the crop the next year. It is for this reason that old gardens, that have been long and extravagantly enriched, will not produce good potatoes and beets. They will be warty and wormy, from this cause. Keep the ground just lively and healthy, by applying *as much* manure as the plants, which work hard all summer growing, can eat up and convert into seed; but be careful to apply no more. At least, we have always found this to be the best system.—*Maine Cultivator.*

The Cow.—One of the most useful and valuable of all animals, is the cow. Perhaps there is none, in a large part of the world, that contributes so essentially to the comfort of mankind, as the cow; and certainly there is none that better repays what care and attention are given to them by the own. Milk, in many respects, is one of the most indispensable articles of food; and by far the largest quantity, in nearly all countries, used for human sustenance, is obtained from this animal. The cow is in prime condition for milk, from four or five years of age to eight or nine, though many of them retain all their valuable milking qualities to a much later period. In all temperate climates, the cow and her products of milk, butter, cheese, and beef, constitute one of the most important items in the profits of agriculture. By paying attention to the breeding of the cow, with reference to her milking qualities, they have been greatly improved in this respect; though, as a general rule, the tendency to be a great milker is found to be incompatible with that of great size and ready fattening. We much question whether instances among our native breeds of cows cannot be found, which fully rival, in quantity and quality, the best milkers of the improved breeds; but the difficulty in such cases lies in the fact, that the heifers from such cows do not always partake of the milking qualities of the parent, while those which have been bred with reference to this point rarely depart from it. Some of the finest dairies in the United States, and perhaps which exhibit as great product, in proportion to the number of cows kept, as any dairies in the world, may be found in the western part of Massachusetts and the northern part of Connecticut, in the counties of Berkshire and Litchfield. The quality of the products of the dairy depends, in a great measure on the sweetness and purity of the herbage on which they feed; and the fine clovers and grasses of elevated pastures are better for milk than the coarser and more luxuriant herbage of lower and richer lands.

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Original Papers.

For the Register.

The Progress of Science in connection with the Advancement of Civilization.

A LECTURE, delivered before the "Quæsitor Scientia Society" of De Ruyter Institute.

BY J. A. BADGER.

As an inducement to constant and continued perseverance in any pursuit, it is well to take, occasionally, a retrospective glance at the benefits already obtained in such pursuit, as well as a prospective view of the advantages yet to be derived. I have, therefore, chosen for my subject,—the Progress of Science in connection with the Advancement of Civilization. The terms Science and Civilization, I wish to be understood in their most extensive signification; the latter as comprehending all those particulars which constitute the specific difference between the most truly refined society, and a state of abject barbarism; the former as especially embracing the following specifications, viz: Grammar, Rhetoric, Music, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Philosophy; which last properly includes, Physics, or Natural Philosophy, Metaphysics, or Intellectual Philosophy, Ethics, or Moral Philosophy, and Theology, or the Philosophy which treats of the Supreme Being.

In prosecuting this subject, it may be necessary to take a cursory view of mankind in a savage state, or in the earlier ages of the world, while they were yet ignorant of those principles in science which have, in later times, been applied to their benefit.

Extreme rudeness in every respect characterized the early ages of the world. Men, in those times, were rude in their language and habits of thought; rude in their manners; rude in their dress; and rude in their dwellings, and in their methods for subsistence. As society is never stationary, but is either on the advance or the retrograde, (or, perchance, both, if viewed from different points,) we see during successive ages mankind improving in some respects, but sinking lower and lower continually in others. While the good schoolmaster experience gave him instruction in some of those arts which tend to improve his physical condition, the darkness of his mind, on the other hand, ten-fold worse than the night which hovered over Egypt and her devoted king, became almost impenetrable, and almost completely obscured the great fountains of happiness. Tracing his history along from century to century, we see him, at length, groping in the deepest ignorance, the victim of the most degrading superstition. His ideas of a Supreme Being were exceedingly defective. Possessing no certain knowledge on this point, but being intuitively convinced that the world was made, and regulated, and governed by the agency of superior beings, borne on the wings of imagination, he made for himself a host of gods and demi-gods, both supernal and infernal, and to these he yielded the homage of his heart. To these he offered frequent sacrifices to gain the favor of the one, and appease the wrath of the other. Yea! for this purpose, not unfrequently, human victims were immolated upon the altars of the infernal deities!

These gods were represented as being actuated by the most malevolent passions which can disgrace the soul of an intelligent being; such as hatred, envy, jealousy, and revenge. Dissensions and feuds were represented as common occurrences among them. Above the concave vault of the sky was located the heaven, the abode of the superior gods. This was described as the scene of little else than revelry, riot, and gross debauchery. In order to afford you a specimen of the heathen description of heaven, I have selected a passage from the Mythological writings of Lucian, which I present to you in an English dress.

"Heaven upon the outer side is formed of brass. To one who has ascended the celestial heights, the light appears of transcendent brilliancy; the sun, and the stars shine with exceeding splendor; and the floor of the place is glittering gold. When one has entered in, he first arrives where the Houries dwell; for they are the appointed keepers of the gate. Next he meets with Iris and Mercury, who are the servants and messengers of Jupiter, the king. The next object that meets his eye, is the smith shop of Vulcan, which abounds with every specimen of art. And next to this appear the houses of the gods, and the palace of Jupiter, richly adorned with the workmanship of Vulcan. Here, the gods, together with their king recline, and feast themselves upon nectarine drink, and ambrosial food. Once, the men Ixion and Tantalus ate and drank with them; but having become insolent and loquacious, they now are punished, and heaven is inaccessible to the race of mortals." And to finish the story of Ixion and Tantalus from the Roman poets, the former was fastened to a wheel which kept continually revolving; and the latter, hungry and thirsty, was placed up to his chin in a pool of water, with bunches of golden fruit hanging just before him. If he stretched forth his hand to pluck the proffered boon, a gentle gale would waft them beyond his reach. If he inclined his head to drink of the surrounding water, it instantly flowed away. Says Horace:

> Thirsty Tantalus ope'd his parched lips,
> And longed to drink from the retreating wave

Such were the degrading notions to which men yielded their asent in the days of Homer, and of Socrates; of Plato, and of Aristotle. And it is affecting to behold many of the writers of antiquity striving to free themselves from the conceptions of Materialism, and then bending beneath the burden imposed upon them by a childish Mythology. But, passing the boundary from ancient to modern times, when the light which dawned at the Christian era had again set in darkness, we behold mankind sunk again in degradation, deeper than ever before, (if deeper might be possible.) Superstition had again fastened her treple bands around the human intellect, and with her withering touch had marred the fair face of nature, and had transformed earth's flowery fields, which were intended for the benefit and enjoyment of the human family, into an arena for malevolent demons; into play-grounds for fairies, and genii, and spirits of another world.

The conjurer's budget and the magician's wand were omnipotent in their influence upon society; and by these, princes ruled, and kings swayed the sceptre over nations. The writings of these times abound in accounts of pretended miracles; of enchantments, demonology, and witchcraft. This picture, though but a faint sketch, with imperfect outlines, is indeed truly revolting; but if thus the picture, what must the reality have been?

It cannot be denied, that minds, beaming with the light of intelligence and truth, occasionally arose, during the periods to which I have referred; but their light was too feeble to penetrate the surrounding darkness. The glorious luminary of truth, which dawned at the Christian era, continued to shine through many obscurities for four or five centuries, and with greatly diminished splendor, even longer. But ignorance, not the *mother* of devotion as it has been contemptuously asserted, but the antagonist of Christianity, yet lingered upon the earth; and, at length, it completely eclipsed the only ray that could direct man's steps in the path of happiness.

Such as I have described, is an imperfect view of the state of society previous to the revival, or (with greater propriety,) the origination of learning, which, perhaps, should be dated at about the 15th century. But now seems to have arrived the time which was to usher in that series of events which are destined, ultimately, to renovate the world. The Art of Printing had just now began to illuminate mankind. The power of the Papal Church, which had always been arrayed against the progress of Science, and of liberal principles, now began to totter to its base. The Magnetic Needle about this time began to be applied to the Art of Navigation; and, by its aid, the immortal Columbus steered his course across the unknown and pathless ocean; and laid open to the world a new continent with its exhaustless resources. But, in another respect, this was one of the most important epochs in the history of demonstrative Philosophy. The science of Astronomy now received a mighty impulse from the hand of Nicolaus Copernicus. The Ptolemaic, which, previous to this time, had been the prevailing system of Astronomy, supposed the earth to be a quiescent body placed in the middle of the Universe, around which all other bodies continually revolved. To explain the phenomena of the heavens, the advocates of this system were obliged to use cycles and epi-cycles; circles, deferents, and chrystaline spheres. But, by the aid of all these, the Ptolemaic philosophers were unable to unravel all the intricacies of planetary motion. And every new discovery throwed new obstacles in the way of the completion of that complex system. But, before the masterly mind of Copernicus these complicated works all vanished into smoke. With a mighty hand he made the sun stand still, and set the earth, with her sisterhood of planets in motion through the regions of empty space; and, thus, made that science which had been too complicated to admit of entire explanation, even by a philosopher, so simple as to be within the comprehension of the most untutored child of nature. The question may now be properly asked, what particular benefit has accrued to the world from this increase in knowledge? I reply, all that elevates the most refined society of the present day above the most barbarous tribes, is the direct result of scientific investigations.

In the enumeration, which I made at the commencement of this Lecture, of the different specifications included in the term Science, I mentioned Grammar, and Rhetoric, or the Science of Language. Now a knowledge of this Science is important only so far as it is the medium for transmitting knowledge of a more permanent character. Language, in itself, has no intrinsic value; nor does it alone bestow any advantage upon him that is versed in it. Had I a knowledge of all the languages under heaven, with no other knowledge beside, I should be like the "sounding brass," or like the babbling parrot that ignorantly mocks the words of its keeper. But if it be borne in mind that words are the vocal signs of ideas which are themselves the elements of knowledge, then the acquisition of language becomes of the first importance; since, in the nature of things, but little knowledge can be obtained by personal observation, but it must be derived almost entirely from testimony. And if this view of the subject be correct, it must entirely overthrow the opinion that has gained ground so extensively for the last few years, that all the time that is spent in the acquisition of languages is a total loss. The fact in the case is, an individual, while acquiring languages, is furnishing himself with the keys to the vast storehouse of knowledge, and is preparing to avail himself of the united labors of others who have trod the ground before him. He is using the only possible means to alleviate the curse entailed upon the human family, when the sons of men, on the plains of Shinar, raised an impious hand to build a tower to heaven. When, however, the acquisition of language becomes an end, rather than a means for promoting more important ends, it becomes subversive of the primary design of philological pursuits, and should then be discountenanced.

Music, again, was specified as one of the subdivisions of Science. I believe that the pursuit of the practice, and, as a subsidiary step, the theory of music has an important influence upon the refinement of society. It has a charm which can control the ferocious passions of the soul, and touch the tender fibres of the heart though it be bound with chains of perpetual adamant. When Saul, the king of Israel, was tormented by an evil spirit, if the sweet David played upon his harp, "the king was refreshed, and the evil spirit departed from him." An eminent clergyman of New England, who had a large family of daughters, who were exceedingly amiable, and gentle, and lovely in their dispositions, was interrogated as to the secret of his great success in thus training up his numerous family. He replied, "that in their early days he had taught them the practice of music; that whenever he saw one angry he would tell her, come, sit down by me and sing! That if he saw another fretful and ill-humored, he would tell her, sing! If he saw a third obstinate and disobedient, he would tell her, sing!" Thus, if there was any secret in his success, this was the explanation. In this point of view, then, that branch, which has been regarded as a mere polite accomplishment, becomes of the first importance. It may be asked why, if music has such a subduing influence over the passions, it is employed upon the battle-field to urge an infuriated army to the fierce onset, and to the deadly slaughter? My reply is, the beating of drums, the sound of the fife and the clarion is far different from the soft tones that blend in perfect harmony, and fall upon the ear like gentle zephyrs; that while the latter has the power to soften and subdue, the former may have the contrary effect. And I submit it to the consideration of the observer of human nature, whether the power of unharmonious and discordant sounds, to excite and arouse the passions, is not proportionate to the power of soft and gentle music to subdue and calm them. But, to the notes of melody should be united the flowing numbers of poetry; of poetry fraught with the richest stores of wisdom; of poetry that breathes the atmosphere of heaven.

Again, Arithmetic and Geometry were specified as being embraced in the subdivisions of Science. These constitute the foundation of all the demonstrated principles in Natural Philosophy. By Arithmetic is meant the various methods employed for performing calculations, or of finding required results from given data, or known conditions; whether this be done by means of numbers, or by the use of certain symbols used as the representatives of certain numbers. By Geometry is meant that branch of Science which treats of magnitudes, such as lines, surfaces, and solids; in which the relations between the different parts of any magnitude, are established by a process of reasoning, in which the magnitude itself is presented to the eye: and these relations, which are true for a particular case, are true for all similar cases. The importance of these branches is two-fold; first, on account of their intimate connection with every true principle in Physical Science, which precludes the possibility of gaining a thorough knowledge of the one, without having a previous knowledge of the other. And, secondly, on account of the invigorating influence which they exert upon the mind when they are attentively pursued, fitting it for undertaking an extensive investigation of the laws which govern the material world. Had it not been for a thorough knowledge of the Mathematics, Copernicus, and Galileo, Kepler, and Newton could never have made, and demonstrated the truth of those surprising discoveries upon which rests the immortality of their fame.

I come now to speak of the effects that have been produced upon society by Philosophical investigations. Physical Philosophy has developed many of the exhaustless resources which nature has provided for promoting the comfort and happiness of mankind. As a tender, foster-mother, she has exercised her maternal care over every department of the Arts. The Agriculturist, the Mechanic, and the Manufacturer are under infinite obligations to her, for the instructions she has given them in their respective avocations. She has smoothed the asperities of nature; brought the high places low, and made the crooked places straight. She has revealed many of the simple elements of matter; and then arising in her majesty has tamed the lightnings of heaven. The fierce lion, which roars in the dark tempest, in her presence is transformed into the gentle lamb. She has disclosed an unerring and never-failing guide across the pathless ocean. Though clouds, fogs, and raging storms obscure the sun by day, and the stars by night, the little magnet, faithful to its trust, points out to him the direction to the pole star.—Though a tempest may have thrown him upon an unexplored and untrodden shore, or driven him into unknown seas, this kind mother has placed in his hand a little instrument, by which, when the stars are visible in the nightly firmament, he can determine his true position upon the surface of the globe. But the obligations which the Art of Navigation owes to Philosophy, stop not here. She has furnished a propelling force beyond, I had almost said, the power of numbers to compute. The subtle, but elastic vapor is made to propel, with an almost inconceivable velocity, the ponderous wheels which no muscular force could move. Contrast the fleet of Æneas, as it coasted along from Troy in quest of the shores of Italy, experiencing many reverses and misfortunes, and occupying ten years in making the voyage—with the *British Queen* as she proudly rides upon the foaming waves, "belching fire and steam at every heave"—bearing in her bosom a greater cargo than the twenty ships of the Trojan emigrant, and crossing the wide Atlantic in less than a score of days. Philosophy has, indeed, made the trackless ocean the highway of nations; and conquered time and distance, so that nations, separated by the half circumference of the globe, may carry on the most familiar intercourse.

Again, Natural Philosophy, or that branch of it called Celestial Mechanics, unfolds, as I have before hinted, the true arrangement of the solar system. It has demonstrated, in regard to most of the planets, that they are worlds which, like our own, revolve upon their axes, producing the change of day and night, and revolve in orbits around the sun, with axes inclined to the plane of their orbits, thus producing the variations in the seasons. These, in their general arrangement, appear to be fitted for the abodes of intelligent beings; and since it appears to be inconsistent with the character and perfections of the Great Creator, that he should make such arrangements without any design, or with a design not proportionate to his arrangements, the presumptive argument amounts to a moral demonstration, that these vast worlds, some of which are a thousand times larger than our own, are the abodes of rational beings, capable of contemplating the works, and adoring the perfections of their Almighty Creator. But, still further; the Astronomer's eye has penetrated beyond the bounds of the solar system, and contemplated the arrangements that belong to worlds far off in empty space. The same order, the same regularity appear to exist so far as his eye has reached. He sees suns revolving in ample orbits around other suns, and all the stars within the reach of human ken appear to revolve around a common centre. The study of Astronomy tends to induce the most sublime conceptions of the extent and arrangements of the universe, and of the perfections and attributes of the Deity. It imparts energy, and life, and vigor to the intellectual faculties, and dissipates the superstitious fears and notions which have so long held the mind of men in the most galling captivity. The time is not far in the past when an eclipse of the sun, or moon, or the appearance of a comet was regarded as an indication of the wrath of the gods, and the premonition of famine, pestilence, or war; and they were never seen but with terror and amazement. You may, indeed, wonder that the most interesting phenomena in nature should thus become objects of alarm and terror. But the surprise you feel shows you the extent of the obligations you are under to Science for the light she has benignly shed upon you. Had you been born in other times, you would, in all probability, have been the subjects of the same fell-tyrant to which others have been. Had you received your existence in a land covered with the thick darkness of ignorance, her inseperable companion, superstition, might have thrown around you her horrid chains, and dragged you to her gloomy prison house, to linger out a miserable existence in misery and despair.

With pleasure to myself I could lengthily expatiate on these, and other topics connected with the general subject, to several of which I have only hinted. But I have already transcended the bounds I had in view at the commencement; but, young gentlemen, a broad field is open before you. A rich harvest of intellectual and moral treasure is waiting to reward the labor of your hands. All that elevates your condition above the condition of those that lived in former ages has been gathered from this field. With vigilance, begin and carry on the work before the day is past, and rich will be your reward.

Religious Department.

THE FIRST LOVE.

This sweet and delightful state, is generally experienced in the early period of conversion. Under the almighty influence of the Spirit of God, the delusions that had obscured the barrenness of our heart, gradually melt away like snow. It rends the veil of self-deception; and, before we are aware, our entire destitution of peace and joy is presented to our view, though we had till then deemed ourselves full and in need of nothing. We feel voids that must be filled up, and spiritual wants that must be satisfied. We find it is not with us as it should be, and we become deeply impressed with the necessity of a change. Words and actions, sentiments and pursuits, which have hitherto appeared correct and good, begin to disturb us; and we feel an inward gnawing, like the worm that dieth not, and the fire that is not quenched. Then we run to and fro to seek a cure, and how we may still the raging thirst of the soul. But this world is not Gilead, and its reliefs, counsels, and consolations are broken cisterns, that can hold no water. The stronger this feeling becomes, the greater our depression and grief; till at length there is an end of all joy, the sluices of sorrow are opened, and laughing is turned into weeping. The Spirit breathes upon the soul; the icy bands of natural pride and impenitence begin to fall asunder, and the sinner beholds his misery divested of every covering. Where now shall he look for help? Behold even here the work of grace; a Hand in the cloud which guides securely and never leads astray. He comes to Jesus, sighs and implores for mercy; and and having received an answer in his soul, that sweet season commences, when, like the Bride, he has the Lord upon his couch. How delightful his sensations! What is life compared with the miserable existence afforded by the world? Let us call to mind our experience, when our spiritual affections possessed their early freshness. We could then, like children, shed tears of joyful emotion, as often as we perused the scriptures, or reflected on the faithfulness of the Lord, on his word and history. How great was then our joy, when we heard his name preached, and his people bear testimony to his faithfulness? With what ardor we were filled when his praises were sung: with what fervor we prayed, with what necessity, with what desire and love? How strongly we were then inclined to speak of him, and thought to convert the world at once, and to proclaim his name from the house-tops, and in the streets! Then we gloried in difficulties, that we might overcome them in the strength of the Lord; and we sought for living stones, wherewith speedily to erect a temple to our God. How incomprehensible it appears to us, that other Christians were so still, so calm and composed; that they did not participate in the fulness of our joy, or join in our triumphal complaints, while we imagined that with sighing and complaining we had done forever! Do you still recollect this time? Then, in this sense, in which the Bride in the text meant it, we had the Lord upon our couch.—*Krummacher's Solomon.*

TO-MORROW.

Who can tell how much is embraced in this expression? Though a few hours intervene between it and us—though it will soon commence its course—who is there that can read its single page and pronounce the character of its events?

Those who are now on the mountain summit may be in the valley. That rosy cheek may be overspread with paleness—the strong step may falter. DEATH may have overtaken us.

To-morrow! It may entirely change the course of our lives. It may form a new era in our existence. What we fear may not happen.

To-morrow! away with anxiety. Let us lean on Providence. There is a Being to whom all the destructions of time are the same, and who is able to dispose every thing for our wise improvement.

DEATH.—The following sublime effusion, which we do not remember to have read before, and with the authority of which we are entirely unacquainted, chanced to fall into our hands a day or two since, among other relics of a deceased friend. A fine imagination is blended with a fervent piety, in reflections like these:

"Heavens! what a moment must be that, when the last flutter expires on our lips! What a change! Tell me, ye who are deepest read in nature and in God, to what new worlds are we borne? What new being do we receive?—Whither hath that spark, that unseen, that uncomprehended intelligence fled? Look upon the cold, livid, ghastly corpse that lies before you!—That was but a shell, a gross and earthly covering, which held for a while the immortal essence that has now left it—left it, to range, perhaps, through illimitable space; to receive new capacities of delight, new powers of perception, new glories of beatitude! Ten thousand fancies rush upon the mind as it contemplates the awful moment between life and death! It is a moment big with imagination's greatest hopes and fears; it is the consummation that clears up all mystery—resolves all doubt—which removes contradiction and destroys error. Great God! what a flood of rapture may at once burst upon the departed soul. The unclouded brightness of the celestial regions—the pure existence of ethereal being—the solemn secrets of nature may then be divulged; the immediate unity of the past, the present and the future; strains of unimaginable harmony, forms of imperishable beauty, may then suddenly disclose themselves, bursting upon the delighted sense and bathing them in measureless bliss! The mind is lost in the excess of wondrous light, and dare not turn from the heavenly vision to one so gloomy, so tremendous as the department of the wicked! Human fancy shrinks back appalled.

CHRISTIANITY.—Some men love the Christian religion for its *poetry*, others for its *philosophy*, and others for its *sublime morality*. And it *is* full of the truest poetry, breathing in strains of majesty, of love, of joy, from the throne of God, from the cross on Cavalry, from the church of the redeemed. And it is the noblest philosophy, revealing truths unknown to ancient sages, and grand principles which they could not discover. And it teaches a morality which outshine the purest code that human virtue and wisdom have ever devised—to which every intellect, and every heart involuntarily does homage. But the penitent sinner loves it because it is to him the *gospel*, the glad tidings of salvation, and its excellence is summed up in those precious words—"God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life. And the poor and lowly disciple loves it, for it tells him of a never-failing treasure laid up for him in heaven. The widow and the fatherless love it; for it conducts them to the best of Fathers and of Friends. And the tried and sorrowful disciple hears there a sweet voice which says "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—*Ohio Obs.*

Almost all our desires are apt to wander into an improper course; to direct them properly requires care; but that care will render us safe and happy through life.

How rapidly should we forgive those who offend us, if we consider how much our heavenly Father has forgiven us!

That time is partly lost, which could have been better employed.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, June 25, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

Association Minutes, &c.

The Minutes of the Central Association are ready for distribution. The Circular and Corresponding Letters may be found in this week's paper. The session was characterised with great harmony and good feeling, and to us, it was profitable and pleasant to be there. These yearly convocations of the churches are a feast to the soul. They serve to bind the affections stronger to each other, and to the institutions of Christ's church, and nerve up the energies to greater effort in the cause of truth. We could wish that all of our brethren might oftener be brought under such influence, being confident the tendency would be to give life and efficiency to our institutions, at the same time that it warmed and made glad the heart.

Ordination.—During the session of the Association, Br. Elihu Robinson, of Newport, was regularly set apart to the work of the gospel ministry. The examination was in the highest degree satisfactory, and the exercises were accompanied with much interest and solemnity.

Post-Office.—The Post Office in this village is removed to the "*Bar-Room*" of Martin Spear, who has been appointed Post Master; *vice* George Sears, removed.

Alteration.—We propose in a few weeks to alter the publication of the Register to an earlier day in the week, so that nearly all of our subscribers can get them before the Sabbath.

Irregularity.—Some of our subscribers complain that they do not receive the Register regularly. The fault *must be* with the Post Masters, as we are very careful to have them all mailed regularly one day at least before the day of publication.

Churches Organized.—A S. D. Baptist Church was organized at Hounsfield, Jefferson co., N. Y., on the 3d inst., consisting of 49 members. Also, one at Watson, Lewis co., on the 23d ult., consisting of 36 members.

These Churches, by unanimous votes, became members of the Central Association, at its session in Adams.

James R. Irish.

The article over this signature was published during our absence to attend the Association. We wish, however, simply to remark relative to it, that he has misjudged as to the authorship of "Spectator."

☞ We omit our usual quantity of Editorial this week, to make room for communications.

For the Register.

Revolutionary Men---Fourth of July.

I fully concur with the suggestion of "A Christian Patriot," viz: That, in arrangements for the celebration of the Nation's Birth-day, 'we pay special attention to our thousands of children and youth, *and to our few remaining Revolutionary Soldiers.* These men will be with us but a little time longer. We must search them out. Last year, we had but *one* man of the Revolution to lead the long procession of youth: he yet remains among us, and we hope to meet him on the approaching celebration—and we must see to it that *all* others in this vicinity, who, with him, toiled to gain what we now enjoy, shall have place in the procession; if any of them are too infirm to walk, let them ride. How interesting it will be to contrast *age* and *youth*; the remnant of the honored fathers of the American Revolution, leading the smiling throng of American youth! What scene can more deeply interest ALL classes of this Republican community?

A Patriot.

For the Register.

The Celebration of National Independence.

"Thou shalt rejoice in thy feast, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, and thy man servant, and thy maid servant, and the Levite, the stranger, and the fatherless, and the widow, that are within thy gates."

Mr. Editor, Sir.—The spirit and tendency of the Bible, throughout democratic, is never more unequivocally brought to view, than in the regulation of the national feasts of the Jews. In the passage just referred to, we see it enjoining upon that whole people, to mingle together without distinction of rank, or circumstance, sex, or age, in celebrating the goodness of Jehovah. Here, the rich and the poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all.

Had a mode of celebrating the independence of this Republic, been suggested by those who framed the Declaration, and put forth every energy to secure the blessings which it claims as the inalienable rights of man, they could not have presented a plan more in accordance with the truth so nobly embodied in that Declaration, "that God hath made of one blood, all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth."

This plan of celebration, has, in more or less of its features, been carried out in the length and breadth of our land, and from its unison with the purest feelings of our nature, and its pre-eminently social character, will assuredly, in the end, prevail over every other; and, as it is designed to be carried out to its full extent at the approaching celebration in this village, I trust the community will rejoice in the opportunity of uniting to give it full effect.

But, if the poor as well as the rich are to be embraced, the inquiry will arise, how are the entertainments to be provided? The only way in which this can be done, is by subscription. In this way, the whole will be upon an equality, and together "eat the fat and drink the sweet, portions being provided for such as are not able, for it is a day of rejoicing before the Lord; neither should the heart of any be sad." This part of the subject, must, if we are suitably to enjoy the occasion, receive prompt consideration. It would not be just that the inhabitants of this village should, alone, defray the expense of furnishing the entertainments. Our farmers, in good circumstances, ought to aid in this matter. Doubtless all who attend, or whose families attend, and who are able, will contribute in proportion to the entertainments anticipated; but the thought I wish clearly to convey, is, that we all ought also to consider our less favored neighbors, and "provide a portion for them for whom nothing is prepared, that all may rejoice together"; or, in other words, give a little more than may be necessary for our own entertainment, to provide for those who are not able to pay enough.

In this celebration, there is no sinister end to be obtained. The great objects in view, are the suitable expression of gratitude to God for the blessings we enjoy under our free and independent Government—to keep alive in the breast of community a sense of these obligations, and the correspondent obligations imposed upon us as a people, and to imbue the rising generation with the temper and spirit of our institutions.

I have had the pleasure of celebrating three successive anniversaries of our National Independence with this community, though not as a citizen of this Republic; but on this occasion, I congratulate myself that I can unite with them in that character, and, permit me to add, that it is the warm desire of my heart that this entire community may mingle together on every returning anniversary, to commemorate the occasion on which it was announced to the world, that the political maxim which was to be the foundation of this Republic, was, "that all men are created free and equal."

Yours respectfully,
WM. D. COCHRAN.
De Ruyter, June 21st, 1841.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

Reasons for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity.

NO. VIII.

Mr. Editor.—I will next examine the argument for the Supreme Deity of Christ, founded on the rendering of *worship* to him. It may be stated thus: God only is the object of *religious worship*; and as worship is expressly required to be given to Jesus Christ, it proves him to be the Supreme God.

This argument assumes the principle that there is no distinction between *supreme* and *subordinate* worship; whereas, it appears clear that there is such a distinction. Worship is *modified* by the nature of the object toward which it is rendered, just as *service* or *obedience* is. The text commonly adduced to prove that there is no such distinction as now stated, and that Christ cannot be properly worshiped, unless he be the Supreme God, is Matt. iv. 10.—"It is written, thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." But this passage as positively restricts *service*, or *obedience* to God, as it does *worship*. Hence, upon the principle contained in the argument, no service is to be rendered to *kings, governors, parents*, or *masters*, which would be contradicting the express testimony of the scriptures, which requires us to *obey* magistrates, parents and masters. The true state of the case is that *service*, or *obedience* is *modified* by the nature of the being to whom it is rendered. Or, in other terms, there is a distinction between *supreme* and *subordinate* obedience. And just such a distinction there is between *supreme* and *subordinate* worship. Thus we are told that "all the congregation of Israel blessed the Lord God of their fathers, and bowed down their heads and worshiped the Lord and the king." 1 Chron. xxix. 29, i. e., they worshiped the Lord as *the Lord*, and the king as *the king*; or rendered to the former *supreme* worship, and to the latter *subordinate*. On the same principle, the inhabitants of heaven worship "*him* that sits upon the throne" as the *Supreme God*, and Jesus Christ as *the Lamb that was slain—the Son of God* and *Mediator*. Subordinate worship is to be rendered to Christ even on Trinitarian principles, if any thanks or honor belong to *the man* who died for us; and seeing that the office of Mediator itself is confessedly subordinate. Its being said, John v. 23, "that all men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father," does not imply that they should render him *equal* honor; for Paul says the Galatians "received him as an angel of God, even as Christ Jesus," Gal. iv. 14, which by no means implies that they gave him equal respect in all points. All that the Saviour means, is, that they should honor the Son in *his* capacity, as they do the Father in *his*, without implying an equality of honor. There is no example of Christ's being worshiped as the Supreme God. He is worshiped only as the Son of God and Mediator; and the highest honor that he receives, is, "to the glory of God the Father." Phil. ii. 11. It does not center and terminate in him; but posses from him to a superior.

I will next consider the argument from the office of Savior which is ascribed both to God and to Christ. God often styles himself *the Savior*; and, moreover, says, "I am the Lord, and besides me there is *no Savior*." Isa. xliii. 11. At the same time, Jesus Christ is called *the Savior*; and the *only name* given under heaven, whereby we must be saved. Hence, it is argued that he must be the Supreme God. But this conclusion by no means follows. Its being said that there is no Savior besides God, does not mean that there is no Savior *in any sense* besides him; but merely that there is none *originally, supremely*, and *essentially* the Savior, but himself. For there are certainly other beings to whom this character subordinately belongs. Moses was called a *deliverer*, i. e., a *Savior* to Israel. God also sent *Othniel* and *other Saviors* to Israel from time to time. Referring to Gospel times, it was predicted that *Saviors* should come up upon Mount Esau." It is also written, Isai. xix. 20. "They shall cry unto the Lord because of the oppressors, and he shall send them *a Savior*, and a great one, and he shall deliver them." This is, doubtless, a prophecy of Christ. He is, then, a Savior whom God provided and sent; and therefore can not be the original Savior. Hence, "God *our Savior*" is represented as saving "through Jesus Christ *our Savior*." Titus iii. 4—6. Here, then, is one *Supreme* Savior saving by a *subordinate* Savior. Christ is the *only* Savior in the sense *that* office is attributed to him, i. e., as the agent by whom God effects the redemption of sinners. And, yet, God is the *only* Savior in the sense in which *that* office is attributed to him, i. e., as the original deliverer—the first and efficient cause of the whole work of redemption. This distinction is strikingly illustrated by our Lord's declaration concerning the *goodness* of God.—Matt. xix. 17. "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is God." This is not a denial of the existence of other good beings besides God; for there are many such beings; and Jesus was *eminently good*, being "holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners." It is simply a denial of the *original, essential* and *supreme* goodness of any other being but God. The goodness of all others is *derived* and *dependent*. Just, therefore, in the sense that God *only* is *good*, is he the *only Savior*. Yet as there is derived and subordinate goodness in some of his creatures; so there are subordinate Saviors; and as to one particular work of deliverance an *only subordinate* Savior, even Jesus the Son of the living God. This is all so plain that he "may run that readeth it." Hab. ii. 13.

Moreover; the Holy Spirit's being said to be sent by Christ from the Father in the character of Comforter, (or more properly an advocate, as that is the primary meaning of the original word, *paraklectos*,) does not prove that he is the Supreme God. I find no passage in which the Holy Spirit is unequivocally represented to be the Spirit of Christ; but uniformly the Spirit of the Father, and essential to his person. If it be Christ's own Spirit, how could it be given to him? or how could he receive it? The very fact that the Spirit is given to him, proves that he is a dependent being, and needs help. By the Spirit's being *given* to him, we are to understand that its presence, influence, and various gifts and operations are imparted to him to aid the Mediatorial cause and government. And he is said to send the Spirit from the Father, because of this engaged assistance, and because he is the dispenser or minister of God's bounty to the church—not that he is the *original giver* of the Spirit. It is God, who, in reality, sheds forth the Spirit's influences. Christ is said to do it, because the Spirit is conferred *by* or *through* his agency, much in the same sense that the Apostles were said to work miracles and to minister the Spirit. The "Holy Ghost was given through the laying on of their hands." Peter said to the lame man, "but such as I have, give I unto thee. In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk." Here, he speaks of having that power by which this man was cured, to give; but in reality it was God who gave it by, or through his instrumentality. In a similar manner, Christ is said to give or send the Spirit, which was given to him much more abundantly—even "without measure." Its being said that "the Spirit should not speak of himself," &c. evidently means that he should not speak particularly of the *absolute* kingdom of God; but of the Mediatorial kingdom of Jesus Christ, as his advocate.

Its being said that "in Christ dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily;" Col. ii. 9, is explained by the Spirit's being given to him without measure. He inherited a fullness of divine communications. In a similar, (though in a much less sense,) the church is said to "be filled with all the fulness of God." Eph. iii. 11, and to be "the fulness of him that filleth all in all." ch. i. 23.

Moreover; Christ's being called "King of kings, and Lord of lords," or, rather, "a King of kings, and a Lord of lords," (for this translation is admissible,) Rev. xix. 16, is no proof of his Supreme Deity. This title is not peculiar to Jehovah. Nebuchadnezzar is called "a king of kings," Dan. ii. 37. This title manifestly relates to Christ's Mediatorial authority, which is confessedly *derived*, and, therefore, it is applied in the subordinate sense.

And Christ's declaration, John xiv. 9, "He that hath seen me, hath seen the Father," cannot mean that he is the Father himself; but, simply, means that he that had seen him in his true character, had seen the Father *also*—not in his *entire* person. (for in this sense no man hath seen God at any time,) but in his doctrine and power. He had seen another besides Christ, i. e., the *Giver*, as well as the *gift*—the *sender*, as well as the *sent*. Nicodemus perfectly understood this; "for no man," said he, "can do the miracles which thou doest, except God be with him." John iii. 2. Christ also says, "if ye had known me, ye should have known my Father *also*." Ch. xiv. 7.

Again, "he that believeth on me, believeth not on me, but on him that sent me. And he that seeth me, seeth him that sent me." ch. xii. 44, 45, i. e., his faith and vision did not terminate on him, but extended to another, viz: *God*, on whose errand he came, and by whose power he operated; for he repeatedly confessed that he could do nothing of himself.

The foregoing are, I believe, the principal passages and arguments adduced for the Supreme Deity of Christ, and, consequently, for the Trinity, and they appear altogether insufficient to sustain that opinion. I think I have fairly removed all the support which can be derived from them, and that the *positive* evidence which I have furnished against the doctrine of the Trinity remains unimpaired and in full force, and that it fully authorizes the rejection of that doctrine. I have one reason more to offer, which I shall present in the next number.

Yours, Dear Sir, for a pure Theology.
JABEZ CHADWICK.
Weedsport, June, 1811.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

The Ministers and Messengers composing the Seventh-Day Baptist Central Association, assembled at Adams, June, 1841, to the Churches they represent, send greeting:

Dear Brethren—Permitted by a gracious Providence to enjoy another harmonious interview in an associated capacity, we would record our gratitude for the tokens of the Divine approbation, and the blessings of Christian union which we have experienced. Many affecting changes have transpired the past year, and the ranks of Zion's soldiers have been thinned by death. Among other valuable brethren who have been called away from the church militant, we record the name of our beloved Brother and fellow-laborer, Elder Orson Campbell, who has entered his rest in triumph. Instead of repining under these inscrutable visitations, we would regard them as additional proofs of the Divine wisdom and goodness, and the most powerful incentives to increased activity in the cause of Christ.

Permit us, Dear Brethren, to present for your consideration at this time, the important subject of DEADNESS TO THE WORLD. Our limits will not admit of lengthy remarks at this time, but the magnitude of the subject—its connection with the welfare of every one—and its bearing on the prosperity of Zion, and the salvation of a lost world, constrain us to offer our thoughts with as much brevity as possible.

Every child of God, has, by virtue of his union with Christ, been crucified to the world—its spirit and rudiments—its maxims, policy and aims—and to complete the work thus commenced, through the grace of God, is the high privilege as well as the imperative duty of all Christians—is most essential to their enjoyment and happiness. This work is promoted,

1. *By habitual meditation on the Christian's high-calling.* Absorbed in these reflections, the world appears in its true and supreme insignificance; and the grace and munificence of God to the Church in its calling and destiny, in all their excellence and glory. This work is promoted,

2. *By frequent pious communion with the people of God.* It is with the holiness of the Divine law—the glory of the Gospel—and the mysteries of redemption are brought in review before the mind, that the hearts of Christians are made to burn within them. Then, indeed, the titles, and honors, and riches, and spirit of this world appears to the true disciple,

"Base as the dirt beneath his feet,
And mischievous as hell."

Deadness to the world is promoted,

3. *By a strict attention to the means of God's appointment for the Christian's growth in grace.* Such are the Sabbath—the social meeting—the preaching of the Gospel—the ordinances of Religion—and the study of God's word; and though these, to the mere formalist, may be as wells without water, to the faithful Christian they bring inward death to the world, and life unto holiness, and to God, through Jesus our Lord.

Deadness to the world is evinced to the believer,

1. *By an increased attachment to secret communion with God.* The destruction of wrong affections is best witnessed by the existence and growth of right ones.

2. *By increased charity to the brethren.* If we love those who bear God's image faintly, we must love Him whose image they bear; and, consequently, are dying to sin. To others, we evidence deadness to the world by the works of piety and charity. Among these, we mention, uprightness of demeanor in the various walks of life.

3. *Attachment to the great duties of Religion.*

4. *Zeal for the upbuilding of the cause of Zion.*

5. *By having our conversation in Heaven.*

Such, Dear Brethren, are no less convincing to men of the Christian's death to the world, than acceptable to God as the legitimate fruits of a divine life commenced within us—cheering to us as a prospect of divine life before us. Permit us, in the warmth of Christian affection, to urge upon you to cherish habitual deadness to this world, and aspire constantly to the life of God. Such devotedness as is implied in the holy vows that we have taken upon us, cannot fail to tell in the increased piety of our members—in the harmony of our Churches—in the revival of our dilapidated institutions—and the success of the Gospel in our hands. If we devote ourselves to the service and glory of God, he will send prosperity.

"Put on, therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long-suffering, forbearing one another, and forgiving one another if any man have a quarrel against any, even as Christ forgave you; so also do we." "So, likewise, reckon ye yourselves dead, indeed, unto sin, but alive unto God." "For if ye live after the flesh, ye shall die; but if ye, through the Spirit, do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live." The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.

CORRESPONDING LETTER.

The Seventh-Day Baptist Central Association, convened at Adams, June 10th, 1811, to her sister Associations sendeth Christian salutations:

Dear Brethren—Through the permission of the Great Head of the Church, we have enjoyed the privileges of another anniversary of this body; during which we have received returns from the greater part of the churches composing it, from whom no account of especial revival is presented; but, still, their general expressions are such as give us confidence to believe that the feeling pervading us, generally, is, we mean yet to cultivate love to God, and our brethren, and contend with proper motives and feelings, earnestly, for the faith once delivered to the saints. We have been favored, also, with the minutes from the Eastern Association. We would be glad to send Delegates to your Associations, but circumstances seem now to forbid it. But we wish you to understand that it will be highly gratifying to us to receive communications or delegations from you, believing that an interchange of views and feelings is directly calculated to strengthen the bonds of union among us.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New Yorker.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamship Great Western, Captain Hosken, arrived at this port about 8 on the evening of the 10th, in 14 days from Bristol, whence she sailed on the 27th ult. By this arrival we have our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 26th.

Great Britain is convulsed by the preliminary throes of a zealous political contest. The Whig Ministry, signally defeated in several successive divisions in the House of Commons, have been prevented from resigning according to the British custom, by the personal entreaties of the Queen superadded to their own inclinations. Defeated afresh on their proposition to modify the sugar duties, and not daring to press to a division their motion for a reform of the corn laws, they proposed a brief adjournment to enable them to look about and take breath. They have been met, however, by a proposition of the Tory leader in the Commons, Sir Robert Peel, that *the present Ministry do not sufficiently possess the confidence of Parliament to enable them to carry on efficiently and usefully, the Government of the country.* The debate on this proposition was to commence in the evening of the day the Great Western sailed, and the agitation already excited by it was intense and rapidly becoming universal.

From the tenor and spirit of the London Journals, we gather that the defeat of the Ministry on Sir Robert Peel's motion is nearly certain. If not on that, they will inevitably be defeated on their corn law proposition. But still they will not resign, but dissolve Parliament, and take the chances of a general election.

This is already regarded as so imminent as well as inevitable that preparations are making for it by both parties. A great city of London Meeting in favor of the modification of the Corn Laws, was to be held on the 1st inst. The Tories intended to muster their strength there, and offer an amendment, setting forth that in the present state of the country, the Ministers ought to resign. If they do this, they will be able to break up or defeat the object of the meeting. Violence will very probably ensue.

The Whigs of the City of London are about to formally request Lord John Russell, the distinguished Whig Ministerial Leader of the House of Commons, and the mover of the Corn-Law Reform, to stand as their candidate for Parliament in the approaching contest. Of course, he will be elected, after a furious struggle.

There is very little Commercial Intelligence of Interest. Scarcely a shade of change in Cotton, Teas, Grain, or Stocks. Money was in demand. Exchanges not unfavorable. Business in the Manufacturing Districts was greatly depressed, and severe distress has been experienced.

Lord John Russell said that he had on a former night, in answer to a question put by the right Honorable Baronet the member from Tamworth, stated that the case of Mr. McLeod had been removed into the Federal Court. Upon that point he was mistaken. The case had been removed, not into the Federal Court, but into the Supreme Court of the State of New York, upon a writ of *habeas corpus.*

The Minister's proposition for a modification of the Sugar Duties, was negatived on the 18th, by the very decisive vote of 317 to 281; Tory majority 36.

HOPE FOR THE PRESIDENT!

The Captain of the Portuguese ship Conde de Palma, which arrived at Lisbon from Rio Janeiro on the 6th of May, saw a large steamer under canvass on the 23d and 24th of April, but did not speak with her. The following is a copy of the log: "On the 23d of April, 3 o'clock, P. M. in lat. 31 21 N., long. 40 33 W., saw a very large steamer, without showing her colors, under canvass; the next morning, at 6 o'clock, saw her again, under topsail and latine, steering N. N. E., the wind E., the weather moderate. The following day the wind veered to the north, and blew strong, which would prevent the steamer approaching the Islands. Neither smoke nor paddles were in motion."

On the 35th the wind veered to N. W., and blew strong, which would prevent the said steamer reaching the Western Isles:

SPAIN.

Madrid Journals of the 17th inst., have reached us. Senor Olozaga had failed to form a Cabinet, and the Regent had invested Count Almodovar with powers to try what he could do. At a Cabinet Council it had been resolved that the title "Highness" should be prefixed to the name of the Regent.

Letters from Corunna, of the 14th inst., state that Madame Mina had been appointed *governante* of Her Majesty Queen Isabella, and her sister the infanta, at the special entreaty of their mother, Queen Christiana, ex-Regent of Spain.

El Castellanto of the 17th states that the Commander Don Miguel Matan, had surprised the famous Carlist Chief Jose Canela in a farm-house near Agromont.—He had come from the valley of Andoura, with a commission from Tristany to raise guerillas in the Segara, Before he was executed he made some important confessions, which might serve to defeat the plans of several other Carlist chiefs, who propose making similar attempts during the summer. Canela suffered death with resignation; but to the last moment he besought an interview with Espartero.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Monday, the 21th, contain the first day's report of the trial of Darmes and his two accomplices, Duelos, and Considere, for attempting the life of the King, on the 11th of October last. The trial excited no interest, and none of the usual precautions were taken to preserve the peace of the metropolis. This augurs well for the Government, and for the state of public feeling in Paris.

The Budget of Expenditures was voted by the Chamber of Deputies on the 17th, by a majority of 198 against 46.

Rumors of a dissention in the Cabinet are very currently received. It is supposed to be divided into two parties—one set adhere to Guizot, and the other to Marshal Soult.

The Duke de Joinville left Paris for Cherbourg on Monday evening. King Louis Phillippe and the Royal Family removed on the same day from the Tuilleries to the Chateau de Neuilly.

M. Thiers, according to the *Commerce*, is about to leave Paris for Lille, where he will occupy part of the Parliamentary vacation in terminating his History of the Empire.

GERMANY.

A Hamburgh paper says that the Bremen ship Julia St. Edward, had been brought into the Weser under the care of a Lieutenant of the English Navy, on a pretext alleged by an English Cruiser, that she was to be employed in the slave trade. The only ground of suspicion, was, his having on board more water butts than the officer thought necessary, and there being some packages which he could not get at, which might contain something suspicious.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

The Times, of May 25th, says: "We are informed, upon what we consider to be the best authority, that the London Conference has proceeded to the formal signature of the protocols respecting the East, which had received only the initials of the five plenipotentiaries. Thus is consummated, in the official form, the return of France into the European Alliance, and the end of the embarrassment which the treaty of the 15th of July had created. Although long foreseen, this step has not been considered without importance in the political circles."

From the German Papers.

INSURRECTION IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a letter dated from the frontiers of Turkey, the 10th inst., which states that the mail from Constantinople of the 26th ult. had been overdue several days, which was considered the more extraordinary, the Pasha of Nissa having so positively asserted that the roads should be kept free for Couriers.—One report stated that the Turks who were escorting the mail had surrendered to the insurgents, or that they had taken the road through Widdin.

In general the intelligence from Bulgaria is confined to details of the atrocities committed by the Turks on the Christians.—The fugitives had related the particulars of the cruelties of which they had been the victims so circumstantially, that there could be no doubt of the truth of their statements. This conduct may, therefore, be assumed as the cause of the late insurrection in Bulgaria and the other Turkish provinces. The report that the revolt had extended to Macedonia is not confirmed.—The latest letters from Bitoglia and Salonica (to the 21st ult.,) make no mention of such an occurrence. The number of fugitives taking refuge in the Servian territory continued to increase, but the armed men occupy the mountains. They have much want, however, of arms; scarcely one man in ten possesses a gun, the others have only hooks, scythes, and hay-forks their weapons. It is now evident that the population of Servia were concerned in the revolt, although the Government wishes to keep it secret. In Belgrade itself considerable excitement prevails, which has been increased by a remarkable appearance of the holy cross, said to have been observed by several of the inhabitants on one of the towers of the fortress.

The same journal publishes a letter, dated, Vienna, 15th inst., which alludes also to the non-arrival of the Constantinople mail of the 28th ult., and states that the insurrection in Rumelia had extended to the country between Adrianople and Nassau. This letter adds, that "the last accounts from Servia throw no light upon the state of the upper provinces of Turkey since the victory obtained by the Turks at Alexinissa, which the Pasha of Nissa appears to have made the centre of his operations, in order to prevent communication with the insurgents of the other provinces. It was expected at Vienna that the next Turkisk mail, which it was supposed had taken the road through Buchorest, would put an end to the state of uncertainty with respect to recent events in the Turkish provinces, and which was becoming every day more alarming.

News of the Day.

From the New-Yorker.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE,

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 10, 1841.

In the Senate, to-day, memorials for a Bankrupt Law were presented by Mr. EVANS, PRENTISS and YOUNG; also by Mr. BUCHANAN, for duties on Wines and Silks, and by Mr. BETTS, from the Legislature of Massachusetts, for a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands.

DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. CLAY, of Ky., according to previous notice, introduced a Bill for the Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, which received its first reading and was laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy, which was read twice, referred to the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to be printed, after a debate of some length to the propriety of action on this subject at the present session.

Mr. RIVES introduced a resolution, previously noticed to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs the parts of the President's Message relative to that subject. Here a very interesting debate took place in relation to the McLeod case, to which Messrs. BUCHANAN and RIVES participated.

Mr. BUCHANAN opposed the course of Government towards the British in relation to this case, particularly the late correspondence of Mr. Webster with Mr. Fox, and also Mr. Webster's instructions to the Attorney General to attend his trial, &c. To this Mr. RIVES replied in his accustomed eloquent and able manner, defending the course pursued as worthy of a free nation, in magnanimity, justice, and desire of honorable peace with all nations of the earth. There has, as yet, been no action on the resolution.

A great speech is expected from Mr. Choate to-morrow on the same subject.

In the House, to-day, on motion of Mr. FILLMORE, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, it was resolved, that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury be referred to that Committee, except that part relating to a fiscal agent on which a select committee had been appointed.

Mr. HOLMES of S. C. presented a memorial of inhabitants of Charleston, recommending an appropriation of one years' salary to the family of the late President, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the testimony of the contested election of Mr. BANKS of Pa.: Referred to the Committee on Elections. Also, an account of the Treasurer of the United States, of the contingent expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending July 4, 1840, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The motion to reconsider the vote on the amendment dropping the 21st rule of last Congress was then taken up, and Mr. INGERSOLL resumed from yesterday his remarks, and entered into an elaborate examination of the subject, in opposition to the agitation of the subject of Abolition at present, and showing that the tendency of the measures of Abolitionists is to separate the Union. He was followed at some length by Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky., in opposition to the reconsideration. The question was then taken, and the House, by Yeas 110, Nays 116, refused to reconsider the vote.

Mr. WISE then called up the motion to reconsider, the vote adopting the rules of the last House, except the 21st, on which he gave notice that he intended to speak but gave way, and the House, at 6 o'clock adjourned. ARGUS.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1841.

President Tyler has instructed Mr. Ewing to report a plan of a Fiscal Agent when called upon which shall not conflict with the Constitution. The President's plan you have had an inkling of—the details he leaves to his Secretary and to Congress.

The President gave his first diplomatic dinner on Tuesday. Most of the Foreign Ministers were present, and amongst the Senators there were Messrs. H. Clay and Rives.

Messrs. Webster and Tallmadge have dined together, and all pretended discord in that quarter is "harmony not understood."

Gales & Seaton were elected Printers to the House to-day by the following vote: Gales & Seaton 134; Blair & Rives 73; Peter Force 6.

Thomas Allen is agreed upon by the Whig Senators in caucus to be Printer to the Senate. The rate of compensation is reduced in both Houses 20 per cent. below the prices fixed by the resolution of 1819. This, I hope, is but the beginning of Retrenchment. Let the same rate of reduction be carried through all the branches of the service.

The Senate to-day had again under consideration the motion of Mr. Rives to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs that part of the President's Message on that subject.

Mr. Choate spoke about an hour and a half, defending the course taken by Mr. Webster in his correspondence with Mr. Fox, and replying in a masterly manner to Mr. Buchanan's remarks yesterday. He evinces talent worthy the successor of Webster.

Messrs. Calhoun and Henderson have also spoken on this subject to-day.

In the House, Mr. HUNT of N. Y. gave notice of a bill 'to repeal the act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States,' and farther providing for the deposite of said instalment.

The business before the House being on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the rules of the last house were adopted, except the 21st.

Mr. WISE addressed the House, entering into the general subject of Abolition. He deprecated the course pursued by his Northern brethren of the Whig party, in pressing the subject, of Abolition, to the exclusion of the important national business for which they have been convened, and gave notice of his intention to oppose to the last their measures on this subject. He had scarcely commenced his argument, when he was seized with a sudden fainting, and obliged to leave the Hall. The motion was then put over till tomorrow to enable him to conclude.

Mr. Waterson moved a reconsideration of the resolution to elect Printer, with a view of offerering a resolution to appoint a Select Committee on the subject of printing, and on separating the printing from presses. This failed by a vote of Yeas 72, Nays 122.

The usual resolution to supply the Members with the daily papers during the Session, passed.

Mr. Sergeant offered a resolution confirming the action of all the Standing Committees, except the Committee on Elections, Ways and Means, and Mileage, to the subject of the President's Message, and of a General Bankrupt Law, postponing memorials, &c. on other subjects, to the next regular session.

Motions were made to amend this, by excepting also the Committee on the District of Columbia and on Claims. No action was taken. ARGUS.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1841.

Hon. W. W. PAYNE of Ala., a new Member, took his seat.

Mr. WISE being still ill, the further consideration of his motion to reconsider the Rules was again postponed.

Mr. GRAHAM of N. C. asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury: Refused as needless—a bill to that effect having already come down from the Senate.

Mr. SERGEANT of Pa. asked the consideration of a Resolution confining the future action of the House at this Session to certain great measures specified. The motion was defeated: Nays 89; Yeas 122—(not two-thirds.)

A considerable number of petitions was now received; some from private claimants. &c.; one for Abolition, which was laid on the table by 155 to 25; some in favor of a General Bankrupt Law: these were referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill at this Session. These instructions were carried by a vote of 93 to 89.

The Committee on the Rules made a Report, accompanied by Resolutions prescribing that the business of the present Session should be confined to the subjects especially suggested in the President's Message, unless Congress shall decide to include the discussion of a General Bankrupt Law. They further prescribe that all petitions, memorials, &c. not relating to the subject be laid on the table on presentation, and no action had thereon at the presnt Session. After an irregular and protracted debate, these Resolutions were PASSED: Yeas 106; Nays 60. Adjourned.

In the Senate, a number of petitions for a Bankrupt Law were received, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.—Various resolutions of inquiry were moved by Opposition Senators. At length Mr. CLAY's resolution prescribing that any subject which may be under discussion when the Senate adjourns for the night shall be taken up directly after reading the journal the next morning was taken up. Messrs. BENTON, YOUNG, BUCHANAN, &c. objected to this as forcing business, cutting off reslutions of inquiry, &c. Mr. CLAY finally consented to modify it so as to allow one hour every morning to petitions, resolutions, &c. The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. CLAY's bill providing for a Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands was read a second time and referred.

Mr. MERRICK reported a bill to re-charter the Banks in the District of Columbia.

The Senate then elected Rev. SEPTIMUS TUSTIN Chaplain, and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 14, 1841.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. BERRIEN, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, reported against increasing at this session the salary of the United States District Judge in Louisiana.

Mr. DIXON called up the resolution to elect a Printer. It was, however, at the request of Mr. CLAY of Ala., postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. PRESTON spoke in his usually eloquent and felicitous manner, in continuation of the debate, on the McLeod correspondence, and in an able vindication of the Secretary of State.

Mr. BENTON followed, impeaching the ground taken in that correspondence by the Secretary, and insisting that McLeod should be held personally for murder and arson.

Mr. BUCHANAN has the floor for to-morrow.

In the House, Mr. WISE spoke for five hours and a half on the subject of Abolition and in favor of the 21st rule of the last House—The motion to reconsider the vote by which, with the exception of the 21st rule, the rules of last House were adopted. He commented at length on the opinion of Mr. ADAMS in opposition, and opposed the reception of any Abolition petitions,

The motion was carried by a bare majority of Yeas 106, Nays 104; and thus the House, having been convened in Extra Session for the transaction of important and pressing business, after having spent two weeks, and effected nothing but the discussion of Abolition, presents the strange anomaly of undoing what little has been accomplished, and placing themselves at this period without rules.

A resolution is now offered by Mr. RAYNOR to adopt the rules of the last House (inclusive of the 21st) excluding, however, action on all subjects for the present Session, not especially referred to in the President's Message. A dread scene of confusion and delay of public business may be expected, before the re-adoption of rules by the House. ARGUS.

TUESDAY June 15.

In the Senate, Thomas Allen, Editor of the Madisonian, was, elected Printer, having 27 votes. The Opposition declined voting. Mr. Buchanan made a speech on the McLeod question, in reprehension of the course of Mr. Webster. Mr. Clay replied. Mr. Allen of Ohio, made a violent speech against the course of Great Britain. He declared that if any British should set their foot in Ohio they would be slaughtered, as they deserved. He asserted that this controversy arose out of a finesse of Great Britain to *compel the General Government to assume the State Debts!* He declared that he should call upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs for an early Report on this subject, if they did not present it voluntarily. The subject was then referred.

A Report from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a string of Resolutions offered by Mr. Benton, was received, and then the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, the day was spent in violence and tumult. The question being upon the appointment of a Committee to report Rules for the Government of the House (once ordered, but since reconsidered) the Chairman decided that the Previous Question was still in force. Mr. Wise appealed, and the House reversed the decision of the Chair. For sustaining 105; Reversing 112.

Mr Raynor of N. C. now took the floor, and made a warm speech against Abolition. Mr. Morgan of N. Y. followed in favor of proceeding with the public business. Mr. Cushing of Mass. wished an opportunity for further debate on the general subject, in view of what had already been said upon it. He disclaimed some of the sentiments put forth by Mr. Adams on a former day. Mr. C. Brown of Pa. denounced the frequent call of the Previous Question as outrageous and tyrannical. Mr. Briggs of Mass. shewed him that his party resorted to it very freely when they were a majority on this floor. Mr. Adams of Mass. now obtained the floor, and dealt most savage blows at Messrs. Wise, Cost Johnson and others. whom he accused of attempting to smuggle through the Slavery Rule in his absence, and to shout him down when he attempted to speak.

Mr. Wise replied, disclaiming any personal ill will to Mr. Adams. On the contrary, his feelings were friendly. *Mr. Adams*—"Yes, the same as you entertained for Cilley!" Here a tremendous excitement broke out, and it was some time before the uproar could be stilled. Mr. J. G. Floyd of N. Y. opposed the call of the Previous Question, and Messrs. Winthrop of Mass. and Sergeant of Pa. defended it. Finally, the question was reached on the proposition of Mr. Morgan that the Rules and Orders of the last House be adopted for the present, and a select Committee appointed to reviso them. Negatived: Yeas 96; Nays 105. Mr. Rayner of N. C. proposed one of a similar import, which was likewise defeated; Yeas 104; Nays 107. The question now recurred on the adoption of the Rules (the XXIst being excluded) which the House had last night voted to reconsider; and this too was negatived; Yeas 106; Nays 110. So the House refused to agree to any thing, and at 8 o'clock adjourned, leaving every thing in a state of uncertainty and anarchy. ARGUS.

Death of Willis Gaylord Clark.—We have the melancholy duty of announcing the death of WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK, Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette. He died on Saturday evening at 10 o'clock. His disease was Consumption; his age 32 years. Mr. Clark was a Poet of no ordinary abilities, and as an essayist unsurpassed in this Country. His 'Ollapodiana' and other contributions to the Knickerbocker are among the very pleasantest specimens of magazine papers. Many of his fugitive Poems are among the most harmonious and beautiful in our language.

Mr. Clark had never recovered from the blow he received, some two or three years since in the death of a young and lovely wife to whom he was passionately attached. Their only child, a boy of some four summers, still lives to deplore the loss he can yet so faintly realize.

We have written coldly as we might of the death of one with whom our personal acquaintance was but casual and slight; yet we cannot so tamely resign him who was in truth among the most genial and kindly if not the very loftiest spirits of our time and country. Every line of Mr. Clark's varied writings evinced his profound, exclusive sympathy with the better feelings of our nature—the gentle, the lovely, the good. His was indeed a heart to 'rejoice with those who do rejoice, and weep with those who weep.' In reading his essays, one is moved to uncontrollable laughter, and in the next breath to burning tears—alike in perfect accordance with Truth, Simplicity, and Nature. In a sphere less lofty, yet hardly less attractive and delightful, Clark was the Jean Paul of American writers. But at an early age he has gone from among us, and the places that knew him shall know him no more. Be his the sunlight and the peace of a benignant Heaven!—*New Yorker.*

Upwards of five hundred persons have been added to the churches of Wiskonsan, by profession during the past year.

The average number of inhabitants to a square mile in Ireland is 275, in England 236, and China 230.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the S. D. B. South Western Association, will take place at Northampton, Clark co., O., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October. A general attendance is desired, and brethren from foreign churches are invited.

NOTICE.

The S. D. B. Western Association will hold its annual session with the church in Friendship, on the fourth day of the week before the last Sabbath in June, at ten o'clock, A. M. Delegates and brethren from sister Associations and churches are cordially invited to attend with us.

J. R. IRISH, Cor. Sec'y.

—ALSO—

The ministers and deacons of the Association are requested to meet at the house of said church on the day previous at 1 o'clock P. M. to organize and agree on some regulations for the Presbytery.

J. R. IRISH, Clerk.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Russel Green, Benjamin Maxson, Samuel L. Babcock, S. B. Crandall, Henry Williams, jr. Calvin Green, Perry W. Burdick. Stephen Clarke, Harvey Maxson, Caleb Green, Joseph Green, Joseph J. Green, Alvah G. Green, Martin Green, $2 each, Vol. 2. Roswell Saunders, H Bunce, Paul Green, jr, Isaac Wright, $1 each, Vol 2. Russell Green, Isaac Saunders, John Utter, jr. $2,25, Vol. 1. Isaac Saunders, ,75, Vol. 2. Thomas E. Babcock, $30, cr. Ransom Stillman, Elkanah Babcock, Joel Crandall, Willet N. Maxson, $2,25 each, Vol 1. Lewis G. Baldwin, John Scott, Benj. B. Nye, $2 each, Vol. 1. Joel Crandall, Willet N. Maxson, Dea. George Potter, Ezekiel Crandall, $2 each, Vol. 2. John A. Langworthy, $1,50, Vol. 2. Samuel Wells, Clark S. Wells, Joseph Boss, Jabez Burdick, $1 each, Vol. 2. G. W. Maryott, B. Edwards, ,25 each, Vol. 1. Andrew Babcock, $4, cr. Albert Clarke, Hial Williams, $2 each, Vol. 2. Ephraim Maxson, $6, cr. Kinyon Crandall, David Maxson, Ezra Coon, $2 each, Vol. 2. Jonathan Maxson, $14,13, cr. Paul Babcock, jr., $1,13, Vol. 1. Jared Babcock, Benjamin F Burdick, Benj. P. Bentley, Clark Saunders, Silas Maxson, Jonathan Maxson, $2 each. Vol. 2. William York, $1, Vol. 2. Isaac D. Titsworth, $26, cr. Joseph West, $2,25, Vol. 1. Samuel Thomas, Abel Davis, Elias Ayres, Eld. A, Estee, Isaac West, Edmund A. Crossley, Caleb Sheppard, D. A. F. Randolph, Jeremy Davis, Geo. Tomlinson, $2, each, Vol. 2. Mordecai T. Davis, Alex. C. Heritage, $1,50 each, Vol. 2. Nathan Tomlinson, ,50, Vol. 2. ,25 before retained. L. D. Ayres, $14,25, cr. David B. Davis, $2,25, Vol. 1. William S. Dunn, Isaac V. Trump, Thos. S. Alberti, Simeon F. Randolph, Edward B. Titsworth, John Smith, $2 each, Vol. 2. Joseph Goodrich, $8, cr. William P. Stillman, Oliver Crandall, $2, each, Vol. 2. Self, $4. James R. Irish, $6, cr. Barton Edwards, Chas. D. Langworthy, Clark Witter, $2 each, Vol. 2. Isaac Brown, $5, cr. self, and Wd. Isaac Brown, $2,25 each, Vol. 1. Self, ,50, Vol. 2. T. E. Babcock, $7, cr. John Edwards, Osias Sparks, Matthew M. Crandall $2, each, Vol. 2. Chas. L. Smith, $1, Vol. 2.

LIST OF LETTERS.

David A. Gove, P. M. Jas. R. Irish, (we will abide the agreement.) Joseph Goodrich, L. D. Ayres, (thank you, yes.) Isaac D. Titsworth, (we will give D. C. the paper and more if he wishes it for his agency. Will make all right.) J. Kingerman, jr. (it is done.) Jonathan Maxson jr., (we will do as you request.) W. K. Lathrop, (yes.) Ephraim Maxson, (we think the mistake must be with your P. M. they are all regularly mailed.) H. Wilson, P. M. 2. Andrew Babcock, (all right.) Thos. E. Babcock (as you wish.)

MARRIED,

In Pinckney, on the 27 ult., by the Rev. E. S. Bailey, Mr. ORRIN KELLOGG, of Adams, and Miss HARRIET FULLER, of the former place.

DIED,

In Genesee, on the 30th April, Sarah P. daughter of Geo. and Corintha M. Crandall, aged 13 months and 6 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call — He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New-York Market: Bl'k. Blue-bl'k, Sinchew, Bonnet and Florence Silks, Printed and Plain Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Camrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality.

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841. 61tf

P. S. The Store will be closed on the *seventh* day of the week. H. J. W.

FOUND, on the 2d inst. one and a half miles south of this village, a purse, containing five dollars in money. The owner can have said purse of money, by identifying the property, and paying for this advertisement.

De Ruyter, June 14 1841 16w3

RICHARD TRIPP.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

DE RUYTER, MAY 27, 1841.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, are receiving their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising an unusual variety, which they offer for Cash, Barter, or Approved Credit, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this place. This place having been celebrated as the cheapest in the world, they think the above statement sufficiently comprehensive. Old and new customers are solicited to call and examine.

TO BUILDERS.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER are sole Agents in this place for the sale of Bliss' SASH AND WINDOW BLINDS, at Factory prices. 7X9 SASH on hand. Blinds, and other sizes Sash procured to order.

They have also on hand,

Pine Lumber and Shingles,
30 Kegs Swedes Iron Nails.
60 Boxes Window Glass, 7X9 to 12X18,
A large stock of Building Hardware,
Paints, Oil, Putty, &c.

May 27.

Elmore, Annas & Ayer.

Are Agents for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines.

Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.

For particular recommendations of the above article, please refer to the advertisement of the Sole Ag't

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life,
Moffatt's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Phinney's Family Pills,
Dr. Phelp's Compound Tomato Pills,
Miles' Compound Extract of Tomato Pills

With others too numerous to mention.

May 27. 65tf

Physicians and Families

Will find an extensive assortment of Medicines of the best quality, and at the lowest prices at the

May 27. STONE STORE.

ROAD WARRANTS.

A quantity of Road Warrants just printed and for sale at this office.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd.
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES.—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,

Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under-sold* on any article which he offers for sale

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞ For which the highest price will be paid ☜

De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb, CASH, Old Hyson do. at 5s6 Cash, New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig,
Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlem Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND-GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

JOB PRINTING:

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Home in the Skies.

When up to endless skies we gaze,
Where stars pursue their nightly ways,
We think we see, from earth's low cloud,
The wide and shining home of God.

But could we rise to moon or sun,
Or path where planets duly run,
Still heaven would spread above us far,
And earth remote would seem a star.

'Tis vain to dream those tracts of space,
With all their worlds approach his face;
One glory fills each wheeling ball—
One love has shaped and moved them all.

This earth, with all its dust and tears,
Is his no less than yonder spheres;
And rain-drops weak, and grains of sand,
Are stamped by his immediate hand.

The rock, the wave, the little flower
Are fed by living streams of living power
That spring from the Almighty will,
Whate'er his thoughts conceive, fulfil.

And is this all that man can claim!
Is this our longing's final aim?
To be like all things round—no more
Than pebbles cast on Time's grey shore.

Can man, no more than beast aspire
To know his being's awful Sire!
And, born and lost on Nature's breast,
No blessings seek but there to rest!

Not this our doom, thou God benign!
Whose rays on us unclouded shine;
Thy breath sustains yon fiery dome,
But man is most thy favored home.

We view those halls of painted air,
And own thy presence makes them fair;
But dearer still to thee, O Lord,
Is he whose thoughts to thine accord.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Christian Watchman.

"THE ONE PRICE STORE."

Those who are conversant with the advertising world in and about Boston, may know the certain dry goods establishment has received the distinctive name of "the one price store." Whether this name is a correct index to its character we have never had occasion to ascertain, though we have no reason to suspect the contrary; but the repeated use of this significant appellation has given rise to a train of reflections which we have often wished to record for the special benefit of the mercantile fraternity of Boston, a great proportion of whom are young men.

Why should this title be adopted and published in connection with every new arrival of goods at this establishment? Evidently because it is an acknowledged fact, that the stores in Boston are not generally "one price stores." Because it has come to be believed that chaffering and higgling, setting one price and taking another is the rule, and the unwavering maintainance of "one price" is the exception. And if this distinctive epithet gives to an establishment any advantage, or popularity, it is on the supposition that the public are becoming wearied of this slippery way of doing business, and are beginning to think that strait forward honesty will at least save them a great deal of trouble.

But what a comment on the character of the young men of Boston, does such a state of things present! Need any one be told that the man who sets one price on his goods, and accepts another, is guilty of his honesty? Need I be told that if a trader sells me an article for a dollar less than his asking price, he intended to filch a dollar unjustly out of my pocket? can a merchant forget that when he falls sixpence for the sake of selling an article, that sixpence is just the price of his conscience? Does he not know that the character of that act in the sight of God, differs not in moral obliquy from that of the thief, who directly steals the amount?—Nay, more, it is not often true that the trader in order to steal with the consent of the purchaser, is obliged to add lying to his other sins? And is it not true that by this means he sometimes gets so accustomed to say any thing which may help the sale of his goods, that he prattles a stream of falsehoods by habit?

The fact is, mercantile life is full of temptations to swerve from the strict and simple principle of honesty. In the first place, the Bible rule, the only one which uncorrupted and unsophisticated conscience approves, is exchanged for professional morality. The simple honest-hearted young clerk, recently perhaps from the pure moral atmosphere of some country town, is laughed at for not knowing that such and such things, which to him appear dishonest, are the habits of "the trade." He is given to understand that his rustic notions about honesty are only so many proofs of dulness, which he must outgrow before he can be successful. He is told that certain practices are universal, and of course expected, and that there is no such thing as succeeding without them. Then there is the influence of associates, which it is always difficult to resist. Add to this the scramble which competition in mercantile life produces, the goading which is felt when paying a high rent, a heavy insurance, a large bill for clerk hire, taxes, interest money, repairs and risk, and all will allow that a firm and deeply rooted principle of integrity is requisite to keep any man perfectly upright and purely honest.

We are willing to allow these circumstances all proper weight, and yet we say, they afford no excuse for that lax morality in trade to which we have referred. Call a man an animal merely, and we can find some excuse for him—yes, make him an intellectual animal even, and the present system might not be greatly unsuited to him. But make him a moral being, accountable at the bar of his own conscience, and at the awful bar of an omniscient and just God, and how does this morality of trade appear then? How does the man appear who sells his soul by the yard, or by the gallon from day to day, and yet hides himself under the vain plea that others do so, or that he could not keep pace with the times unless he did so, or that his expenses were great, or that trade was difficult, and he must make the most of every opportunity?

Now it is certain that a man can be honest in every walk of life—he *can* mantain a conscience void of offence toward God and toward man. Our ever bountiful Father has created the world, and arranged all its affairs on the principles of honesty, yea of benevolence. He will sustain that man who always acts, not for his own advantage alone, but for that of his fellow men, and for the glory of God. For such a man of all things to *do* work together for good. If he cannot do it in his present situation, let him remove to another. There is a place on the footstool where he can, every night before he lies down to rest, thank God for the possession of a clear conscience, and a pure heart.

It will be recollected that we are penning these thoughts for business men—primarily for the businss men of Boston. We should do them injustice, however, did we leave for the inference that in point of moral integrity in trade, they are below the same class of men in any other place. Were we to institute comparisons, we should feel obliged to pay a high tribute to the business men of Boston, but this is not needed. Our object is neither to flatter nor reproach them, but to urge them to adopt and stand unwaveringly by, that standard of mercantile morality which conscience—rather, which heaven approves. For Christians no other standard can be thought of—for all no other will work well to the *end*.

In the first place, then, they need to cut from all conventional and professional morality. Can you afford to sell your soul for a few shillings because your neighbor does so? It may be worth no more than his, but can you afford to sell it so? Will the reproaches of conscience be less cutting, will the rotting fumes of self-reproach, aye will the gnawings of the worm that never dies be more tolerable, because your neighbor and compeer in dishonesty is suffering the same? Is a pure heart really less valuable because it sells so low in the market? is the present protection and the eternal favor of God of no value, because nine-tenths of the men about you esteem it so? And especially if you profess to be a Christian, you know, and the world knows, that you profess a morality which has an eternal basis, that the language of your conscience is, "I have set the Lord always before me."

And the other thing to be remembered is, that every business man should seek to promote the glory of God and the good of his fellow men in the choice, and in the manner of conducting his business. In choosing his business he should ask, Will this really promote the best interests of my fellow men? In other words, he should conduct his business on the principle of benevolence. What could be thought of the professed minister of the gospel who did not act on this principle? But is it less the duty of any and every other man to seek the good of his fellow men in all he does? *Are* you doing such a business, and in such a way as will promote the welfare of your fellow men? God will hold every business man accountable for an answer to this question. We are not turned loose into the world to plunder each other, even in the most polite and workmanlike manner possible.

Let the business men of Boston think of this subject in its true light, in view of their advantages and responsibilties to be models in this respect, and then instead of *the* 'one price store,' we should have no others but one price stores all over the city, and we are confident such a state of temporal prosperity would be enjoyed as has never yet been witnessed.

From the Northern Light.

POISON FROM ANIMAL PUTRIDITY.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD.

It is well known to those who have paid attention to such subjects, that animal matter becoming putrid under certain circumstances, or suffering decomposition in certain conditions, becomes a most virulent poison, capable of destroying life when taken into the circulation by absorption, or applied to the stomach or to an abandoned surface.

The surgeon who frequents dissecting rooms is aware of the danger he runs, as scarcely a year passes in which the sacrifice of one or more valuable lives is not the result of such poisonous matter, communicated to the tissues of the system by some slight wound, a trifling sore, or perhaps a slight scratch. The terrible certainty with which such poison runs to a fatal termination, leaves but little hope to the sufferer; and is still less calculated, perhaps, to induce confidence in the remedial agents which are so potent in many other cases.

Another way in which putrid animal matter operates as poison, is shown in the effects of cheese when exposed to certain influences and changes, and taken into the stomach in that state. Perhaps there is not a year passes in which individuals, and sometimes whole families, are not poisoned with cheese; and this effect is usually if not always, attributed to some deleterious substance, either designedly or accidentally communicated to it while making. Examinations made with the utmost care, by skilful men, have been unable to detect any such substance, and the probability is, that the cause is to be sought in the putrid change which such cheese is found to be undergoing.

The following remarks by Professor Liebig, in his "Organic Chemistry, of Physiology and Agriculture," would seem to throw much light on the question of animal poisons from putridity; as also on the laws which govern the particles of matter, whether sound or defective, when wrought into contact with each other. The case adduced by him, is the celebrated Wurtemberg sausage, from the use of which several hundred deaths are known within a few years to have occurred, and which has in consequence become prominent in the class of putrid animal poisons. The Professor says:

"In Wurtemburg especially, these cases are very frequent, for there the sausages are prepared from very various materials. Blood, liver, bacon, brains, milk, meal, and bread, are mixed together with salt and spices; the mixture is then put into bladders or intestines, & after being boiled is smoked.

"When these sausages are well prepared they may be preserved for months, and furnish a nourishing savory food; but when the spices and salt are deficient, and particularly when they are smoked too late or not sufficiently, they undergo a peculiar kind of putrefaction, which begins at the centre of the sausage. Without any appreciable escape of gas taking place, they become paler in color, and more soft and greasy in those parts which have undergone putrefaction, and they are found to contain free lactic acid, or lactate of ammonia—products which are universally formed during the putrefaction of animal and vegetable matter.

"The cause of the poisonous nature of these sausages, was ascribed at first to hydrocyanic acid, and afterwads to sabaic acid, although neither of these substances had been detected in them. * * * The death which is the consequence of poisoning by putrefied sausages, succeeds very lingering and remarkable symptoms. There is a gradual wasting of muscular fibre, and of all the constituents of the body similarly composed; the patient becomes much emaciated, dries to a complete mummy, and finally dies. The carcass is stiff as if frozen, as it is not subject to putrefaction. During the progress of the disease, the saliva becomes viscous, and acquires an offensive smell."

A variety of experiments were instituted by Colin to ascertain the *modus operandi* of this class of poisons. He found when putrefying muscle or pus is placed on a fresh wound, it occasions disease, and not unfrequently ends in death. Boiling water, or alcohol, will destroy the poisonous quality of these putrefying substances and render them innoxious, but they seem only to produce this effect by arresting the progress of putrefaction. On the contrary, when these poisons of putridity come in contact with the stomach and are taken into the circulation, or are brought into the blood through wounds, as in the dissecting room, the vital energy is not sufficiently to arrest the progress of putrefaction in the matter so absorbed, but the poison retaining its active chemical properties, imports, more or less rapidly its peculiar action to the blood and through that to the muscular tissue.

It would seem that decomposing animal matter, however offensive it may become, rarely or never assumes the intensity of a deadly poison, unless the putrefaction is conducted in such a manner that the gases evolved during that process are not permitted to escape, but by being retained, are reabsorbed as it were, thus adding energy and intensity to the putrid substances already developed. In cheese, the putrefactive process commences in the interior; there is no escape of gas, but the decomposition goes gradually on, and while all is fair outside, the cheese, instead of curing, is putrefying within. So with the sausages of Professor Liebig. The membraneous covering prevents the escape of the gases formed, and they are retained, while the putrefaction still goes forward. In this country we have never known an instance of poisoning from such preparations as the German sausage, but the general use of meat in all its multiplied forms, renders such an occurrence not impossible; and those from the two other kinds of animal poison, (dissection and from cheese,) have been of sufficiently frequent occurrence to warrant the calling of the public attention to the subject, and if possible, its further investigation and elucidation.

Kingdom of Jerusalem.—The project of erecting Palestine into an independent State, to which the Jews might return with an assurance of protection and security, appears to be seriously entertained by some of the leading powers of Europe. A word from Prince Metternich and Lord Palmerston would, it is stated, settle the matter. The following extract from a letter received in this city from a gentleman of high standing in the literary and diplomatic circles of Berlin, dated, Feb. 15, serves to show that the subject has not been lost sight of, and is perhaps brought nearer to some important decision than the public has been aware of:—"The allies having obtained their end (in Syria) are somewhat at a loss how to dispose of their conquest. They are seriously thinking of setting up or reviving up or receiving a Christian kingdom at Jerusalem—a project which seems to be received with favor at Vienna.—But then what are they to do with the other christian population of Syria? This is one of the questions which France has asked them.—They are now very anxious to draw her from the insolated position which they have forced her; as they find after all that they cannot permanently and satisfactorily settle the East without her concurrence!"

Gentlemen who have paid particular attention to some of the remarkable prophecies of the Scriptures believe that they see in the leading political events of the day many indications of the near approach of the millenium, when all nations shall be brought to worship the true God. The return of the Jewish nation to Palestine, and the resumption of worship in the temple of Jerusalem, are regarded as among the events which must necessarily happen before that great purpose is accomplished. The political movement here spoken of, taken in connection with the efforts of missionaries, who have obtained a footing on almost every section of the globe, may serve to show that the millenel era is probably not as far distant as the thoughtless affect to believe. The subject is one that affords food for much reflection, and proceedings of the allied Powers in regard to the Holy Land, will therefore be watched with absorbing interest.—*American Sentinel.*

The Wonders of Astronomy.—Professor Dimitry lately pronounced a splendid lecture in Washington city, before the National Institution for the promotion of the arts and sciences. It was on astronomy, and speaking of the discoveries of Herschell he said that he discovered the double stars, the suns forming a system themselves; some exhausting forty and others sixty thousand years in describing the two-fold circle of their immense revolutions. There is frequently a contrast between the relative color of these suns—red and green sometimes, and at others yellow and blue! Thus the same plane is successively lighted up by a sun of ruby hue! Each day in these planets has its peculiar gorgeousness. Whole worlds are transformed under the witchery of these magic lights; and the richest poetry must fail to convey the richness of their moons. Ascend higher and higher; eternally ascend, dive with Herschel into those abysses of light and existence, and emerge with the conviction that all these stars wandering through space bear their animated and intelligent beings. Instinct with this promethean thought, Herschel argues that light does not emanate from a sun but floats in its atmosphere like clouds amidst our own. That there it is perpetually forming to radiate over all the worlds of space—not excepting the sun which it illuminates, and would have long consumed, but for the softening of its intenser power by means as yet unknown. From this he concluded that the phenomena of light exists in the sun as well as moon, tho' under different conditions and forms. The professor closed this eloquent lecture with this fine passage, in allusion to the idea that the stars are inhabited:—"All the luminous points of the atmosphere are vocal with aspirations and love; each planet, star, sun, and galaxy is a blazing altar that sends up the hymn of victory over the brute matter; and the congeries of all these the temple of the divinity, and these sublime choirs, echo from world to world the voice of a boundless creation are sounding amid the harmony of spheres, and through space, time, and eternity the endless praises of the only God."

Effects of Tobacco on Man.—In small doses, tobacco causes a sensation of heat in the throat, and sometimes a feeling of warmth at the stomach; these effects, however, are less obvious when the remedy is taken in the liquid form, and largely diluted. By repetition it usually operates as a diuretic, and less frequently as a laxative. In larger doses provokes nausea, vomiting and purging. Though it seldom gives rise to abdominal pain, it introduces a most distressing sensation of sinking at the pit of the stomach. It occasionally acts as an anodyne, or more rarely promotes sleep. But its most remarkable effects are languor, feebleness, relaxation of muscles, trembling of the limbs; great anxiety, and tendency to faint. Vision is frequently enfeebled—the idea confused—the pulse small and weak—the respiration is somewhat laborious—the surface cold and clammy, or bathed in a cold sweat—and in extreme cases convulsive movements are observed. In excessive doses the effects are the same kind, but more violent in degree.

Snuff. Lanzoni states that an indivdual fell into a state of somnolency, and died lethargic on the twelfth, in consequence of taking too much snuff. The habitual use of this substance blunts the sense of smell, and alters the tone of the voice; but I am unacquainted with any other well ascertained effects, though Cullen ascribes loss of appetite and dyspepsia to it. I have known several inveterate snuff-takers, who, after many years use of this substance, have, discontinued the use of it with impunity; but Dr. Cullen states that when the discharge of mucus is considerable, the ceasing or suppression of it by abstaining from snuff, is ready to occasion the very disorders of the head-ache, tooth-ache and opthalmia, which it had formerly relieved.

The smoking of tobacco, by those unaccustomed to, it gives rise to all the before described effects of large and excessive doses. A very interesting case which had almost terminated fatally, is related by Dr. Marshall Hall. It was that of a young man who for his first essay, smoked two pipes. Gmellin mentions two cases of death from smoking, in one of seventeen, in the other eighteen pipes at a sitting. In habitual smokers, the practice when employed moderately, provokes thirst, increases the secretion of saliva and buccal mucus, and produces a remarkably soothing and tranquilizing effect on the mind, which has made it so much admired and adopted by all classes of society, and by all nations civilized or barbarous. The practice of chewing tobacco is principally confined to sailors and is less frequently submitted to our observation, so that we are not so competent to speak of its effects, which probably are similar to those caused by smoking. The application of tobacco to abraded surfaces is a very dangerous practice, and has, in some instances, been attended with violent or even fatal results. Mr. Weston has related a case in which the express juice of tobacco was applied to the head of a boy, aged eight years, for the cure of *tinea capitis*. Death took place three hours and a half after the application.—*Pierra's Materia Medica.*

From the Albany Evening Journal.

DR. NOTT'S ADVICE TO A PUPIL.

The following Letter written some years ago by the distinguished President of Union College to a graduate who passed under the immediate eye and Guardianship of Dr. Nott, as he was about to take his seat in the Legislature of this State, having fallen accidentally into our hands, we hope the writer and the friend to whom it was written will pardon us for giving a wider range to the golden rules conceived in abounding wisdom and expressed with such precision and compactness:—

Union College, 20th Jan., 1836.

Dear Sir—Since I did not find you in the other day when I called, the interest I feel in your success as a public man, will be my apology for troubling you with a few observations, the observance of which may be of some use.

Do not speak often, and only on important occasions. When you do speak be brief, pertinent, and stop when you have finished. Speak rather in the furtherance of your own objects than in defeating those of others. Endeavor to allay the prejudices which naturally exists between the city and country. Be courteous on all occasions, especially in debate and to your immediate antagonist. Never indulge in personalities, never lose your temper, nor make an enemy if you can avoid it. Conquests may be made by conciliation and persuasion as certainly as by ridicule and sarcasm, but in the one case the chains are silken and sit easy—in the other, iron and gall the bearer.

Though you point your arrows, never poison them; and if the club of Hercules must be raised, let it be the naked club, not entwined with serpents.

These are hints merely, but a word to the wise is sufficient. And with Legislators or others, a man needs to live one life to know how to live another, and since this cannot be done literally, we can only do it in effect, by availing ourselves of the experience of others.

Wishing you every success, I am, in haste, very sincerely yours,

ELIPHALET NOTT.

From the Western Christian Advocate.

HYEMATION OF SWALLOWS.

Smellie, in his Philosophy of Natural History, mentions (if I mistake not) *three* theories respecting the hyemation or wintering of swallows. The *first* is, that they are known to penetrate into some cavity of the earth, or take up their abode beneath the waters of some secluded pond or forest lake, amid reeds and slime. The *second*, that they are known to remain from the first of November until the latter part of March in the hollows of fallen trees. The *third*, and last that it has been fully attested that they assemble at the approach of winter in numberless flocks and migrate southward.

Now I wish not to clash with any fine theory respecting these innocent little birds, neither do I desire entering into any minute disquisition as to the truth of the above mentioned theories; for one I am inclined to believe the second correct, at least in our own climate because I have carefully observed the following fact for years. Our dwelling is some few paces south of Linkland, a village 9 miles north of Cincinnati. Not quite 100 yards below the house is an ancient sycamore, hollow within. Its circumference at the base is about 20 feet, and height 80. Only a few limbs, and these branching from the top, are to be seen. A stream flows at the base though the earth is always swampy. The entrance to the cavity is situated between two large limbs. Near the close of October the swallows were seen entering this hole in prodigious numbers; they did so until cold weather came on. Since that they were never seen until about the middle of April. Every morning for upwards of ten days, have I sat, for many hours, watching the swallows coming out. Between three and five hundred have been seen at one time making their exit. During the day they went to different parts of the country, but immediately after sunset assembled, and in one unbroken line descended, until not a solitary bird was seen.

EDWIN HOUSE.

Grand Northern Railway Post-Office.—Passengers who make the journey for the first time by the mail train of the London and Birmingham railway, will be amused by observing a traveling post-office in the string of carriages. This "Grand Northern Railway Post-Office," as the inscription on its side denotes, is a carriage consisting of two small apartments, one of which is appropriated to the guard, whose duty it is to exchange the bags, and the other is fitted up with a table for sorting letters and holes round the wall for their reception. The maner in which the duties of the clerk and guard are performed in this post-office, is strikingly significant of the new order of things introduced by the railway system. Outside the vehicle a species of net is extended by a hoop, and into this the letter bags are dropped as the train sweeps onwards in its course, the bags which are to be left being at the same time tossed from the window by the guard. The fresh bag of letters being received, is speedily opened, its contents re-arranged and a new bag for the next town being made up, it is projected as before at the place of its destination. By this means, a letter may be written, sent through the post-office and delivered at the distance of twenty miles in the space of a single hour.—[*Chambers' Journal.*

The Praying Scholars.—A Sabbath School scholar, aged about seven years, was known for some time, after getting up in the morning, to go into a garret at the top of the house. His mother (who was a widow,) called him one day to come down to breakfast; her son not answering, she went softly up stairs, and when she got near the door of the garret, she heard her child fervently praying that God would pardon his sins, bless the Sabbath School, &c. When he came down, his mother asked him whether he had a book; he burst into tears, and said, "No, mother, but I go up and pray every morning."

Hon. John A. King, of Jamaica, L. I., has been appointed by Gov. Seward a Trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum, vice William L. Stone, who declines.

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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

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MONTHLY SERMONS,

BY

A VILLAGE PASTOR:

(JUNE, 1841.)

NO. VI.—SAINTS THE WORKMANSHIP OF GOD.

Eph. ii. 10.—For we are his workmanship.

That *Saints are the workmanship of God*, is a truth which is often taught in the Bible; it is the prominent sentiment of the first and second chapters of Paul's epistle to the Ephesians, and it is explicitly declared by the words of the text. It is my present purpose to illustrate—

IN WHAT SENSE SAINTS ARE THE WORKMANSHIP OF GOD.

1. Not merely that they are constituent parts of his general Creation. In this sense, the sun, moon, and stars, the earth, the sea, rocks, plants, and rivers—are his workmanship.

2. Nor merely that he gave them existence as *beings*. In this sense irrational animals are his workmanship.

3. Nor merely that he made them *rational* beings, endowed with natural capacities for his service.

In this sense, the greatest enemies to Saints, and to God himself, are the workmanship of God. Saints are the workmanship of God, not merely as parts of his general creation, or as his beings, or as his rational beings—but *as Saints*.

4. Saints are God's workmanship, not merely in this sense, viz: that he *assisted* them to become Saints.

5. Nor are they his workmanship in any such sense as implies that while they were passive, God *implanted* within some taste, or relish, from which holy affections flow. Nor,

6. That they became saints through the potency of motive, or what is often called "moral suasion"—in any such sense as to render the agency of the Holy Spirit in accomplishing the work, less conspicuous than it is represented to be in the reply which I now subjoin:—

7. Saints ARE the workmanship of God in *this* sense, viz:—*By the influences of his Spirit, accompanying the truth,* GOD *caused them to love Him supremely.*

This sentiment is clearly exhibited by the context: After stating that the Ephesians were once dead in trespasses and sins, and were by nature the children of wrath, even as others, St. Paul adds, "But God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us, Even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together in Christ; (by grace are ye saved;) And hath raised us up together, and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus; That in the ages to come he might shew the exceeding riches of his grace in his kindness toward us through Jesus Christ. For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God: Not of works, lest any man should boast. For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them."

This faith through which we are saved, we know to be that "faith which works by *love*, and purifies the heart." That the source of faith, and all other christian graces, is love, cannot be more fully expressed than by Paul in the 5th chapter of his Epistle to the Romans:—"Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ: By whom also we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God. And not only so, but we glory in tribulation also: knowing that tribulation worketh patience; And patience, experience; and experience, hope: And hope maketh not ashamed; *because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts* by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us."

When the faith of this same holy Apostle, as one distinguished branch of his supreme love to God, was strongly manifested by his "earnestly desiring to be clothed upon" with his heavenly habitation—he declares, "Now he that hath *wrought* us for this self-same thing is God."

Persons who were "haters of God," by the agency of the Holy Spirit, have been caused to love God supremely; and in the exercise [illegible] this love they exhibit faith, submission, repe[illegible]nce, and all other Christian graces; and a[illegible] persons are therefore called *Saints*. [illegible]ing that I have succeeded in illustrating [illegible] what sense Saints are the workmanship of [illegible] INFERENCES will claim our attention. [illegible] 1. We infer,—Saints are God's *pecu*[illegible] workmanship. We have no evidence that God has any workmanship in the Universe like them. He has other holy beings, but he created them holy, and they have remained holy ever since they were created. Those who are now Saints were once *unholy*—the enemies of God—rebels against God—and God hath caused them to become holy; or, in other words, by the gospel he has caused them to begin to exercise love to Him. Saints are God's peculiarly glorious workmanship.

2. If Saints are the workmanship of God in the sense which we have explained, then he must have *designed* to cause them to love Him, *before* he accomplished the work.

To say he had no design to do it, would divest him of all his glory in performing the work. He did not create earth, sun, moon, and stars, without previously designing to create them; and he has never caused rebels to begin to love him, without previously designing to do so. We infer,

3. If he designed to cause them to love him *before* he did it, then he must have entertained this design from Eternity. Did he design to cause a rebel to love him, a month before he accomplished the work, and was the purpose *new* to him then? Vary this question, (if you please,) and insert the word year, century, age, or any designation of space of time which you prefer, instead of month, and you may be trusted to give the answer. It must be clear to every one whose heart the Lord hath prepared to receive this truth, that,

> "Thus the *eternal* counsel ran,
> Almighty Grace, arrest that man."

4. We infer, that the doctrine of ELECTION is in perfect harmony with the free moral agency of man.

If this doctrine were, that God hath determined to take certain persons to heaven, 'let them do what they will'—then we must oppose the doctrine, or relinquish our defense of free moral agency. But the simple statement of the doctrine is,—*that God hath purposed from Eternity, to cause certain rebels to love Him.* If there be nothing in the mode of performing the regenerating work of the Spirit, that militates against man's agency, (and this is never asserted by any believer in regeneration,) then how can the agency of man receive detriment from the fact, that the purpose of God to exert his regenerating grace in the hearts of certain individuals, existed from Eternity? If he performs the regenerating work at all, he must have purposed to perform it: the purpose of course existed prior to the performance of the work—and how can the agency of man be affected by the question, *How long* before the performance of the work did the purpose exist?

Perhaps my illustrations can be placed in a more simple form, by appealing to your own individual experience:—You think you are a Christian: if so, you are conscious that you became such by the regenerating agency of the Holy Spirit. Thus you are God's workmanship. Did God mean to cause you to become a Christian, or did he not mean to do it? If he did *not* mean to do it, then he acted in this, his great work, without any intention whatever! or he acted against his intentions!! If he *did* mean to do it, then *how long* did his purpose exist before the work was done? Do you feel that your agency has been impaired by the prior existence of this purpose?

5. If Saints are the workmanship of God, then it becomes them to live holy in this ungodly world.

Those who profess to be Saints, but give little or no evidence by their lives that they love God, bring great reproach upon the cause of the Redeemer.

When we were dead in sin, we walked in trespasses and sins; if we now trust we are Christians, let us walk in good works—or we shall give no evidence that 'we *are God's workmanship*,' "created in Christ Jesus unto good works."

6. We infer—That when we pray God to regenerate the hearts of sinners, we pray for the accomplishment of a *great* work. We pray that they may become Saints; that in this sense they may be God's workmanship. See what they are now; consider what we entreat God to do for them; *how great the work!* All sinners may love God this moment, if they will; but they never will, unless *God cause* them to do it. If God should cause them to love him, they will do it in accordance with the full exercise of the powers of their moral agency, and in the accomplishment of his own eternal purpose, and in answer to the prayers of his own people.

When in answer to prayer, God causes any impenitent sinner to become a devoted Saint—all who have prayed for his regeneration, and his neighbors, and all the inhabitants of heaven, in view of such divine workmanship, exclaim—"*Great is the work!*" God himself pronounces the work *great;* and the heart of the regenerated man, being filled with love to God, responds,

> "*Great is the work!*"
> "AND BE THE GLORY THINE!"

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

Reasons for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity.

NO. IX.

MR. EDITOR.—My fifth and concluding reason for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity, is, that it is not only unscriptural, but involves a *plain* and *absolute contradiction*.

The doctrine is, that there are *three co-equal, co-eternal*, and *co-essential* persons in *one* God. It maintains that the Father is Supreme God—the Son Supreme God, and the Holy Ghost Supreme God. And yet, that there are not *three* Supreme Gods; but *one* only. This I affirm to be a contradiction. If it be not, it is impossible for me to conceive of a contradiction. Either there is no proper personal distinction, or no division of agency in the Godhead, or else each person, distinct from the other, cannot be truly and perfectly God. Doctor Taylor very pertinently remarks, "that there can be no real distinction between the Father and the Son, unless they so differ from each other, that what is peculiar to the Father is wanting in the Son, and what is peculiar to the Son is wanting in the Father. Now that property which belongs exclusively to the Father, or the Son, must be numbered among the perfections of God; for in the Divine nature no imperfections can exist. It follows, then, that some perfection is lacking both in the Father and in the Son, so that neither is endowed with infinite perfection, which is essential to the Divine nature. It must be conceded, then, that the essence of the Father and the Son is not one and the same." Stewart's letters to Channing, page 49. This reasoning appears conclusive. It cannot be said with truth that each of the three persons possess *all the perfections* of the Godhead, and, yet, that there is but *one* God. If the first part of the proposition be true, it involves, inevitably, the doctrine of *Tritheism*, for aught I can possibly conceive to the contrary. Either there is no distinction of persons in *one* and *the same* God, or each of the three can be only *one third part* of God. Besides, I can see no real difference between a *person* and a *being*. To say that there are *three persons* in one God, appears tantamount to saying that there are *three* beings in *one being*, which every one will admit to be a glaring absurdity and contradiction.

The same absurdity and contradiction appear to me to belong to the doctrine of *two whole* and *perfect natures* in Christ. It seems tantamount to saying that he is *two beings*, and yet but *one* being. The *divine* nature must mean all the essential properties and attributes of God—in fact, the *entire being* of God, else he is not *any God*, as the notion implies. And the *human* nature must mean all the essential properties and attributes of a man, or, in fact, the *entire being* of a man. Therefore, to bring *these two* together so as to constitute but *one person*, or *one complex person*, or *being*, without confounding the natures, is manifestly making him consist of *two distinct beings*, and yet but of *one being*, which is directly contradictory and impossible. It is but saying that he is *God*, and yet *not God*—that he is *infinite*, and *not infinite*—and that *he is* what he *is not*, and *is not* what *he is*. I cannot, for my own part, clothe such contrary propositions in the garb of mystery, and so receive it as a part of the counsel of God.

I have now, as briefly as seemed practicable, given my reasons why, "as a conscientious believer in the proper unity of God, I cannot also embrace the doctrine of the Trinity." While I entertain a high respect for many brethren who strenuously advocate that doctrine, I feel solemnly bound to bear testimony against it. This testimony I have intended should be candid and respectful: and if any thing has dropped from my pen of the contrary description, I am willing my faults should be pointed out. And, I think I may further add, without giving offense, that it is my serious and deliberate belief that the doctrine I have opposed is one of *three prominent errors* introduced into the church about the same period, viz: the latter part of the third century, or the beginning of the fourth—the other two being *infant baptism* and a *first-day Sabbath*, or rather *memorial*. The Seventh-Day Baptists have very properly rejected *the two last;* but unhappily, as I think, have retained, as a body, *the first*. Now I am for giving up all the three. I have, by Divine assistance, openly renounced them all. And my desire is ardent that the brethren I am permitted, through the medium of the Register, to address, might also carry the work of reform through. And, then, what an important influence would their examples and labors have upon the great mass of Christian professors! What facilities would be thereby furnished for carrying the blessed gospel to the Jews! If they should go to that long neglected people, not only with the acknowledgment of the *true Sabbath*, but with the declaration of the *anti-Trinitarian* view of God with which their scriptures abound, and which they, as a nation, have ever embraced, and do still embrace, and should preach to them as Paul did, "that Jesus Christ is the Son of God," and prove it out of their own scriptures, what blessed effects might be expected to follow! Might we not hope that the gospel would have free course among them, again, as it did before the above errors were introduced?—And, not only this, but much would be likely to be done to remove the barriers which now exist in the way of Christian communion. I confess my heart expands with desire and hope. But I forbear to proceed further at present.

I thank you, Dear Sir, for your liberality and kindness in publishing the effusions of my pen, and will wait patiently for Br. Johnson's reply, intending to receive it in Christian candor, and to judge of it in the light of God's blessed word.

In the meantime, I am very respectfully yours in the Lord,

JABEZ CHADWICK.

Weedsport, June, 1841.

Literary Department.

From the Northern Light

ON PHILOLOGY.

BY NOAH WEBSTER.

In the great efforts now making to improve Education, much attention is given, and with good effect, to the construction of suitable buildings for schools, and to the manner of teaching. But the principle solicitude seems to be to learn *how* to teach, rather than *what* to teach. This observation is applicable chiefly to instruction in our vernacular language.

In consequence of the general neglect of English Philology in Great Britain for a century past, the knowledge of the origin of words and of their primary signification, is, to this day, very generally superficial. We have numerous books for teaching the language, but most of them containing new editions of old mistakes, or old usages now obsolete.

Several English Dictionaries of modern publication, compiled by men who have not dared to risk their popularity by deviating from Johnson, retain the old spelling, as in *musick, publick*, and in *errour, superiour;* a spelling which, for half a century past, has been corrected in almost every respectable publication, both in Great Britain and the United States. Upon the authority of these Dictionaries, several spelling books have been compiled with this orthography, and introduced into schools.—These books are used chiefly in the State of New York. It is not a little surprising that one-third of the children in that great State should be subjected to the necessity of learning an orthography, which they must certainly abandon in after life. That old spelling can never be generally revived.

The use of Walker's Dictionary, as a standard of pronunciation is less surprising, as the work was at first represented to be the standard in England. This was a mistake. No universal standard is admitted in England; the higher classes of society rarely consult a book to learn pronunciation, and still more rarely do they follow any particular books. Pronunciation is in England regulated almost wholly by the usage of the higher orders of men.

Most of the English Orthoepists incline to favor the pronunciation of stage-players, and of fashionable people who adopt it.—But there are some classes of words in which the nation do not follow the stage. Several writers on Orthoepy, more recent than Walker, utterly condemn his pronunciation of several classes of words.

From several months' residence in England, and from frequent intercourse with literary characters, and others in London and Cambridge, I found that, with few exceptions, the pronunciation of words in England is *precisely the same as my own;* and in accordance with that of educated men throughout New England. In some of the words, in which the English differ from us, the pronunciation in this country agrees better than the English with analogy and orthography; in other cases, there seems to be no good reason for preferring one mode to another, and either mode is considered as respectable.

In Etymology, there is no English Dictionary which is not extremely superficial, and defective; and in a multitude of words, erroneous. Dr. Johnson was cautious and judicious; he had never investigated the origin of English words, to any great extent; and he rarely ventured beyond his depth.

Very different has been the course pursued by Richardson. This author cites as authorities the "Elders of Lexicography," as he calls them; Junius, Skinner, Minshaw, Vossius and Wachter; but he has relied much on Horne Tooke. The "Elders" never ascended to the true sources of knowledge, on this subject; they were wholly unacquainted with the primary and most important principles on which languages are formed, and had no knowledge of several of the languages from which English words are derived. Horne Tooke unfolded some important facts in Etymology; but his researches were limited, and much of his *Diversions of Purley* consists of hasty conjectures. His work abounds with mistakes. Richardson has given us the opinions and vague conjectures of these authors; but many of his Etymologies are so erroneous as to be ridiculous. So numerous are the mistakes of the "Elders" which he has communicated, as to render the publication of them in this country an injury to our literature.

From these or other superficial authors, Salem Town seems to have borrowed many of his explanations of the prefixes and suffixes of English words, in his Analysis of Derivative Words. Many parts of this work are correct and valuable; some parts of it are superfluous and useless; other parts of it erroneous. Take the following examples:

The final letter *y* the author considers as giving three different senses; as in *slavery, factory*, and *wealthy*. But *y* in *factory* is from a source wholly distinct from *y* in *wealthy*.

The terminating syllables *ly, ee, dom, ling, hood, some, full, less*, the author tells us are from the German. He might with equal truth have said, that the German corresponding words are derived from the English. All the Teutonic languages are of one stock; all equally ancient; and no one is derived from the other. The terminating words and syllables above mentioned are all *native* words; all English and Saxon; and the author's mistakes ought not to enter our schools.

The author says the termination *ment* is from the French; but it is from the Latin, often but not always through the French.

Dom, says the author is from the German *thum*, implying a *collection* of things. This is all a mistake.

Able, the author tells us, Horne Tooke derives from the Gothic *abal*, strength.—This derivation is a gross mistake.

The author tells us that the terminations *sion* and *tion* are sometimes formed from Latin nouns by the addition of *n* to the nominative case, as in *natio, nation*. This is a mistake. The nominative case in this class of words, as in others, is contracted by the loss of *n*. The fact is directly the reverse of what the author supposes.

The author tells us that *ght* in English are the equivalent for the German *cht*. But these letters are neither prefix nor suffix, and have nothing to do with this subject.

Ling, the author says, is borrowed from the German, which is a mistake; and he says further, that it is commonly used as a *diminutive*. This is not correct: *Firstling, darling, hireling, fatling, worldling*, and others, are not diminutives.

There are other mistakes in this work, which I will omit.

The Grammars of the English Language are so incorrect, that in my view, it would be well not to use them in schools; but let children learn the language by reading good authors. In this way, their language would be generally, though not always correct; but they would not waste time and labor in learning what is not true.

It is a great fault in many of our schools, that pupils are hurried forward too fast, without being well drilled in the rudiments of the language. Another fault is, the imposition, upon the pupils, of too many studies at once. The proper course of instruction is, as Locke has observed, to teach one thing at a time. It is this practice of hurrying children forward in their studies, which has led to the attempts to teach them spelling and definition at the same time. This practice can succeed only in the explanation of familiar words; it can not be useful in defining abstract terms, in the first stages of learning. And the attempt to define words by their synonyms, to be useful, must be conducted by persons far more competent than teachers in general; or it will do more harm than good.

When I consider the low state of English Philology in Great Britain, as well as in this country; when I see the French *controlleur*, from *contre* and *rolle*, a counter register, converted by a blunder into *comptroller*, a computer of registers, and this nonsensical title given to an officer of the treasury, by congress and some of the states, and disfiguring the public laws and records; when I see that a mistake of the origin of the word *fee* has led the English nation to explain the feudal system on wrong principles; when I see such words as *disannul, unloose*, and *handy work;* two of which are nonsense, and the other a mistake, that perverts the scripture; such words, I say, continue in the common version of the Scriptures age after age; little hope can be entertained that our language can ever be purified from errors. It certainly can not be done, without more scholarship, and more good taste, than our literature now exhibits.

Moral Reform Department.

From the Advocate of Moral Reform.

DESPOTISM OF FASHION.

God has made all the luxuries of life to be perishable; while the necessaries are more permanent. He knew that men would set their hearts on having beautiful coverings for the body, and, if in their power, multitudes would expend their lives and property in accumulating a rich wardrobe, to be handed down to posterity. He therefore created the little moth, and bade him go and stand at the door of the wardrobe, and consume what would else become a heavy curse upon man. This method of gratifying the heart has, therefore, been cut off—and the vainest man living has no desire to have it engraved upon his tomb-stone, that he left so many garments to his heirs.

But pride and vanity could not be driven away from superintending the dress, by the moth; and, instead of seeing how long they can keep a garment, the problem now is, to see how short a time it can remain, before it shall be too unfashionable to be seen. But as vanity never had a popular name, she stands behind the curtain, and her voice is denominated fashion; and this becomes as real a deity as was ever dreaded and worshiped. Her laws seem wholly capricious, but he would be called a despot indeed, who could hope to be obeyed half as implicitly.

The home, the temple, and the altar of fashion, is the great city. There she is sure to have votaries that are numerous—there are her richest offerings—there her priests and priestesses are warming over her shrine, and inspired and maddened by her breath. If opposition is made, Argument wields his club in vain; Reason raises his sober, manly voice in vain; Ridicule throws his arrows in vain; Satire snaps his lash in vain; for Fashion, when these are panting with their efforts to dethrone her, has but to raise her finger, and the crowd rush to do her bidding.

Multitudes live only to watch her nod; and the greatest fear which heaven, earth, or hell can cause, is the fear it should be supposed that they could be guilty of violating a single rule, or neglecting a single whisper of Fashion. Among all the tyrants that ever afflicted the human race, there never was one whose commands were so imperious—whose sceptre of iron was so heavy, whose frown was so awful, or whose look was so withering. I dare not call hard names, nor do I wish on this occasion to make war upon her, for he must be a hardy man indeed who would deliberately cross swords with her, even if he might stand in the pulpit to strike. But I say there is one arm that is stronger than Fashion. The gospel of Christ dares sometimes neglect, and even resist her commands. While thousands and thousands in the city are waiting around her shrine to see what she will next demand, and while ten times that number, in all the extended country, are waiting to follow in the train; and while nothing is so expensive, nothing so uncomfortable, nothing so hard to breathe in, as to cause a moment's hesitation about its adoption—the fear of God can deliver all these slaves from their cruel bondage.

Suppose now that for one year, the Spirit of God should be poured out on the capital of France, and should fully baptize that multitude with the Spirit of Jesus Christ. What would be the results? The fashions of the whole earth would be altered, reduced as to expense, and every way simplified. No arithmetic can tell the amount of money saved in a single year. One hundred millions a year would be a small calculation for what would be saved in this country alone.

It is almost incredible how much may, and does, depend upon the decision of one of the high priests of fashion there, when that decision is to determine whether half a yard of cloth, more or less, shall go into a garment, or whether the needle shall put another sprig into its curious productions. Millions of money depend upon every such decision.

But the time will come, when Holiness unto the Lord shall be written upon the bells of the horses, i. e., when all fashions shall be under the control of the religion of the Bible; and just so far as this religion does come into the great city, and take hold of the human heart, in that proportion is the soul delivered from the thraldom of fashion.

We speak not merely of the expense to which fashion puts individuals and families, but we speak of the time it takes to chase her shadows—we speak of the intellect that is frozen and benumbed, of the affections that are absorbed, and which she remorselessly consumes—we speak of that awful spell upon society by which home is made a strange place, and, indeed, nothing but a dressing place—which takes the mother's heart away, and puts the heart of the ostrich in its place—which can make God's image the cold temple of folly—which can make God's Bible, and God's Sabbath, the food for contempt and mockery—and which can shut the soul away from the appeals that come from the grave, and can substitute the mummeries of fashion even for the real want of sorrow over departed friends, and which can bar the soul from the calls of mercy, inviting her to heaven.

If there be yet one mercy to be received from the Bible, pertaining to this life, greater than all others yet bestowed, it will be given on that day, when the gospel of Jesus Christ shall go into the great city, and make Fashion leave her throne, and come and sit at the feet of Jesus. Then will men be free indeed, and then will the narrow pathway to the skies be crowded with pilgrims.—*Rev. J. Todd.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, July 2, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

The Rich Church Member.

"I shall get Mr. ——— into the church as soon as possible, for he is worth $8,000." Such was the language of an accredited minister of the ——— denomination, living in B——. If dollars and cents are the constituent elements of Christ's church—if the rich only are worthy to be members of it, then this zeal of Mr. —— was laudable, and his labor, if he was successful, will doubtless have its reward. We should conclude that the soul was comparatively valueless, if nothing else than $8,000 would inspire a minister with such determined zeal to add another member to his church. And we think, too, the gospel must have been materially changed since the days of the Apostles, if the above is a true exhibition of its present characteristics.

But if the gospel has not changed—if souls are as valuable, as represented by Jesus Christ—if the gift of God cannot be purchased with money, then what must be the character of that man, sustaining the name of Christ's minister, who would sell indulgences for $8,000. Perhaps we should judge rashly if we should say, that he would compare well with him who sold his Lord for "30 pieces of silver."

This case is one, of many, that gives the fullest evidence of radical departure from the truth as it is in Jesus, by those who are ordained to declare the *truths* of the everlasting gospel. Adventitious circumstances connected with personal convenience, have thrown a mist before the eyes, so as to shut out in a measure the purity of the gospel. The pride of numbers and wealth have likewise contributed their aid, to lessen down the standard of gospel purity and gospel requirements, so as to make them conformable with the maxims of the world. In the pristine days of Christianity, the ministers of Jesus preached Christ and him crucified. Christ himself taught that it was easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. And the fullest evidence is evinced repeatedly in the teachings of Christ and his disciples, that a renunciation of the world is necessary to discipleship. The history of primitive Christians is replete with testimonials that the members of Christ's church had renounced the world, and took the spoiling of their goods patiently. The spirit now extant, which is emulous of numbers rather than purity, is in perfect contrariety to the teachings of Christ and his disciples, and altogether unworthy of primitive christians.

Are not all souls alike valuable? If so, why do any heralds of salvation feel more in earnest to have the rich gathered into the kingdom than the poor? Did Christ labor for this special purpose? Christ returned word to John, that *the poor have the gospel preached unto them.* We seriously question whether he has not departed from the example of Christ, who shows respect to persons in his labor on account of their riches or other fortuitous circumstances.—All things dwindle into insignificance to him whose heart is right with God, when compared with the immortal soul. What are houses or lands, or richly hoarded treasures? What are kingdoms and thrones, and empires, or even worlds, in comparison with the soul that never dies? All combined are incapable of any manner of comparison. And yet, (Oh, let it never be told!) a professed minister of this glorious gospel that bringeth salvation MUST get Mr. —— into the church, not for the value of his soul, but for the sake of his $8,000.

Another picture of the same spirit is exhibited in covering up crime in the church of God. We are incapable of judging between that spirit that will bring men into the church for their money, or retain them for the same purpose. Both are alike inconsistent with the gospel. A small church, poor, yet rich in faith and good works, is more lovely in the sight of God, than one large in numbers, great in wealth, yet feeble in piety and virtue. Who has not seen the drunkard or debauchee retained in the church because he was a man of wealth or influence? while the poor are *thrust* out in haste? [illegible]

If we mistake not, it will not be asked to professors in the judgment day, were you a member of such a church? The principle on which rewards and punishments will be administered, will be obedience to the word of God. It will matter not there whether a man is possessed of much or little of earth's treasures. And it will not be of advantage to the Minister that he has added numbers to his flock without increasing obedience.

Another exhibition of an improper zeal is sometimes seen in special efforts for a revival. It is a matter of great astonishment that persons of sense and discernment will lose the exercise of their judgment, and resort to almost every expedient to raise an excitement; and it is a matter of equal astonishment that any will be gulled by things so discordant with the gospel. Jesus Christ and him crucified is not their theme, but the wild imaginings of a discordant brain, and newly invented expedients to excite, are thundered forth in its stead. While some are disgusted, others are excited with merriment, and others still are frightened with the wild vagaries, and made to believe when the excitement has subsided that they have been born of God. We have so often witnessed scenes of this character, that we are led thus to speak. Hundreds of souls are, doubtless, sealed over to perdition every year by such measures as these. Whereas, if Jesus Christ and him crucified—the depravity of the heart—and the necessity of regeneration had been properly set forth, they might have been gathered into the fold of Christ. We believe in special efforts for the salvation of souls. All that we ask, is, that these efforts be directed by the word and spirit of God, as they frequently are.

Annoyances.

All who have traveled much, whose stomachs have not been depraved, and their sense of decency destroyed, have doubtless frequently been annoyed by the fumes and profanities of Bar-rooms. We speak not of all Bar-rooms, for there are many honorable exceptions. We mean those where the fumes of tobacco and alcohol sometimes almost strangle the traveler as he enters the door, and when the above commodities form a sort of carpet, and the profane and licentious speech of a besotted crew greet his unwilling ears. Houses of such description are frequently to be met with by the traveler where he is sometimes compelled to spend a wretched hour, before he can again proceed on his journey. Against such places we speak. They seem to us like the porticoes of the pit; and we can appreciate the language of King James, in his counterblast on Tobacco, the fumes of which he represents as nearly resembling the smoke of the Stygian pit, which is bottomless.

Houses for accommodation and refreshment are needed, and we have been happy frequently to find a pleasant home for a season where every thing wore the aspect of decency. But we suggest that a groggery and smokery is not needed; and instead of being licensed, they ought to be regarded as public nuisances by the proper authorities, and treated as such. They are the nurseries of profanity and crime. They afford a quick passage to the gates of death.

Mr. CHADWICK has this week closed his arguments upon the subject of the Trinity. He has shown much ability, and made, at least, a plausible argument, and to his own mind, and perhaps to others, doubtless, an incontrovertible one. It is not our province or wish, at present, to give our opinion upon the question. Mr. Johnson will reply in a series of articles, the first of which will appear next week. When he has closed, our readers will be prepared to judge of the subject as presented by them. We trust that the subject will receive from our readers that attention which its importance demands, and, after all has been said, examine it in the light of the scriptures, and decide as they alone teach.

American Intelligencer,

A monthly newspaper, devoted to subjects, Moral, Political, and Politico-economical, has this week come to our table. The first number contains the familiar letters of Joseph John Gurney, addressed to Henry Clay, describing a winter in the West Indies. The paper depends entirely on voluntary contributions for its support. Those who wish it are requested to send their contributions, directed, "Editor of the American Intelligencer, care of J. Dobson, 106 Chesnut st., Philadelphia."

Shiawassee Argus and Clinton Advocate.

A very respectably appearing sheet bearing the above title hails us from the "Far West." It is published at Owosso, Shiawassee co., Mich., by EDWARD L. AMENT, and is neutral in politics, taking for its motto—"Equal justice to all."

Death of Major General Macomb.

We are pained to announce the demise of Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB, at Washington, a few days since. General Macomb was appointed Commanding General of the Army of the United States some twelve years since, which station he has ever filled in a manner that will strew laurels of praise over the tomb of a fallen hero.

Celebration of the 66th Anniversary of American Independence.

The Committee appointed for the purpose of arranging the order of the day, for the celebration of the 66th Anniversary of our National Independence, (to be held in this village on Monday, July 5th,) have adopted the following:—

ORDER OF THE DAY.

At sunrise, a National Salute of thirteen guns will be fired, accompanied with music, by the De Ruyter Band, from the tower of De Ruyter Institute.

At 10 o'clock, the people will assemble at the Seminary square, where Maj. Ira Gage Barnes, the Marshal of the Day; H. Coleman, Allen Sutton, and S. D. Dellay, Assistant Marshalls, will form the procession in the following order:—

1. De Ruyter Band.
2. The President, Dr. A. L. Saunders; Vice President, J. N. Elmore.
3. Revolutionary Soldiers.
4. Orator and Reader.
5. Clergymen.
6. Children.
7. Ladies.
8. Gentlemen Citizens and Strangers.

The Procession will march at the sound of music, from the Seminary square to the Presbyterian Church, where the following order of exercises will be observed:—

1. Vocal Music, accompanied with the organ.
2. Prayer, by the Rev. J. B. Pixley.
3. Reading the Declaration of Independence, by A. V. Bentley, Esq.
4. Vocal Music.
5. Oration, by S. N. Sweet, Esq.
6. Vocal Music.
7. Prayer, by Rev. J. R. Johnson.
8. Benediction, by Rev. James Bailey.

The Procession will then march again in the same order as before to the Seminary square, where refreshments and dinner will be taken; after which, remarks suited to the occasion may be made by those who may be disposed. The Band will also play appropriate airs.

The Band of Music will occupy the second Piazza of the Institution.

The President, Vice President, Revolutionary Soldiers, Orator, Reader, Clergymen, &c., will occupy the first Piazza.

Opportunity will be given to those friendly to the Celebration of our National Independence, to subscribe towards defraying the expenses of such Celebration, on the morning of the 5th, at the store of John N. Elmore, or sooner if they please.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Observer.

By the Steamer Columbia arrived at Boston we have news from Europe to the 4th inst.

The most important news by this arrival, is the capture of the Bogue Forts and the city of Canton by the British forces. The cause of the re-commencement of hostilities has been the Emperor's refusal to ratify the treaty entered into between Capt. Elliott and the Chinese Commissioner, Keshen. The Canton Press says, "that every thing wears the appearance of a protracted war."

This news from Canton advanced teas 2da3d per lb.

The general appearance of the crops in Europe indicated favorable harvests.

The Cotton market at Liverpool remained in a very dull state.

In the House of Commons, May 24th, Sir Robert Peel brought his resolution expressing a want of confidence in the Ministry on the part of the House, &c. The debate continued from day to day till third, without any question being taken.

The Liverpool Mercury of June 4th says:—We are still without any intelligence of the long-missing President. She sailed on the 10th of March so that 85 days have elapsed since she left New York; and though we are reluctant to abandon all hopes of her re-appearance, it is impossible not to entertain the most serious apprehensions as to her fate.

Accounts from Syria, to the 11th inst., represent the country to be in a highly excited state, and an outbreak was daily expected. The French had been distributing considerable quantities of money.

Accounts from Belgrade state, that the insurrection in Bulgaria had been suppressed.

CHINA.

Capture of Canton by the English.

From the Bombay Overland Courier, of May 1.

The intelligence received from China during the past month is of a highly interesting and important nature. Our latest news from Macao is to the 31st of March. Keshen's continued procastination having at length exhausted Captain Elliott's patience, the Nemesis steamer was despatched from Macao on the 14th of Feb. with a draft of a treaty for the approval and ratification of the imperial high commissioner. The commander of the steamer was ordered to wait at the Bogue for a reply until the 13th, and in the event of his not receiving one by that date, to return immediately to Macao.

This he accordingly did on the 19th, Keshen not having made his appearance. A circular was then published, stating that the squadron was moving towards the Bocca Tigris. On the following day, Capt. Elliott received a message from Keshen, in which the latter stated his willingness to sign the treaty, and excuses his delay in not coming to the Bogue when the steamer was there, by alleging that he had been detained by some piratical boats. This appears to have been a mere ruse to gain time. On the 24th of Feb. a notification of the renewal of hostilities was issued by her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

Towards the morning of the 25th of February, three howitsers and party of Sepoys were landed at South Wantong from the Nemesis and the boats of the squadron. The Chinese kept up a desultory fire while the darkness lasted. Before the dawn of day a battery had been erected with sand-bags, and the guns got into position. From these as soon as it was sufficiently light the British returned the fire of the Chinese. At 11 A. M., the tide served and the signal was made for the squadron to weigh. H. M. S. Callione, bearing the broad pendant of the Commodore, led the attack against the North Wantong, followed by the Samarange, Druid, Wellesley, Sulphur, and Modeste.

The Blenheim, and Melville, with the Queen steamer, opened their fire on the fort of Anunghoy. By noon the action had become general, and the firing constant and heavy on all sides. In the meantime the Nemesis and Madagascar steamers, with numerous boats in tow, ran in close to North Wantong, and landed the troops under the command of Major Pratt, Shortly after the whole of the forts were in possession of the British forces. Official notifications were issued in the course of the day; one by the Plenipotentiary intimating the capture of the forts, the other by the Commodore authorising merchant vessels to proceed to the Bogue.

The number of prisoners taken at Wantong is estimated at 1000, and the killed and wounded on the side of the Chinese are said to be very numerous.

It is evident that an attack on the Bogue forts should have been resorted to at the onset. The great loss of time and expenditures of public money which has occurred since the arrival of the squadron off Macao, would have been avoided, as also the mortality which has so dreadfully thinned the ranks of the unfortunate regiments that were quartered at Chusan.

That the island has been evacuated and delivered up to the Chinese, orders to that effect having been transmitted by Capt. Elliott when he was laboring under the unhappy delusion that the Chinese were inclined to fulfil their promises of indemnity. The British who were detained prisoners at Ningpoo were released as soon as the evacuation of Chusan was completed.—Capt. Anstruther, Lieut. Douglass, R. N., Mrs. Noble, and their companions in captivity, are now in safety under the British flag.

The whole of the European troops on leaving Chusan proceeded to Hongkong, and consequently have been available in the hostile operations that have been carried on since the date of the action at the Bogue. But no greater proof need to be adduced of the wretched management of Cept. Elliott and the utter incapacity to fulfil the responsible duties of the station which he holds, than the fact that three transports with several hundreds of the Bengal Volunteers were ordered to proceed direct from Chusan to Calcutta.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Steam Communication.

London, June 1.—We understand that the General Steam Navigation Company, whose number of vessels is 50, intend establishing a regular communication between London and New York. A vessel is to start every fortnight from London for New York, and another is to leave New York every fortnight for London. The Company are to employ six of their first class ships, being about 1,300 ton vessels, for this purpose. They are to carry the mails, and to limit their trade to the conveyance of passengers and light goods. The vessels are to call at Portsmouth and Southampton.

Effects of Penny Postage in the London District Post.

The revenue in this Post, (after deducting the receipts on General Post letters collected by this Department,) for the year 1838, the last year totally unaffected by the great reduction of rate, was £118,000; for the year 1840, about £104,000; so that an increase of 13 per cent. only is wanted to make the revenue of 1840 equal to that of 1838. But the present rate of increase is 14 per cent. per annum, so that assuming this rate of increase to continue, the lapse of another year is all that is required for the complete restoration of the gross revenue of this department.

Procession of Tee-totallers.

London, June 1.—The grand annual demonstration of the forces of the tee-totallers and members of various metropolitan temperance societies took place yesterday, and they afforded, by the respectability, neatness, and cleanliness of their appearance, a gratifying proof of the advantageous results of abstinence from intoxicating beverages. The processions were not confined to the male members, but their wives and children in many cases accompanied them. Some went down the river in steamboats, and others proceeded in covered vans to enjoy the fresh air of the country.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 22d ult. states that "letters from Russia announce the commencement of the campaign in Circassia. In one of the first affairs, which was of a most sanguinary character, the Russian Major General, Backvrin, was killed.

FRANCE.

The Regicides.

Darmes, the principal party in the attempt to take the life of King Louis Phillippe last fall, was on the 29th ult., condemned by the Court of Peers to the death of a parricide—that is, "to be conducted to the place of execution in his shirt, his feet bare, and his head covered with a black veil." The Court acquitted Considere and Duclos, but ordered the latter to be sent before the Court of Correctional Police for the illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

Paris, May 31.—The execution of Darmes took place this morning at 7 o'clock. At 5 o'clock all the avenues leading to the Barriere had been occupied by the military, all traffic interrupted, and the people, who had congregated near the scaffold, were driven back a considerable distance. After he had alighted from the carriage his sentence was again read to him. The clergymen then took leave of him, and he ascended the steps of the ladder with a steady pace, followed by the executioners aids. The executioner having placed him with his back to the guillotine, a dialogue appeared to pass between them; and from the negative shake of the head which Darmes occasionally gave, it was supposed that the executioner had held out to him a hope of salvation if he would make revelations. This conversation occupied between three and four minutes; the aids then seized him, and having placed him with his face towards the knife, removed the black veil from his eyes, and took off his shirt. The sight of the instrument of execution appeared to strike him with awe; he started, and feeling rather unsteady on his legs, he made a stride in order to maintain his equilibrium, and then looked on with calmness, surrendered himself into the hands of the executioner, and an instant before the knife dropped he was heard to exclaim—"*Vive la France.*" The body and head were then placed in a basket, and conveyed to the cemetery of Mount Parnasse, where they were interred in the enclosure exclusively reserved for regicides.

Congressional News.

IN SENATE.

Removals from Office.

June 17.—Mr. Buchanan offered a resolution calling on the President for the names of all persons removed from office since the 4th of March last, in any department of the government, and the names of those appointed. The resolution was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Evans replied to the strictures of Mr. Woodbury on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. In the first place, he maintained that there were no discrepancies in the statement of Mr. Ewing, as declared by the Senator from N. Hampshire; and he further contended that the *deficit* in the means of the Treasury for the year was plainly made out, and was of so urgent a character as to render the special meeting of Congress necessary. Mr. Evan's speech consisted of statements in which figures are the only essential part.

June 18.—The discussion of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finance, was continued by Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Evans—the point at issue being the extent of the deficit in the revenues of the present year.

Mr. Clay's Bank Project.

June 21.—Mr. Clay, from the committee on Currency, made a report, accompanied by a bill establishing a Bank of the United States.

The report was read and the bill made the special order of the day for Wednesday.

Report on the Finances.

The motion to print an extra number of Mr. Ewing's Report on the Finances, was again taken up, and Mr. Calhoun, who was entitled to the floor, spoke at length on the principles and propositions of that report.

National Bank.

June 22.—Mr. Allen, of Ohio, presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting in the State of Ohio, condemning the National Bank, and other measures, in strong terms.

Mr. Allen, in the course of his remarks on this memorial, said that, the people of his state would not permit a branch of the U. S. Bank to be located in that state.—They would oppose it by force—and to the last drop of their blood.

Mr. Clay remarked that, if the Whig party had been aware of the full extent of their hazard, in proposing a National Bank, they would not, perhaps, have brought it forward; but as they had done it, and as they considered such an institution absolutely necessary to the country, they must abide the issue

Some resolutions on various general subjects were presented from the Legislature of Connecticut. One of these resolutions is in favor of the *one term* principle.

Mr. Allen asked, if the resolution extended to the case of a person who was elected as Vice President, but became the President, by the death of a President?

The Senate spent most of the day in the discussion of the bill rechartering the District Banks, which was ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Rules of the House.

June 16.—As soon as the Journal was read, Mr. Stuart of Va., obtained the floor, and offered a proposition intended as a compromise between the members from the slave-holding and non-slave-holding states, in regard to the reception of abolition petitions. He proposed that the Rules of the last House should be adopted for the present session, except so far as they are superceded by the rules now in force, i. e.—the rules which were reported, last Saturday, from the Committee on Rules, and adopted: and which are as follows:

"Upon the presentation of petitions and other papers on subjects not specially referred to the consideration of the House in the message of the President at the opening of the present extra session, objection to the reception shall be considered as made, and the question of reception shall be laid upon the table. This rule to be considered only in force during the present session. Petitions and other papers for or against a bankrupt law to be excepted from the operation of this rule.

The action of all committees on all subjects not specially referred to the consideration of the House in the Message of the President shall be suspended during the present session; this suspension not only to apply to business before the Committee of Elections, of Ways and Means, on Accounts, and on Mileage; nor, if the House shall so determine, to the subject of a general bankrupt law."

Mr. Charles Brown proposed,—

1st. That the rules of the last House be adopted for the government of this House, during the present Congress, with the exception of the 21st rule.

2d. That, in lieu of the 21st rule, the following be adopted as a rule; no petition for the abolition of slavery in the states or of the slave-trade between the states shall be received.

No petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any territory of the United States, shall be received, except from the residents of that territory; and such petitions shall be laid on the table, without reading or consideration.

Mr. Pickens opposed the adoption of any rules. He preferred to remain as we were, under the common parliamentary law, and he believed it would afford more security to the minority, and better promote the interests of the country than any system of rules. For the last four years, the proceedings of the House had been marked with confusion, violence, and disorder, and the defect was, as he believed, mainly in the rules. If either proposition should be adopted, he would prefer that of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Brown,) because it was more protective of the rights of the South.

After much further debate, and a call of the House, the main question was taken on the proposition of Mr. Stuart, and it was adopted—yeas 119, nays 103.

Resolutions of Enquiry.

June 17.—Mr. John C. Clark offered a resolution for an inquiry, by a select committee, into the waste of stationery by the House, and the expediency of limiting the quantity of stationery used by each member; and also into the best mode of supplying the stationery for the House.

Mr Sergeant advocated this resolution. He said the abuse of the contingent fund of the House, especially in regard to the enormous expense of stationery, was a disgrace to the House. Some mode of limiting the expense ought to be devised,—by charging to the several members the quantity they order; or allowing them in lieu of it, or any other mode. He hoped, too, that the *desks* themselves, which were the cause of the use of so much stationery, would be removed at the next session. He was sure the public service would be promoted by the change.

Mr. Underwood said the expense of stationery for each member exceeded one hundred and twenty dollars a session. The newspapers had been filled with accounts of this abuse, and great discredit had been brought on the House thereby. The House ought, for the sake of its character and standing before the country, to reform this abuse. It had been alleged that the members not only waste this stationery here, but carry trunks full of it home to their families, and even sell it to grocers.

The resolution passed with various amendments embracing other inquiries.

Provision for General Harrison's Family

Mr. Adams, on the part of the select committee on the demise of President Harrison, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the bill for the relief of Gen. Harrison's family. The motion prevailed, and the bill was taken up. It provides for granting a blank sum to Mrs. Harrison.

Mr. Adams moved to fill the blank with twenty-five thousand dollars. He said there was some difference of opinion in the committee as to the sum—many being for a larger sum. There were precedents for granting to the family of a deceased officer his salary to the end of the year.—General Harrison after a long career of public service, died poor,—a circumstance that afforded strong presumption that he lived pure. The expenses attending his position as a candidate for the highest public honor were necessarily very heavy, as were the expenses consequent upon his election, and removal to this city. The citizens of Charleston, and many other enlightened communities had petitioned Congress to make this provision, and the public press had warmly urged it upon us, as the general wish of the people. Under these circumstances, he trusted it would be unnecessary to dwell upon the subject.

Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, supported the bill, and presented a memorial asking for a larger provision for the object, from a respectable body of citizens of Pennsylvania, of both political parties.

Mr. Snyder, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment, providing for the payment of 2,000 dollars to the widow of Hon. *Charles Ogle*, deceased, late Member of Congress elect; and also the payment of 10[illegible] dollars to the widow of *Christian Schroger*, deceased, in compensation [illegible] a sum of money lost by said Schroger by the robbery of the United States Post Office. Mr. Snyder proceeded, amid cries of "order," to say that he had nothing to urge against the provision for Gen. Harrison's family. He wished to carry out the principles of the bill. No man living or dead, had so much influence in securing Gen. Harrison's election, as had *Charles Ogle*. If Gen. Harrison was to be allowed twenty-five thousand dollars for his services in the late election,—and that he understood the gentleman from Mass., (Mr. Adams.) was the principle of the bill —surely Charles Ogle was entitled to two thousand. Mr. S. went on to consider the case of Christian Schrogen, and the claims of his bereaved family to the justice and liberality of their country. But Mr. S. was with difficulty clamored down.

Mr. Ward, of New York, spoke in support of the bill. He said he was a member of the House when Gen. Jacob Brown, died. The House, without a dissenting voice, granted to the family of that gallant officer, a full year's pay, and the people approved of the act, as he had no doubt they would of this measure. He should cheerfully support the bill.

Mr. Dean, of Ohio, opposed the bill at length, and very zealously. He said the sympathy for General Harrison was all pretence, and the high estimation of his public services all affection. He did not choose to go into his military career, but he intimated that he would strip it of its plumes. The money, thus proposed to be taken from the Treasury, by the Whigs, at the very time when they had to call Congress to provide means for meeting the ordinary expenditures, was to be paid for partizan services. He said he believed that large sums of money were taken from the Treasury—spent in electioneering during the late election—[an uproar of laughter followed this remark from the Whigs.] It was a profligate federal measure, and would be condemned like all the other whig federal measures, by the people.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, Mr. White, of Indiana, Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, and others replied very eloquently to Mr. Dean, and supported the bill.

Mr. Briggs, of Mass., had a respect, he said, for the scruples of those who, on constitutional ground, might oppose this bill. But he could not conceive any proper objection to it on any other ground. There were precedents for the measure in the legislation of Congress, and he had no doubt it was called for by the general voice of the people.

Mr. Gilmer, of Va., said it was evident the debate could not be closed this evening, and as many wished to examine further into the principle of the case, before they voted, he would move that the Committee rise.

June 18.—After further debate, the blank in the bill was filled with $25,000, and the committee rose. The amendment was concurred in, yeas 119, nays 70, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time; was read accordingly, and *passed*, yeas 122, nays 66.

The Tariff.

June 19.—The House took up for consideration the petition heretofore represented by Mr. Fornance of Pa., praying Congress to revise the Tariff, at this session, with a view to the protection of American industry; and he had moved its reference to the Committee on Manufactures, with instructions to report a bill; in pursuance of the prayer of the petition.

After some conversation and various motions, the petition was laid on the table, yeas 180, nays 66—a certain sign that the House does not intend to go into the Tariff question, generally, at this session. Moreover it was decided by the Speaker, that a *tariff for protection* is not within the scope of the President's Message.

Resolutions of Inquiry.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution calling for information as to the imprisonment of any American citizens at Van Dieman's land, which was agreed to.

A resolution was offered calling for any further information in possession of the President as to the cases of search, seizure, and detention of American vessels by British cruisers, on the high seas, on pretence of suppressing the slave trade, which lies over.

A resolution was also offered for an inquiry into the proper means of preventing the revenue frauds complained of by the wool manufacturers, which also lies over.

The States were called for petitions, and a great number of Abolition petitions were presented by Mr. Adams, who briefly recited the contents of each petition. Mr. Wise was not present, and therefore little notice was taken of the matter. The petitions went to the table under the rule.

Some dozen or two of petitions for a National Bank were presented and referred to the Committee on the Currency.

Mr. Filmore, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making ~~appropriations for the payment of the ex~~penses of Extra Session.

Sub-Treasury.

June 21.—The bill from the Senate repealing the Sub-Treasury act, was taken up for reference. Three motions were made; one for reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of Union; another to the Committee on Ways and Means; and a third, to the Committee on the Currency. It was referred to the latter.

Bank Project.

The project, heretofore submitted to the House by Mr. Barnard, of N. Y., for a Bank of the United States, was called up by Mr. Hunt, of N. Y., who moved that it be printed for the information of the House. The House refused to print it, but it was referred to the select Committee on the Currency.

Abolition Petitions.

Mr. Adams came in with a *band-box* full of abolition petitions, which he presented, one by one, briefly reciting the contents. Some he presented, asking the House to rescind the 21st rule, and he added—I hope they will rescind it,—others, which he offered, prayed to be released from military duty in case of the insurrection of slaves, or a servile war. None of these petitions, under the rule, as construed by the Speaker, were received, but were returned to Mr. Adams.

The House was called for resolutions.—Many were adopted on different subjects.

Consul Trist.

A resolution calling for any further information in possession of the Government in relation to the seizure and search of American vessels by British cruisers on the high seas was taken up, and Mr. Adams offered an amendment, calling for the reason for the delay of the action of the Government in the case of Mr. Trist, consul at Havana.

Mr. Adams said, he understood that Mr. Alexander Everett, the agent who was sent to Havana to inquire into the allegations against Mr. Trist, had made a report unfavorable to that functionary; but still the Government had done nothing on the subject.

Mr. Dawson said, time was allowed by Mr. Trist to make his answer to Mr. Everett's report, and the new administration had not yet had time to turn their attention to the matter.

Mr. Adams said, he made no accusation against the present administration; but he hoped they would soon act on the subject. Mr. Trist ought to be recalled. He was still at Havana, and was doing infinite mischief there, as he believed.

Mr. Adam's amendment prevailed and the resolution was adopted.

Fiscal Agent.

Mr. Wise offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his plan of a Fiscal agent, which, in his opinion, "will remove all scruples touching the question of constitutional power, and thus avoid the objections against those heretofore created by Congress."

Mr. Wise was now more anxious than ever, to obtain this plan, and he proposed to call for it, in the very words of the Secretary.

The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Ewing may perhaps reply to it by communicating to the House the plan of a "Fiscal Bank of the U. S." such as he has laid before the Senate, and which that body is likely to repudiate.

The House went into committee on the bill making appropriation for their own pay, and it was finally passed.

June 22*d* —The day was spent in a discussion to reconsider the reference of the bill from the Senate to repeal the Sub-Treasury.

News of the Day.

Canadian Parliament.—This body, in stormy debates, and disgraceful personalities, bids fair to rival our own Congress. The "British Whig," published at Kingston, bitterly complains of their doings.—Gov. Sydenham will hardly receive the "cordial co-operation" of Parliament, in carrying out his favorite measures. The truth is, that the sooner England casts off the Canadas, the better will it be for all parties concerned. The Whig says:—

"The Session of Parliament has commenced, and so far as the House of Assembly is concerned, a most stormy session it will prove. The most factious spirit inspires the opposition. Immediately after the speaker was chosen, the war commenced. Messrs. Alwin, Hincks and Co., seem to have no other feeling, no other wish, than to annoy the Government. All patriotism, real or affected, is lost in the sentiment, "I hate you and will annoy you." This is unblushingly displayed. Mr. Baldwin, the late Solicitor General, has recently joined the ranks of the opposition. We heartily hope the administration is sufficiently strong to carry out the views of the Governor General; but if the contrary should unfortunately prove the case, there is no other recourse than to dissolve the Parliament, amend the Union Act at home; and, while Canada continues a Colony, rule it by means of a Governor and Council.—It would be utterly useless to call fresh parliaments while a large portion of the people are determined to send thither none but men opposed to the Administration."—*Alb. Eve. Journal.*

Field Preaching.—The Protestant clergy of Baltimore, at a late meeting, passed the following resolution:

"That, as Protestant Evangelical Ministers of this city, we deem it our duty to make immediate and strenuous efforts to promote more effectually, the cause of vital Christianity, in our city, by preaching the Gospel in the streets, fields, and market places."

In accordance with this resolution, we notice in the Baltimore papers, notices for public meetings at twelve different places in that city on Sunday last, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Two clergymen were to officiate at each place.—*Eve. Journal.*

Respite.—Gov. Seward has granted a respite to James L. Davis, sentenced to be hung in Buffalo on the 22d inst., until the 20th of August, to enable his counsel to apply to the Supreme Court for a new trial. —*Eve. Journal.*

Mr. Seabury S. Tompkins, of Pawtucket, as we learn from the Providence Journal, was killed at Providence on Tuesday afternoon, in consequence of being thrown from a wagon, his horse having taken fright. His age was 52. He has left a wife and nine children.—*Eve. Journal.*

Death of M. Niemcewciz.—The Journal du Debats, of Paris, announces the death of this distinguished Pole, who was for many years a resident in this neighborhood, (at Elizabethtown, N. J., where he married,) and whose name is alike dear to Freedom and Literature in both hemispheres.

The Journal du Debats gives this sketch of his career: [illegible]

Poland has just lost one of its most illustrious and tried citizens in the person of Julien Ursin Niemcewciz, a venerable old man, 81 years of age. From his youth, continued the Debats, he was distinguished for his progress in literature. He was one of the most eminent nuncius of the great Constitutional Diet of 1791. Aid-de-Camp of Kosciusco, wounded and captured by his side, he suffered a long confinement in the dungeons of St. Petersburgh. Having been set at liberty at the accession of the Emperor Paul, he emigrated to America with Kosciusko, the old companion-in-arms of Washington, who granted those exiles an honorable hospitality. Though a cultivator and American citizen, he hastened in 1807 to serve his native country, for whom a new era had commenced, and whose vicissitudes from that period he constantly shared. As Secretary and member of the Senate, Member of the Council of Public Instruction, President of the Society of the Friends of the Sciences, and latterly appointed to a mission to England in 1831, he was incessantly devoted to his country. His literary works in prose and verse were a continual echo of the events which occurred in Poland, and in which he had performed so distinguished a part. The news of his death will cause a considerable sensation throughout Poland.—His numerous friends in France, Great Britain and America, will regret one whose amiable and generous disposition endeared him to all with whom he was acquainted.

Keokuk not Killed.—The Burlington, (Iowa,) Patriot says that this chief is alive, and was at his village last week. He took a white man's *spree* a few weeks on the Mississippi, and the report of his death may have grown out of that circumstance. It is said he has given himself up to intemperate habits, probable in consequence of so many of his tribe having forsaken him and joined the company of his rival, Hardfish.

The Bunker Hill Monument.—Mr. Savage, the contractor, commenced his operations on the Hill about the first of May, and has laid eight courses. Each course being two feet eight inches in depth, 18 feet 8 inches, have been added to the height, which is now somewhat more than a hundred feet. On an average, one week is consumed in laying a single course. The stones are hoisted by steam power; the engine being some distance from the base of the monument, and no part of the moving power being visible. This sublime monument, when finished, will extend to the altitude of 620 feet above the surface of the ground. The base 13 1-2 feet, is entirely below the surface. The room at the head of the stairs will have a ceiling of grained arches. On each side will be a window, furnished with an iron shutter so constructed, that when closed, there will be no perceptible difference between that and the solid granite. The two upper courses, forming the apex, will consist each of a single block of granite: the upper one will weigh between three and four tons.

THE CROPS.

The Germantown Telegraph says:—"Our farmers have begun in earnest their hay-making, though much of the grass appears, from the backwardness of the spring to be yet growing. The crop generally, is as good as in any ordinary season; and should the weather enable it to be housed without injury, the supply of this staple production, which it really is here, will be equal to the demand at the customary places."

The accounts from the western portion of Maryland are decidedly favorable to the growing crops. In Frederick they had refreshing rains last week. The last Uniontown (Pa.) Democrat, had a paragraph complaining of the drought, but its complaint was cut short by copious rains which commenced falling on Monday.

The Savannah Republican has intelligence from the interior of Georgia, that the promise of the coming corn crop, now considered as half secure, is good—the wheat in Upson county, where the harvest is commencing, is very good; the cotton crop rather poorly for the present.

The Crops of Florida.—The Floridian of the 5th, speaks of the cotton and corn crops of that State as very promising in appearance.—*N. Y. Express.*

The celebrated wall of China, said to have been erected in the year 213, B. C. is 714 German miles long, 14 feet thick, and 26 feet high; so that, with the same materials, a wall one foot in thickness, and 23 feet high, might be carried round the whole world.

THE MORMONS IN MORE TROUBLE.

Arrest of Joe Smith.—By letters from the Mormon city, it appears that the "Saints" have become involved in nearly as much difficulty with their new neighbors in Illinois, as they formerly encountered in Missouri, and that excitement against them is increasing very fast. It seems that by authority of a vision lately had by Joe Smith, they have squatted on a large tract of land on the opposite side of the Mississippi, and the proceeding is likely to lead to serious disturbance.

Joe has been arrested by the authorities of Illinois, on the requisition of the Governor of Missouri. Martin Harris, who was one of the witnesses to the Book of Mormon, but who has been for some time lecturing in Illinois against Mormonism, was found dead a couple of weeks since, having been shot through the head—doubtless murdered.

A few harmless Mormons, of Lafayette, La., while engaged in worship, at their house of meeting, were attacked by several men and ejected from their building. Every article of furniture, books, &c. were carried out and burnt in the street by the mob. This is the first act of injustice exhibited by Louisianians towards the Mormons, and smacks strongly of persecution.

There are wanting only two or three links to complete the long line of railroad from *Maine to North Carolina*—24 miles of which are between Hartford, Conn. and Springfield, Mass. and fifty miles from New Haven to the State line of New York, making one entire line from Buffalo on the west, and Portland on the east to the city of Washington in length of over 1000 miles! When this is completed, we shall have an iron line from the east to the west, north to south and southwest, of continued lines, (with the exception of about 50 miles from Washington to Fredericksburg, Va.,) of nearly 2,800 miles.—*Boston Trans.*

From the New York Express.

THE WHEAT AND GRAIN CROPS.

CANANDAIGUA, JUNE, 22, 1841.

I have now visited most of the grain growing sections of this State, and have heard by people with whom I am well acquainted, from those in which I have not been, and I assure you that the condition of the grain crop is truly alarming. The wheat crop cannot by any possibility come up to one half of a fair yearly average. There is no mistake upon the subject, for I have taken the greatest pains to arrive at the utmost certainty, and I believe it is hardly possible for me to be mistaken.

The wheat crop of 1839, as appears by the census, was almost eleven millions, and that was an unusually productive year and more than the usual quantity of land was in wheat. There is not as much land in wheat this year as there was in that, so that it is fair to assume that there will be a deficiency in the crop of 1841, in wheat alone of at least six millions of bushels, which will be fully equal to a loss to farming interest of as many dollars.

But the evil does not stop here. All the spring crops will be unusually light. Barley, Oats and Corn, will generally be almost a failure, and unless there is rain soon, the potato crop will hardly return the seed. The spring was so cold and backward that nothing like as much land has been put into grain as is usual. Grass is generally light, and promises but a small return in hay.

The situation of the country is gloomy, for with short crops always come hard times; money gets scarce, and all business gets deranged. We must now look to the Western States, for a supply sufficient to keep up the equilibrium. I fear I shall find the west as bad as our own State.

The United States Circuit Court commenced its session to-day, Judge Tompson presiding, assisted by Judge Conklin. The calender is not large, though there is six or seven criminal causes, to be disposed of at this time.

It will no doubt be hailed as good news by the traveling puplic, that the rail-road will be finished to Seneca Falls within a few days, leaving only 12 miles of land or *mud route*, from Albany to Batavia.

The weather is dry and warm.

Sincerely yours, P.

Case of a Slave at Newport R. I.—Our Newport Correspondent, under date of the 24th. says that the Brig Relief, Cherryfield, Strout, from Norfolk for St. Johns, N. B., put in to land a slave, who had secreted himself on board at Norfolk, in order to send him back to his owner. The name of the slave is Mansfield Jackson, and we are informed is owned by a widow lady—his guardian's name is Archibald Allen, Suffolk. We learn that Jackson had assisted in loading the brig, and that she had been at sea 7 days before he was discovered. he having provided himself with provisions and water. The brig arrived here late in the afternoon, too late to accomplish the Captain's object—he therefore tied the slave, and retired for the night; but the watch on deck having got asleep, the negro loosed his cords, stole the boat and landed on Goat Island, from thence was conveyed over to town by the person having charge of the fort. We learn that the blacks have taken him in charge, and have contributed money and clothes to his relief; and would convey him to New Bedford. Jackson says he has a wife in New York.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the S. D. B. South Western Association, will take place at Northampton, Clark co., O., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October. A general attendance is desired, and brethren from foreign churches are invited.

DIED,

In Williamstown Mass., on the 10th inst., after an illness of four or six months of consumption, SAMUEL Mc MASTER; aged about 36 years. He died in the full triumphs of faith. He was married to Naomi Green of Berlin about 2 years since.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Lorenzo D. Ayres, (business attended to.) Wm. Alvord P. M., (the papers you mention have been regularly mailed. We however, forward the two extra numbers again.) L. Vose jr. P. M., (the paper is discontinued.) David A Gove P. M.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Albert Crandall, $4, cr. self and Hampton C. Crandall, each $2 vol. 2, S. Carr, $2 cr. Nathan Langworthy, vol. 2, Sophronia Burdick, $4 cr. Abel Stillman, Ezra Stillman, each $2 vol. 2, Lorenzo D. Ayres $4 cr. Eld. John Davis, Truman Saunders, each $2 vol. 2, David A. Gove, $2 cr. Matthew Ellis, vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Head Quarters for BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale and retail. As cheap as the cheapest and good as the best.

THE Public are invited to call and examine for themselves. He keeps on hand Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes, of every description, Ladies French Buskins and single sole Slips, White and Black satin slips, made to order. The Ladies are invited to call and examine the latest New York fashions. ☞Utica St. Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, April 26, 1841. 61tf

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village. JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot. GEO. W. SUTTON

De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

10,000 Tin Pans,

Together with a large assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be purchased in the State. Also,

Stoves, Pipe and Furniture,

For sale by ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER

May 27.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received, No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A. & P. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841 14tf

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New-York Market; Blk. Blue-blk. Sinchew, Bonnet and Florence Silks, Printed and Plain Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself, from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality.

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841. 64tf

P. S. The Store will be closed on the *seventh* day of the week. H. J. W.

FOUND, on the 2d inst. one and a half miles south of this village, a purse, containing five dollars in money. The owner can have said purse of money, by identifying the property, and paying for this advertisement.

De Ruyter, June 11 1841 16w3

RICHARD TRIPP

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

DE RUYTER, MAY 27, 1841.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, are receiving their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising an unusual variety, which they offer for Cash, Barter, or Approved Credit, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this place. This place having been celebrated as the cheapest in the world, they think the above statement sufficiently comprehensive. Old and new customers [illegible] call and examine.

TO BUILDERS.

ELMORE, ANNAS & A[illegible]
in this place for the sale [illegible]
WINDOW BLINDS, [illegible]
SASH on hand. Blinds [illegible]
cured to order.

They have [illegible]

Pine Lumber and [illegible]
30 Kegs Swedes [illegible]
60 Boxes Windo[illegible]
A large stock of [illegible]
Paints, Oil, Putty [illegible]

May 27.

Elmore, Anna[illegible]

Are Agents for the sale [illegible] Medicines.

Winslow's Balsam [illegible]

For particular recommendation [illegible] please refer to the advertisement [illegible]

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life.
Moffatt's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Dr. Phinney's Family Pills.
Dr. Phelp's Compound Tomato Pills.
Miles' Compound Extract of Tomato Pills

With others too numerous to mention.

May 27. 65tf

Physicians and Families

Will find an extensive assortment of Medicines of the best quality, and at the lowest prices at the

May 27. STONE STORE

ROAD WARRANTS.

A quantity of Road Warrants just printed and for sale at this office.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GOOD assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, just received, and for sale at this office. Register Office, Feb. 19, 1841.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 13 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES.—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,

Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co's

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c &c &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid.☜

De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb. CASH, Old Hyson do at 5s0 Cash, New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

[illegible] they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call [illegible] examine.

[illegible] states, for the benefit of the afflicted, [illegible] the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

[illegible]per's Pills, | Godfrey's Cordial,
Hegean " | Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
[illegible] " | Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Arab'n " | Dr. McMunn's Elixir
Tomato " | Opium,
Lee's " | Hive Syrup,
[illegible] " | Laudanum,
[illegible] Life " | Paregoric,
[illegible]thon's " | Oil Organium,
Oil, | " Spike,
[illegible] " | " Lemon,
[illegible] Balm Honey | " Anise.

[illegible] are but a few of the articles in [illegible] extensive stock of Medicines.

[illegible] conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE SENTIMENTS AND AFFECTIONS.

Extract of a Lecture delivered before the Mechanics' Institute of New-York, by E. P. Hurlbut, Esq.

Man is endowed with certain propensities which impel him to a prompt and vigorous defence of his person and his rights; and in the absence of a superior protection, he has always the right to defend himself. Laws for the protection of humanity emanate from man's superior nature, and therefore, whenever it is possible, they ought to furnish a full measure of protection, rather than leave any man to passionate and vindictive self-defence. The most perfect of human laws, and their most rigorous administration, will, however, always leave man exposed in society to aggression, which he may properly resist by force. The law cannot always shield his person from the ruffian's attack, although it might punish the aggressor after his mischiefs are perpetrated. It cannot secure his property from theft or embezzlement, although it may inflict penalties upon the offender. * * * * Taking into view the harmonious action of man's moral and intellectual, as well as his passionate nature, and giving the control to the former, man never could have had the *right of vindictive self-redress.*

Conscientiousness was ordained under the enlightenment of the intellectual faculties, to determine between the accuser and the accused—between him who demanded and him who withheld right. From his very constitution, as we have seen, man must exist in society—where he can always have an appeal for justice to his impartial fellow men; they immediately sympathize with the injured, and are impelled by their moral feelings to redress his wrongs. If in a moment of excitement, he exceed the limit of defence, and take vengeance, he offends against the moral feelings of his brethren, and wounds his own superior sentiments, so that he feels the agony of remorse, after they regain the just supremacy of his mind. Self-redress, then by way of taking vengeance upon the aggressor, is not a natural right—but a natural wrong; and man in society does but obey the future law of his nature when he looks to the social body for the redress of injuries. In the *prevention* of wrongs, then the animal powers of the individual may be properly exerted, while in the *redress* of them, the moral powers of the social body must have exclusive sway.

But benevolence, not less than justice, is all-pervading in human society, and dictates the benign sentiment of mercy and good will to all the sentive creation. It disposes man to desire the prevention of offences, as it shrinks from their punishment, and looks in mercy even upon the vilest offender. It infuses a spirit of philanthropy in the legal code, tempers justice with mercy, and sheds a tear for the victim of the offended laws. It would not, nevertheless, defeat justice, but would prevent the occasion for its exercise; and, under its blessed influences, the social body is stimulated to make provision for the prevention of wrong, and to inflict punishment only as one means of prevention.

But such is the nature of man, that an offence to any of his rights so disturbs the serenity of his mind, and its harmonious action, and produces such a mingled excitement of both his sentiments and his passions, that unless the laws afford him redress, he will take it upon himself to obtain it and he will oftentimes execute vengeance upon the offender; which is the product of conscientiousness, combativeness, and destructiveness, acting in combinaton. For in the act of self-redress, justice often arrays herself in a ruffian garb, and uses the assassin's weapons. Vengeance comes of enraged justice; and greater wrong may be done in the passionate redress of injuries, than in the perpetration by the first offender.–But this wrong proceeds from the disturbed and inharmonious activity of man's innate faculties; and laws emanating from, and adapted to the harmony of his mental forces, must provide for the exclusion of so great an evil in human society. How shall this be done? By a legal recognition of every human right, and guaranteeing to each, as far as possible, a full and complete measure of protection. Humanity will forever cry aloud for the protection of her rights, and for the redress of injuries. And when human law fails to mete out justice to man, be not astonished if he take vengeance. Society claims the right to punish, in order to deter from crime. When it fails to punish, the aggrieved party will be inclined to supply the omission; but if while smarting under a sense of injury, he act out this inclination, he will do that for which he himself will be punishable, and thus will he conceive himself to be the victim of his wrongs. The first comes from society, a wrong of omission in not protecting his infringed rights; the second, an actual wrong from the individual aggressor; and the third, the outrage of society, in punishing him for obtaining redress for himself, which it had failed to afford him. He will conceive himself to be the victim of society, and not unlikely he will be a perverse citizen ever after.

Let me illustrate this with a few examples. The law leaves the citizen perfectly unprotected from the rudest insult by simple speech. His truth, integrity, honor, or courage, may be called to naught; the honor of his wife or daughter may be openly impeached by the rudest assailant; and thus his self-esteem, approbativeness, and feelings of domestic attachment may be woundod in the highest degree—yet the law leaves him to take care of himself. Combativeness and destructiveness, however, do not desert him, but rush to the aid of these wounded feelings, and inflict instantaneous personal chastisement upon the offender. An assault and battery is committed, and Justice now removes the bandage from her eyes, and beholds this as the first wrong.—

She declares that no *mere words* can justify a battery, and that the man beaten has an action for his damages against him who smote him,—and moreover, that so much does the law abhor bodily strife and desire peace among men, that the battery is subject to further punishment as a misdemeanor, and that he who smote the rude and insolent, must pay a fine to the state, for the offence, and be imprisoned in a common jail for a period fixed by the same just law. How feels the prisoner now? He very naturally wants to inflict chastisement upon the blind goddess himself conceiving that *she* has done him far the greatest injury in the case.

But let us suppose a far more serious case of wrong; and of a husband injured in the most sacred of the marital rights. He detects the destroyer of his peace, and kills him on the spot. This killing is pronounced manslaughter, for which the injured husband is condemned to the state prison at hard labor for a term of years. But suppose that he refrains from killing at the instant, and challenges the author of his ruin to mortal combat. The coward and villain takes the challenge to the police, and the injured husband is arrested for merely sending the challenge, and condemned to prison as a felon. But suppose the wrong-doer to accept the challenge; they go to the field, and the husband speeds the bullet to his heart; he dies, and in the eye of the law he is a murdered man, and the broken-hearted husband is pronounced a wilful murderer, and expiates his offence upon the gallows! What ought he to have done? What only the law allowed him to do. He should left his house with great equanimity of mind, as soon as he discovered the damning deed which stung him with the agony; he should have abstained even from giving vent to his feelings by words, lest he should have used profane oaths—which the laws punished by a fine. He should have gone to a gentleman of the bar, coolly stated his case, and received for an answer, that as there was no witness to prove the wrong, the law could afford no redress—but in case of a witness then he could have his action and recover a COMPENSATION IN MONEY for his wrong! "Money!—a world's wealth—nay, an universe of worlds," would he not exclaim—"I'll have none of it—I'll murder him and die, for life has ceased to be a blessing now!" And yet, by our law, money atones for his deepest and darkest of domestic wrongs, and when the offender shall have paid the sum ordained, he may go about at noonday, serene and calm, as a gentleman and good citizen! Why mock the injured in such a case, by treating this wrong as one that can be atoned for by money. Retain this sort of redress, if you please, for that order of men who will stoop to receive it; but do not allow a wrong which destroys the happiness of a fellow being for life, to pass with lighter condemnation than the least offence to the right of property. Our laws punish certain injuries to the latter right as felonies. The stealing of property to the value of twenty-five dollars is an infamous crime and punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison for a term of years—and yet how highly is man's happiness affected by the injury thus redressed!

We have statutes for the protection of animals from cruel and inhuman treatment, making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment; while human affections are left exposed to the deepest wounds, and the wrong-doer may walk abroad the companion and equal of judges and legislators—nay, may sit upon the bench himself, and be clothed with the holy ermine of justice, instead of being condemned to the cells of a prison, to wear a felon's garb.

The peace of families is also left entirely exposed to other acts of profligacy. The parent may find the honor of a daughter lost; and the law which took its origin in a barbarous age, and which recognized in this no other injury to the parent than the loss of his daughter's services, affords him a compensation in money for that loss—to which may now be added something more, if the jury please for the wounded feelings of the parent. Against the *form* of the remedy, the injured party first revolts, and next against the idea of a compensation in damages. Those wanting all proper appreciation of the wrong, may perhaps be content with damages; but those whose sense of the injury is the keenest, scorn your legal remedy, and go undressed by the law. In either event, the wrong-doer escapes all condemnation; and after having done a felon's wrong, walks forth a gentleman. If his deed were made a felony, he would not fall below his victim.

Mr. Chitty, in his learned and admirable work upon Medical Jurisprudence, notices a case of this character, where the defendant insultingly sent the £1,000 damages awarded by the jury to the injured father, by a livery servant, with his compliments, and that he would with pleasure pay him another £1,000, if he would send him his second daughter! If this wretch had been condemned as a felon, what servant would have worn his livery, or delivered his bitter taunts! And yet society consents to harbor such a man in her bosom, while she condemns the petty swindler to the dungeons of prison! Nay, more—if the injured father should take such vengeance upon him as his feelings should prompt, he would become a criminal himself, and forfeit his life, for yielding to the impulses of his nature, in vindicating his honor and his happiness, where the law had failed to protect them.

If the social body leave any man unprotected in any of his rights, as to those rights and their vindication, he must be left to his natural remedies. I do not contend that a man unprotected has the right to execute vengeance upon the wrong-doer; but I insist that it is a known fact, that a large portion of mankind will be prompted by their natural impulses to do so; and it becomes a grave question whether men in society, having neglected a due measure of protection, have acquired the right to punish the individual who resorts to self-redress. It seems to me, the social body can only punish him who redresses a wrong, by an act of vengeance, when they can point to the law, and say the offender, "here was your redress; had you appealed to our laws, your rights would have been fully vindicated—but having chosen vengeance when justice was within your reach, we condemn you." The taking of vengeance is a moral offence, in the absence of any human law for the protection of rights; but I apprehend it is not an offence of which the social body can take any cognizance, but it must be left to the Creator's law.

It would follow, then, that society, in order to acquire the right to punish an act of self-redress, must first have offered a due measure of legal protection to the right, whose infringement occasioned the act of vengeance.

* * * * *

Wherever the social body neglects to protect the human sentiments and affections, it must have the lacerated victim of another's wrongs to wreak his own vengeance upon the offender; and if assaults, duels, and assassinations cause no statute can properly denounce its penalties upon the vindicator of his rights; and all that the courts can inquire into is, whether there was such a provocation as ordinarily produces the consequences which happened; if so, and such provocation was not punishable by law, then the law shall take no notice of the consequences! This would produce a dreadful state of society, but not a state much more to be dreaded than one which allows the holiest sentiments and affections of man's nature to be wounded with impunity, the most flagrant wrongs to be unprevented and unpunished, and yet denounces the severest punishments upon the man who, smarting under the sense of the deepest injury, takes vengeance upon the wrong-doer.

I pray you not to misconstrue my meaning. I am not the advocate of either of these conditions in society, but most heartily condemn both as an entire departure from the true rule of social organization.

My appeal is for humanity. I demand for it full and perfect protection by the laws of society; and I demand that the human sentiments and affections shall have a measure of protection commensurate with their dignity and importance to man's happiness; and I have only designed to point out the injustice of society in neglecting a just and general protection to all the rights of man.

"Although it will be admitted," says Mr. Chitty, "the true object of law ought to be security to individuals of the full enjoyment of those endowments with which the Almighty has blessed mankind; yet the English law is singularly defective in the protection of the natural passions and feelings from injuries. It in general interferes only where there has been a visible bodily injury, inflicted by force or poison, while it leaves almost entirely unprotected the whole class of the most malignant mental injuries and sufferings, unless in a few cases, where by descending to fiction, it sordidly supposes some pecuniary loss, and sometimes under the mask, indirectly, and contrary to its own legal principle, affords compensation for wounded feelings. Thus a parent cannot *in that character* sue for an injury inflicted on his child, and on his own domestic happiness; nor can he punish the silent seducer of his daughter, occasioning his most agonizing mental sufferings, and her ruin, unless the facts will sustain the allegation that the daughter was a *servant* of the father, and that by reason of the seduction, he lost the benefit of her services. Nor is there punishment for many verbal slanders undermining the character of the person calumniated, the most dangerous illness, or even death."

* * * * *

"If," says Mr Chitty, "legislators had sufficiently considered the connection of mind with external objects, and that the miseries and sufferings of the mind may be infinitely greater than those of the body, adequate punishments would have been provided for many mental injuries, which can only be visited by the censure of mankind; or, at the most, by inadequate discretionary punishment, limited to fine and imprisonment."

The reflections of this profound jurist upon the British law, are equally applicable to our own. The same defects exists in our legal code; the most sacred rights of humanity cry out in vain for protection to either British or American laws. Nay, more; the legislature of both countries have hitherto treated with derision and contempt, the petitions which have been presented to them upon the subject of laws for the protection of human sentiments and affections. There were presented to the legislature of this state, at the last session, sundry petitions from ladies in one or more of the counties, praying that the grossest violation of the marital rights, and the vilest infringement of the sentiments and affections of domestic peace, might be punished as crimes. These grave legislators ill concealed their mirth at this outbreak of humanity. It was a capital joke, and made them merry for a season. If these ladies had presented a petition, praying for further protection of their wardrobes from theft, a bill for that purpose would have been passed by this gallant legislature. But as they sought for protection for domestic love and peace, for noble pride, and kind affections, for honor and happiness, these Solons derided the application. They could appreciate silks and laces, and yet derided the holiest sentiments of the being they adorned—"they could pity the plumage—and forget the dying bird."

Let us now examine more minutely some of the rights of man, arising from the sentiments and affections of his nature, with a view to the ascertainment of what is a proper measure of legal defence and vindication. And first—the marital rights. The sexes are born nearly equal in point of numbers, and this alone creates a natural necessity for the uniting in pairs. But it would go no farther; it would not determine the permanency of that union, but leave it to be dissolved at the mere option of either of the parties, upon the slightest occasion. The law of nature, however, has not only ordained the pairing of the sexes but the permanency and sacred inviolability of the union. It is true that the instincts which lie at the foundation of it, are shared by man in common with all the animal creation; but in man these instincts are strengthened and consecrated by high and noble sentiments, which are wanting in animals; and we have seen that the most sacred rights emanate from these sentiments, and among the chief of these are the marital rights. Offspring result from the marriage union. Mankind have a natural love of offspring—heightened by holy hope, and just pride, and benevolent affections. The parents have to deal also with sensitive, rational, and moral beings in their children, whose fate is so connected with their own, as that they are bound to preserve inviolate that union which has called them into being, and whose continuance alone can promote their happiness. Man is denied his animal freedom in his regard; it is subject to his moral and superior nature, and it is well that it is so. Moreover, such is the nature of human affection, that a judicious attachment is strengthened by indulgence and time, so that a separation by death, even, is among the severest trials of the afflicted. If so great distress come from the act of providence, to which man is disposed, by his reverence and awe, to submit with meek and pious endurance, what must he suffer, whose domestic affections are wounded by that worse deprivation, the moral death of the being whom only he loved? No sentiment of veneration and submission to the Creator's laws, and his wounded spirit; but his pride, his honor, and his sense of justice are rudely lacerated, and his entire moral nature revolts at the wrong. Marriage is an institution of nature. The sacred exclusiveness of domestic love is demanded by the laws of the human mind, and hence the right to its inviolability. The human legislator cannot plead that he instituted the married state, and may therefore notice, or disregard its claims, as he shall choose. He is bound to regard it as the institution of nature, and to vindicate its rights by appropriate laws.

Consider next the wounds inflicted upon parental feelings. Philoprogenitiveness and adhesiveness cling to the child. Benevolence showers blessings around it, and hope and pride look forward with exultation to its advancement and success in life. The object of so much attachment, and who promises so much, attains to womanhood—sweet, confiding, innocent and beautiful, but falls the victim of such vile art and falsehood, as was so foreign from her nature that she was not prepared for its encounter. The parent is stung with the deepest agony. Every sentiment and affection which before derived pleasure from her existence, is now a source of torment to him. He was before happy; he is now miserable; his rights, therefore, have been invaded, and he justly demands protection from the law.

We have seen that a sense of pride and love of approbation were innate in man; these may be wounded by malicious detraction and insult, and this will disturb the peace of the injured individual. He therefore demands, very properly, legal protection for these sentiments.

I cite these instances for the purpose of leading the way to a discussion of the species of redress which the law ought to afford for injuries to the sentiments and affections. The right of property is fully acknowledged by our laws, and in general is well protected. A man injured in this right has secured to him a civil action for redress, in which he recovers a compensation in money for the wrong done him; and in cases of injury by theft, embezzlement, and, in some cases, of fraud, and imposture, the law has made the offence criminal, and punished it as a felony. One would suppose that a right so sacredly guarded by the law, must have a higher importance to man's happiness than those rights which were entirely neglected. Whence, then, the origin of this right? It emanates from the instinct to acquire. Man has a natural desire to acquire and keep property. This instinct is possessed in a slight degree by some of the animal tribes, and it does not aspire to the dignity of a sentiment. It, however, calls the sentiment of self-esteem to its aid, and then says: "This is *mine*—and because it is *mine*, it is better than if it were *thine*—and *I* am better than thou art, because I have it and thou hast it not." Now if you deprive this man of this thing, you become a felon; but if you only take away his wife, or degrade his daughter, or destroy his character, you are still a gentleman in the eye of the law!

The person is also greatly favored in our jurisprudence. Not only its utility but its symmetrical beauty has met with a most favorable consideration. If you cut off a man's ear, or slit his nose, or otherwise maim him, you are regarded as a felon; but you may so lacerate his feelings as to destroy his reason, and escape without legal notice.—An ear or nose is more valuable, says the law, than the reasonable faculties. Nay, so jealous is the law of injury to the corporeal man, that you may not shake your feet at him within striking distance, though you touch him not, but forthwith you will be arrested and carried before a magistrate for the offence, and if he himself does not call you a coward, vagabond, and knave, he will be regarded as uncommonly civil and reserved upon the occasion!

Now, all human rights emanate from the natural sentiments and desires of the mind; they have, therefore, the same source, but it does not necessarily follow that they enjoy the same rank and dignity; some are more sacred and important than others to human happiness.

Every member of man's physical frame is of some degree of importance in the exercise of its corporeal functions: but he can bear the loss of one with less sacrifice than another, because it is not of equal importance to his bodily strength or activity. The loss of his finger is not equal to the deprivation of his hand, nor his arm to that of his leg. It becomes us then, to fix the grade of man's intellectual powers, and to determine the relative rank and dignity of the various faculties, dispositions, and sentiments of the human mind. The supremacy will be conceded to man's moral nature: his intellectual faculties are next in rank, but wholly subsequent to it, as are also the animal feelings.

Man's highest enjoyments consist in the gratification of his sentiments. His secondary pleasures arise from the indulgence of his animal feelings, under the restraint of the sentiments and the intellect. The source of his highest enjoyments, when disturbed or wounded, becomes the source of his most poignant suffering. He can bear pecuniary easier than domestic privation, an injury to his person with less sacrifice than an injury to his character. Fraud and deception offend him more than theft, and obtaining by false pretences more than robbery. He can endure hunger and want easier than the loss of his good name, and will sacrifice the peace of his body for his peace of mind. He will lay down life itself for freedom, truth, or justice, and enlist all the powers of his nature in the service of its benevolence. He will spend his fortune to satisfy his love of praise, and devote his life to gratify his pride and ambition. Nay, he will deny himself the entire gratification of the lower propensities, unless their indulgence can proceed under the sanction of his moral sentiments. If this be so, ought not the law to recognise these gradations of nature, and to award its protection according to their demands?

Injuries to the sentiments and affections then ought to be regarded as criminal offences, and be punishable according to their degree of moral turpitude; and the conviction of the offender in any of these cases should be a moral stigma upon his character. In the most enormous of these offences, such as those most deeply affecting the marital rights, and domestic love and peace, the law ought to pronounce them felonies, and punish them as such, as also those lacerations of the sentiments which result in the wreck of human reason. And it seems to me that all idea of pecuniary compensation for this class of injuries, ought to be banished from our mind. Slander and libel, which wound the sentiments only, and do not directly injure a man's pecuniary interest, ought also to be treated as criminal offences, and the civil action for pecuniary compensation ought to be abolished altogether. The rule which I contend for is this—when the injury is an offence to the moral feelings or affections, it should be treated as a crime, and as such only. The idea of bartering a man's moral nature for money, of enduring so much agony for so many dollars, is utterly degrading to humanity. Money is not the standard by which to estimate moral worth or human happiness. But where the offence is against the right of property, the extent of the injury can be measured by this standard, and a compensation be made in money. Such injury may also be a moral offence; and when so, should be treated as a crime.

This would abolish the civil action of adultery, the action for debauching a daughter, and the action for slander and libel, except where the words published occasioned a direct and immediate pecuniary injury. It would abolish the action of assault and battery, except where the bodily injury was such as to occasion a pecuniary loss, and it would substitute criminal punishment as the sole measure of protection and redress. All fraud and false pretences which injured another's right would be regarded as criminal, and if they produce pecuniary loss, the civil action would also be retained for redress in damages. The rule, in fine, would be, to treat all offences against the sentiments and affections of man's nature as moral wrongs, and to lay all atonement by money for injuries to human rights entirely out of view, except where the injury affected the right of property directly.

This would prevent and redress moral wrongs by moral means, and award for pecuniary wrongs their only appropriate remedy. What! shall a man's whole moral nature be grossly outraged and lacerated by the vilest wrong, and the law deal out a bait to a mere instinct by way of atonement and sanctification? Suppose self-esteem, approbativeness, adhesiveness, benevolence, and conscientiousness to be raging under offence and injury, and you soothe them by gratifying acquisitiveness? As well might you, when acquisitiveness itself was outraged by an injury to property, attempt to redress the wrong by gratifying the organs of music, and give solemn judgment in your courts that the defendant should play for the plaintiff some of his favorite tunes.

It may be objected that there is a vast disparity in the extent and seriousness of the various injuries to the sentiments and affections, according to the malignity of the offender, the sentiment or affection which should be wounded, and the organization and external condition of the aggrieved person, and that therefore it would be difficult, if not impossible, to frame a code of laws which should afford the required recognition and protection of these rights without endangering the rights and liberty of the accused. I answer, that the laws already recognize and afford protection to rights where the same difficulty exists; and what has been safely done in one case, can be done in another of the same nature.

The right of life itself is protected by our statutes, which declare that the destruction of human life may be either murder, punishable by death—or manslaughter, punishable by imprisonment in a state prison, for a long term of years—or manslaughter punishable by a shorter term of imprisonment; or the same offence, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail, or by a fine only. And cases are declared in which the taking of human life is either justifiable or excusable homicide, which, of course, are not punishable at all.

Now the punishment for the taking of human life is not regulated by the mere fact of the destruction of life, for, if it were, there would be but one offence, and one punishment; but the circumstances attending each case are considered, and the crime takes its character and meets its punishment from the degree of moral turpitude manifested in its perpetration. We have seen that every man has an innate love of life—and in one, this intuitive attachment to life is much stronger than in another, and yet the law does not attempt to measure the offence of man-killing by the amount of the instinctive attachment which was violated by the act of killing. The law recognizes the instinct and the right, and protects it whether it be strong or weak. The killing of a human being who should be so disgusted with life, as that he would have committed suicide, if he had not been murdered, is as much a crime in the eye of the law, as if the deceased had the most ardent attachment to life. So also the life of the humble is as sacredly protected as that of the great.

The same holds true of the right of property. The law regards the right alike, and its violation as the same offence, whether the owner was a miser or philanthropist, whether he had much or little. The offender who steals from a man with large acquisitiveness, commits no greater offence than when he steals from *one* with a *small instinctive* love of property. The offence is against the right, and the means of prevention and punishment are to be graduated according to the degree of moral turpitude manifested by the offender. Accordingly he who steals a loaf of bread is not punished to the same extent as he who takes hundreds of dollars. So also the law has already distinguished between various degrees of forgery, and created several distinct grades of this crime, and awarded various degrees of punishment. The same may be said of the crime of arson. I am not required to show that these gradations or any of them correct; but I cite these instances to show, not only by our law at present there are recognized several distinct crimes, from those meeting with capital punishment to the lesser sort, punishable by slight imprisonment—but moreover that offences against the same right are graduated, and meet with different degrees of punishment.

Suppose, then, the law should declare seduction to be a moral offence of which it would take cognizance; that if the victim of it was under a certain age, and it was effected by a pledge of marriage—it should be punished by imprisonment for a certain term of years; if of mature years, and the circumstances were less aggravating—with a less term—leaving the jury to find the degree of the crime as it should be defined by law, and leave the punishment for that degree fixed and certain. No greater difficulty could be encountered here than legislation has already overcome, in cases of homicide, arson, forgery, and theft.

* * * * * *

This much the law could do at any rate; it could define what should be the first degree of any moral offence, and could fix its certain punishment, and it could declare that all other like offences should fall within either a second or third degree, in the discretion of a jury who should weigh the circumstances of each case; and the punishment for these degrees could also be graduated and fixed by law. This would take all arbitrary discretion from the courts, and leave the accused in the hands of a jury of the country, coming from the body of the people, and properly representing the just sentiment of an enlightened and virtuous community.

I perceive no insurmountable difficulty in the practical application of the principles of legislation, for which I have striven in this discourse. They, at least, invite careful investigation. Humanity pleads for their adoption; the noblest sentiments of our nature impel us to demand their consideration in the halls of legislation; and I have yet to be convinced, that He who ordained the pressing demands of the human sentiments and affections, and conferred upon man intellectual powers to subserve them, has been so sparing of the latter endowment, as that, how hard soever he shall strive, his reasoning powers will fail of securing an adequate measure of legal protection against the vilest wrongs which one human being can inflict upon another. —*New World.*

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For the Register.

Gratitude.

Gratitude is the sensation which we feel towards beings who have conferred a benefit upon us. The force with which we feel it, generally depends on the value of the gift, and the regard we have for the benefactor, independent of the benefit. For instance, whenever one person saves the life of another, if he be naturally of a grateful disposition, he will feel bound to risk his own life for that of his preserver; but, if the favor be smaller, he will feel less obligated in proportion.

Now every person owes more or less gratitude to different individuals, whether he feels it or not. There are none of us, that have not been in some degree benefitted, even by those on whom we had no peculiar claims for favor. But we are all indebted to our parents for as much as we can ever repay, should we devote ourselves faithfully through life. Though it is the parent's duty to confer these obligations, and we are justifiable in expecting them; yet, it is probably *our* duty to make returns by such behavior as shall render their lives pleasant and happy.

How much, then, if we owe gratitude to our parents, who no more than discharge their duty to us, are we indebted to our heavenly Parent? He has not only given us existence, and preserved it; but even the food we eat, the clothes we wear, and every blessing we enjoy, should be considered as coming directly from his hand. All this has he done to bless us, and make us happy without expectation of reward. And when we, by disobeying God's injunction, became insulting rebels, and forfeited all right to his favor, and were justly liable to eternal destruction, his mercy interposed and provided a way, whereby we might still, by his grace, enjoy everlasting peace. And, moreover, though we are completely and at all times within his power, and can not draw a single breath beyond his divine permission; yet, when we resist his authority, and insult his Holy Spirit, he still spares us, and woos us to be reconciled to him. What an eternal and measureless debt of gratitude is here accumulating against us! Not a moment we live, or breath we breathe, but it is increased. And, have we any thing wherewith to discharge this debt? Nothing: we have received all from him, and all is his. This greatly enhances the obligation. Now, the exercise of gratitude gives rise to the most pleasing emotions; and these are augmented, in proportion as its object is worthy and elevated. What object can be more worthy than God?

Again, its exercise is profitable: it calls into more powerful action our noble sensibilities, and more amiable qualities; and, in like degree, brings into subjection our evil propensities. What supreme goodness does this display in our heavenly Parent! He has imposed upon us an infinite debt of gratitude, when the very sense of the obligation is productive of such exquisite delight, and such incalculable advantage.—And yet all we can do toward the discharge of this debt, is to acknowledge it.

Gratitude is almost universally considered among men, not only as a great duty, but also a great mark of excellence in those who exhibit it. To be grateful for benefits received, is an article in their code of honor; and, it would be a matter of congratulation, if wordly honor depended on nothing more objectionable than this. But, if gratitude be a great duty, must not ingratitude be a crime proportionably enormous? And, if the one be highly honorable, is not the other in like degree disgraceful? Every one will answer, yes!

Think of this, then, you who pride yourselves on your morality and freedom from crime. And reflect, also, you who boast so highly of your honor, and affect so much to detest a disgraceful act. Never more be guilty of the crime and infamous disgrace of ingratitude to that being who bestows upon you all you enjoy. And you, too, who profess so much gratitude to the Giver of all good, remember that it is best shown by corresponding exertions to promote his glory. P. M. V.

Religious Department.

From the Cross and Journal.

PERSONAL PIETY.

We are sensible there is a necessity for more prominently urging the cultivation of personal piety upon all christian professors. The standard of christian character must be elevated. The lines of separation between a professing and non-professing world must be more plainly exhibited in the conduct, sentiments, and feeling of christians. If we mistake not the present times, and the peculiar temptations of of this age strongly demand a large endowment of this grace.—And certainly, the claims of God upon us, our own enjoyment, and our duty to labor for the promotion of pure and undefiled religion, all urge the necessity of a more complete consecration to God. We proceed to speak more particularly of these several points.

1. The peculiar temptations of the age strongly urge increased attention to this subject. We live in a time when men run to and fro on the earth, and "knowledge puffeth up." This very increase of knowledge tends to pride, self-righteousness, and self-dependence. The abiding influence of a deep inwrought spirit of piety is necessary to counteract this natural consequence of the spirit of the age. This same boldness which has been displayed, and so commendably displayed too in many instances, in the investigation of physical laws, has not been content to operate in its proper sphere, but has ventured to obtrude into the sacred confines of revelation, and has undertaken to complete what divinity long since pronounced "finished." To this daring spirit, nothing but heartfelt and permanent piety can say, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." A utilitarian spirit, which looks at immediate effects,—which ploughs the surface merely, and seeks only the present crop, is also rife at the present day. There is also a desire for novelty, a rejecting of old ways because they are old, a propensity to embrace new doctrines because they are new, an uneasy restlessness which is visible in many movements of the age. To insure protection against these storms of error, is needed that humble fervent piety, willing to sit lowly at the feet of Christ, and learn of him, so essential to that faith which is "an anchor to the soul both sure and steadfast."

2. The claims of God upon us demands a great increase of piety in our midst. All the principles of natural obligation, all the commands of the Bible, require a more entire consecration than we now see exhibited in the majority of professing christians.—The sacredness of the vows taken in a profession must be more regarded. There is too much looseness on this point. Many pay not the attention to such vows that they do to their ordinary promises among their fellow beings. How many of us will at last find to our sorrow, that in this matter as well as in all others, "God will not be mocked."

3. Our own peace in this world requires this increase of piety. He who well knows the capabilities of the human mind, has said, "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."—Every christian knows the diminution of peace and comfort which obtains in his own mind, when he undertakes to serve both the world and his God. The amount of christian enjoyment is greatly diminished, and in many cases almost annihilated, by subserviency to the interests of this life. What wonder is it that we hear so much complaining of deadness, and dullness, and darkness in spiritual life, when we examine the extent to which the large majority of christians are subject to the passions and powers of this world. How few attain to that peace which floweth like a river. The cares of this world must be more forgotten, its pleasures despised, and its temptations repelled. Let the church arouse from her slothfulness in this matter, and come up to that standard of piety which duty requires, and not only will individual comfort be increased, but through the whole length and breadth of the church there will be "peace within her palaces."

4. The duty we owe to aid in the promotion of Christ's cause throughout the earth strenuously demands a more general cultivation of personal piety. The church of God is destined to be a witnessing church. It is to bear witness of the excellency of religion before all the varieties of civil society. In the dark places of the earth which are full of the habitations of cruelty, that external morality which religion produces, would be a strong witness of its excellency. But civilization is making rapid progress in the world. Trough its influence alone many communities are raised up, exhibiting a noble specimen of external morality. How is the church to be a witness against such a community except in the piety of its members? How else than by the manifestation of a spirit within which is not of earth, can she bear witness of the purifying effects of real religion?

As God's plan, in fitting a soul for the holiness of a heavenly state, is to place it in such circumstances as will develope its qualities and ripen it for glory, so it is doubtless his plan with the church universal on earth, to so deal with it as to draw forth its capabilities for action, its faculties for exhibiting the glories of its Master, and the various ways in which these qualities shall overcome the powers of darkness, and thus show their divine origin. In conformity with this plan, we see the different times, it has been called to present to a sinful race. At one time, it has been called to show with what peace its subjects could meet a most cruel death, and its Martyrs have walked with a smile to the stake. At another time it has been called to exhibit the elevating tendency of its principles, and it has gone forth, and engrafted civilization on the heathen world. Again it has been called to show its anxiety for the full developement of the human faculties, and it has studded the land with schools and colleges. But it has never yet drawn the burnished weapon, never yet made a full exhibition of her strength in the melting, all-subduing influence of a universal personal piety in all her members. This mighty instrumentality, we believe, will next be called into operation, and powerful will be its effects, both on the church, and on the world. The one may be diminished like Gideon's army, but the other will surely be overthrown like the camp of the Assyrians.

It is not sufficient that elevated piety be possessed by ministers alone. It must pervade the length and breadth of the church, and dwell in the heart of every member.—Until this is done, it will never be sought generally by the ministers. There is an axiom in political economy, that the supply is equal to the demand. This may not be strictly true when applied to the ministry, but still, their discourses will br graduated by the feelings of their congregations.—Hence, when church members are negligent in cultivating deep and abiding piety in their own minds, they clip the wings of their minister. Higher attainments in piety must be sought for by all. Let the young strive for it; it will prove the dew of their youth. Let the middle aged attain to it; it forms the vigor of their strength. Let the old possess it; it gives dignity to age.—Thus will the church of God become ripe for millennium glory.

From the Watchman of the South.

LIFE WILL SOON BE PAST.

DEATH IS AT THE DOOR.

Mr. Editor.—This is true with regard to the present generation of men—with those who are prepared to bid adieu to time and meet the king of terrors, and equally true with regard to such as have no God, and no hope in Christ. It is a solemn thing to die; an appalling thought to be taken, a *cold corpse*, from our dwellings, from our families and our friends, and deposited in the *cold, dark, and damp grave*, no more to see the light of day—to see the face of man *no more!* to hear the sound of voices on earth *no more!* to greet beloved friends, children, and families, *no more!* no more to see the dawn of Sabbath days, and hear the sweet news of heaven—to mingle our voices with the melodies of God's house *no more!* to hear the moving voice of fervent prayer, and thrilling accents of redeeming mercy from the lips of the man of God *no more!—no more* to mingle our sympathies, and our tears, and our sorrows, with fellow-beings on earth. Who can contemplate all these solemn truths, and not be moved? Who can remember, with even *something* of a realizing sense, the tremendous fact, that *in a very short time*, he will be mingling anthems of praise in glory, with the army of the skies, or mingling groans with the lost in damnation, without an indescribable sensation stealing through the inmost soul?—These very realities await Adam's family, the young, the old, the beautiful, the gay, the thoughtless, the serious, the rich, the poor, the wise, the foolish. Time must soon close. Death now stands at the door. One step, and that short, from the cradle to the grave.

> "Then, O my soul, arouse, awake,
> And an impartial survey take."

Soon thou must give an account of thy stewardship.

1. My soul, what hast thou been doing? Important inquiry—such as will meet us at the judgment bar of God. Must not many who call themselves by the name of Christ, in honesty answer, we have done little for Christ, much against him. What can such say, who are eager to engage in the light frivolities of life—to spend their time in a round of idle *chit-chat* and company-keeping; adapted to the same senseless employment—such, as seldom speak of Christ, of duty, of holiness, who are never or *seem* never so miserable as when in pious company—such, as seldom read their Bibles; seldom visit their closets; are better pleased to listen to flattering lips, the adulations of worms, in self-praise, than to mercy's voice and gospel instruction, and then in the presence of gay and thoughtless companions, who have no confidence in their piety, on a communion-day, *creep to the Lord's table to save appearances?* Alas! such disgrace themselves, dishonor Christ, belie religion, and destroy their own souls.

2. As my probation will soon end, it becomes me as an intelligent and accountable creature, to examine my hope for eternity, and the foundation on which it rests.—There is but one sure, whilst there are many false foundations. Some rest solely on *past experience*—what they once felt, &c. But this is not scriptural; "Forgetting," says Paul, "the things that are behind," &c. Some are resting merely on good resolutions. These are only as a sandy foundation; will do in fair weather, but give way to the storm, and the force of Jordan's stream—it wont do to die by. I want something to die by, that will bear my head up above death's cold flood. Then I must get on the Rock of Ages, that foundation which was laid in the counsels of infinite wisdom—laying aside all my own materials, renouncing all my own works and righteousness, faith, hope, strength, my all and in all. If here I stand—the storms of life, the stream of death can not move me. If here I stand, my feet may slide, but never can they be swept from the foundation. "Because I live, ye shall live also," is the Master's unchangeable promise.

3. But as time will soon be past, and death is at the door, what evidences have I that I am a child of God—that I am one now? If I am a child of God, there are many things for me to love, and which I do love and delight in; many things for me to hate, and which I do hate. *Holiness*, the saint always loves and desires holiness, as holiness. *Sin*—the saint always hates sin, as sin. Christ's church, the saint always loves, and loves it as Christ's church, and for his sake. Satan's kingdom the saint hates, and always hates and opposes; prays and labors for its downfall, while he prays and labors for the building up of Christ's kingdom. Those things which support Christ's kingdom, the Lord's real disciple always loves. He follows the missionary as he crosses the Atlantic, with his prayers, sympathies and contributions. He follows him in the same spirit as he climbs and crosses the Rocky Mountains, and as he breaks the bread of life to the dying thousands in his own land. He who loves Christ loves his written word, the holy scriptures; and, therefore, he will pray for the success of the Bible cause, send his prayer, give his money, not by constraint, but of a liberal Christian heart and mind. So he feels towards every other kindred institution. He will and does avail himself of such sources of information and instruction as come within his reach—and if they are at a little distance he will make a vigorous effort to reach them. The true saint desires the salvation of sinners, prays for it, strives after it. He who neglects these things, or enters into these duties by constraint, barely to save appearances is far from the kingdom of heaven.

4. But still, I know I must die soon; but how soon I cannot tell. The very thought makes me feel solemn, and I seem to wish to get clear of it—*but it will come up*. Has such a creature any time to throw away; any labor to bestow upon that which satisfieth not. Can I with safety spend a night at the gay party amidst the merry dance—at the *theatre*—at the *card party?* May I visit my friends on the holy Sabbath? May I wait to be rich before I do my duty as to the soul and eternity? May I, in the hurry of business, neglect family worship, the house of God, the social prayer meeting? Then may I not die; may not my time to die come, whilst at some of these synagogues of Satan, or whilst attending to Mammon's call? Yes it may; for many have died and gone into the presence of God from these places. I have read of the *corpse going to the ball*. I have heard of the corpse lying under the table at the *card party, &c.* O then, let me always live as I would wish to die! "And whatsoever my hand findeth to do, to do it with my might, for there is no work, nor device, nor wisdom, nor knowledge in the grave to which I hasten."

THE THEATRE.

BY ROWLAND HILL.

More than twenty years ago, the late eccentric, but excellent Rev. Rowland Hill, at the close of a sermon at Surrey chapel, addressed his audience to the following effect:—

"A few days since, I heard with grief and disgust, that some of my Surrey chapel congregation are not ashamed to be seen in that synagogue of Satan, that temple of obscenity and blasphemy, the play-house. The friend who communicated to me this very *agreeable* intelligence, said he has been just remonstrating with one of these worthies upon this abominable inconsistency; and what do you think was his reply? Whether *he* blushed while making his monstrous defence, I really don't know; but I *do* know, that, in repeating it to you, I blush *for* him. Now, pray listen to it. 'Why, sir,' said he, 'that I do occasionally go to the play, is certainly true; but that I do so as often as has been reported, is as certainly false: indeed I should consider *very frequent* visits to the theatre, inconsistent with my Christian profession. That I constantly attend Surrey chapel on Sunday mornings and evenings, and generally on Tuesday evenings and Friday mornings, you know; and very much do I enjoy those opportunities I assure you; yet, notwithstanding all that, now and then, by way of a treat, but mark me, sir, *only by way of a treat*, I do *indulge* myself with going to see a good comedy or tragedy.' 'Now,' exclaimed the reverend gentleman, Now Mr. *Christian*, play-goer, suppose you were to call upon me to-morrow morning, and say,' 'Mr. Hill, I am very sorry to hear that you very frequently eat all sorts of filth;' what would you think of me if I were to reply, O, sir! I hope you do not believe I devour so *much* filth as has been reported; no, indeed; for if I did I should consider myself a very nasty creature; but to prove to you that I am by no means a man of filthy propensities, let me tell you, that, on Sundays, and Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, I invariably sit down to most excellent dinners of fish, flesh, and fowl, and very much indeed do I enjoy those dainties I assure you, yet, notwithstanding all that, now and then, by way of a treat, but mark me, sir, *only by way of a treat*, I confess, I do *indulge* in a delicious meal of *carrion?* Hear, O heavens, and be astonished, O earth! a professor of Christianity unblushingly avows that he visits the temples of obscenity and blasphemy, *by way of a treat!*"

How to Resist the Devil.—Satan is the Christian's unwearied foe; he is the enemy of all righteousnes, and aims at our destruction. He is especially the enemy of our faith—comfort—prosperity—and usefulness. He is our enemy before God, and he gets access to our hearts; he excites to sin, accuses of sin, and terrifies for sin. We are called upon to resist him, steadfastly believing God's word, faithfulness and love. Steadfastly believing what Christ is to us, as Satan's grand opponent. Is Satan a deadly serpent? Jesus is the brazen serpent which heals. Is Satan a roaring lion? Jesus is the lion of the tribe of Judah who prevails. Is Satan a destroyer? Jesus is a Savior. Is Satan an adversary? Jesus is a friend. Is Satan a wolf? Jesus is the good shepherd. Is Satan a tempter? Jesus is a deliverer. Is Satan a deceiver and a liar? Jesus is the truth. Is Satan an accuser? Jesus is an advocate. Is Satan the prince of darkness? Jesus is the light of life. Is Satan a murderer? Jesus is the resurrection. Is Satan god of this world? Jesus is God of all. Resist the devil in the faith of this.—*Pastor's Morning Visit.*

JOY IN GRIEF.

Christian resignation is very different from that stoical stubbornness, which is most easily practised by those unamiable characters whose regards centre wholly in self; nor could we in a proper manner exercise submission to the will of God under our trials, if we did not feel them; he who knows our frame is pleased to allow that afflictions for the present are not joyous, but grievious. But to them that fear him, he is near at hand to support their spirits, to moderate their grief, and in the issue to sanctify it; so that they shall come out of the furnace refined and more humble and spiritual. There is a part however, assigned us,—we are to pray for the help in need, and we are not willing to give way to the impression of overwhelming sorrow. We are to endeavor to turn our thoughts to such considerations as are suited to alleviate it; our deserts as sinners; the many mercies we are still indulged with; the still greater afflictions which many of our fellow-creatures endure, and above all, the sufferings of Jesus, that Man of Sorrows, who made himself intimately acquainted with grief for our sakes. When the will of the Lord is manifested to us by the event, we are to look to him for grace and strength, and be still and know that he is God; that he has a right to dispose of us and ours as he pleases, and that in the exercise of this right he is most certainly good and wise. We often complain of losses; but the expression is rather improper. Strictly speaking, we can loose nothing, because we have no real property in anything. Our earthly comforts are lent us, and when recalled we ought to return and resign them with thankfulness to him who has let them remain so long in our hands.

There is something facinating in grief, painful as it is, we are prone to indulge it and to brood over the thoughts and circumstances which are suited, like fuel to fire to heighten and prolong it. When the Lord afflicts, it is his design that we should grieve; but in this as in all other things, there is a certain moderation which becomes a Christian, and which only grace can teach; and grace teaches us not by books or by hearsay, but by experimental lessons; all beyond this should be avoided and guarded against as sinful and hurtful.—*Newton.*

What is Happiness.—Let a man have all the world can give him, he is still miserable if he has a grovelling, undevout mind. Let him have his gardens, his fields, his woods, his lawns, for grandeur, plenty, ornament and gratification; while at the same time God is not in all his thoughts. And let him only look at nature with an enlightened mind—a mind which can see and adore the Creator in all his works,—can consider them as demonstration of his power, his wisdom, his goodness, and his truth, —this man is greater, as well as happier, in his poverty, than the other in his riches. —The one a little higher than a beast—the other a little lower than an angel.

Children's Department.

CASABIANCA.

There was a little boy about thirteen years old, whose name was Casabianca.—His father was commander of a ship of war called the Orient. The little boy accompanied his father to the seas. His ship was once engaged in a terrible battle upon the river Nile. In the midst of the thunders of the battle, while the shot were flying thickly around, and strewing the decks with blood, this brave boy stood by the side of his father, faithfully discharging the duties which were assigned to him. At last his father placed him in a particular part of the ship, to be performing some service, and told him to remain at his post till he should call him away. As the father went to some distant part of the ship to notice the progress of the battle, a ball from the enemy's vessel laid him dead upon the deck. But the son, unconscious of his father's death, and faithful to the trust reposed in him, remained at his post waiting for his father's orders. The battle raged dreadfully around him. The blood of the slain flowed at his feet. The ship took fire, and the threatening flames drew nearer and nearer. Still this noble-hearted boy would not disobey his father. In the face of blood, and balls, and fire, he stood firm and obedient. The sailors began to desert the burning and sinking ship, and the boy cried out, "Father, may I go?" But no voice of permission could come from the mangled body of his lifeless father. And the boy, not knowing that he was dead, would rather die than disobey. And there, that boy stood at his post, till every man had deserted the ship; and he stood and perished in the flames. Oh what a boy was that! Every body who ever heard of him, thinks that he was one of the noblest boys that ever was born. Rather than disobey his father, he would perish in the flames. This account has been written in poetry; and as the children who read this paper may like to see it, I will present it to them here:

> The boy stood on the burning deck,
> Whence all but him had fled,
> The flame that lit the battle's wreck,
> Shone round him o'er the dead.
>
> Yet beautiful and bright he stood,
> As born to rule the storm;
> A creature of heroic blood,
> A proud, though childlike form.
>
> The flames rolled on; he would not go
> Without his father's word;
> That father, faint in death below,
> His voice no longer heard.
>
> He called aloud, "Say, father, say
> If yet my task be done."
> He knew not that the chieftain lay
> Unconscious of his son.
>
> "Speak, father," once again he cried,
> "If I may yet be gone."
> And—but the booming shots replied,
> And fast the flames rolled on.
>
> Upon his brow he felt their breath,
> And in his waving hair;
> And looked from that lone post of death,
> In still, yet brave despair;
>
> And shouted but once more aloud,
> "My father, must I stay?"
> While o'er him fast through sail and shroud,
> The wreathing fires made way.
>
> They wrapped the ship in splendor wild,
> They caught the flag on high,
> And streamed above the gallant child,
> Like banners in the sky.
>
> Then came a burst of thunder sound—
> The boy—oh! where was he?
> Ask of the winds that far around
> With fragments strewed the sea.
> With mast, and helm, and pennon fair,
> That well have borne their part,
> But the noblest thing that perished there,
> Was that young faithful heart.

ADDRESS TO SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

DUTY OF CHILDREN TO THEIR PARENTS.

"Children obey your parents in the Lord; for that is right. Honor thy father and mother—which is the first commandment with promise—that it may be well with thee."—Eph. vi. 1—3.

It is necessary, children, to exhort you to love your father and mother? Who is there that does not most highly esteem them from whom they derive their life?—You were very feeble and small at your birth, and would soon have died, if your father and mother had not compassioned you, and if your mother had not nourished and taken all care of you. How many cares they had on your account! How often did your pains and tears deprive them of sleep! How many times did they wait upon you in sickness, and have saved you from the stroke of death! Even now they give you food, clothing, a residence, and instruction, with every other comfort that is good. Is there any thing upon earth for which you should feel equal love, consideration, respect and gratitude as to your parents?

How unjust, therefore, is it to offend your kind parents by improper language, and by disobedience, or wilfully to disturb them by your rude behavior. They deserve very different from you. If any person made you a present, however small, you would thank him for it; but how many presents do your parents give you every day! All your food and drink are a donation from them. What great acknowledgment and thankfulness you owe to them. Would you be pleased, if a poor child to whom you had shown every kindness you could, instead of being sensible of your benefits, should be ill-tempered, morose, and proud towards you? Would you continue your kindness to a child of such a bad disposition? Therefore, take care that by such bad conduct you do not render yourself unworthy of the benefits which your parents shall continue to grant you. An ungrateful person is the worst of all creatures. He is not deserving of the smallest kindness. On the contrary, fathers and mothers, and every body, without exception, will do good to a child who is obliging and dutiful. Good is hoped and sought for him. Friends love him. He is the joy of his parents.—O, how delightful is it to a child to be the comfort of his parents, and to prove himself worthy of their smiles and tenderness!

Remember, also, children, that God has promised very particularly to bless obedient children who fulfil their duty. Therefore, children who respect their father and mother, who love them, and who by their obedience and other good qualities, please their parents, certainly shall be blessed.—God will not deceive you; for he has always fulfilled his promise towards wise and virtuous children. He has blessed them with temporal goodness, health, a good reputation, comfort, competence of riches, and a peaceful old age. What a delight it is thus to be able to look for the precious favors of God! What a consolation to hope for the blessing of our parents when they are called to leave the world. Therefore, children, obey your parents, which is right; and honor your father and mother, that it may be well with you; and that, like the "holy child Jesus," you may increase in wisdom, as you do in stature, "and in favor with God and man." The Lord grant you that mercy for Christ's sake! Amen. —*Christian Intelligencer.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, July 9, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

"Saints the Workmanship of God."

None can doubt that saints are the workmanship of God. It may, however, be questioned in what sense they are such. If they are his workmanship by the exercise of his arbitrary, irresistible power, then is their moral agency destroyed, and with it, their accountability; and saints are nought but slaves, doing unwilling service. This idea we conceive to be in opposition to the teachings of the sacred scriptures. Were it otherwise, we should conclude that the Bible abounded with mockeries, and that preaching salvation was intended to aggravate the children of men, by offering them an infinitely rich and glorious inheritance, which it is impossible for them to secure. It would be cruelty in the extreme to chain a starving child in the presence of food, and exhort him to eat, and punish him if he did not. The fabled doom of thirsty Tantalus is not worse. It would be a species of cruelty on the part of God of which he is incapable, to offer salvation to men, and yet so constitute them, or the system, as to render them incapable of obtaining it. The language of the Savior, "ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you; for every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened," presupposes the freedom of the will, as do frequent passages of like import.

That they are the workmanship of God, otherwise than by their voluntary choice, we conceive to be contrary to the word of God. If this proposition be not correct, *then* they are saints in opposition to their own will, and Christ must force unwilling subjects into his kingdom. Whereas, we are assured that the desire of the saints is, to inquire what the will of God concerning them is, not by constraint, but voluntarily. If God had designed from eternity, or any other time, to *make* a certain number his saints, then it were folly for him to institute a series of means, with the express instruction that the use of those means would be rewarded with salvation, and the neglect of them with damnation; for this would be in direct opposition to the determination which he had previously made. The *determination* of God to save men, and the moral agency of the creature can be reconciled only by the fact that the choice of man, fixes the determination of God.

Christ has prepared a way by which all who hear of this may become saints. And there is no respect of persons with God; consequently, all who choose to come to Christ, and make use of the means ordained for that purpose, God determines to make his saints.

Saints are the workmanship of God so far as the act of regeneration is concerned. It is as much impossible for a man to regenerate his own heart, as to direct his natural birth. And it is also impossible, (morally,) for the Holy Spirit to regenerate the heart that is determinedly hostile to its influences and strives against it. There must first be a sense of helplessness on the part of the creature, and a state of feeling similar to that exhibited by Peter, when he exclaimed, "save, Lord, or I perish," and a disposition to rely on the merits of Christ's atonement alone. So far as this, the creature must feel, and act. When this is accomplished, the Holy Spirit takes possession of the heart, and the sinner becomes a new man in Christ Jesus. A variety of means are used for bringing the sinner to this state of feeling, such as the strivings of the Holy Spirit—the preaching of the "Word," &c.; but none of these means are irresistible, as the scriptures abundantly show in language most explicit. Consequently, the choice of the creature to comply with the condition of saintship, fixes the determination to make him a saint.

Perfectionism.

The "Modern Perfectionism" mentioned by our correspondent, X. Y. Z., we conceive to be one of the wild superstitions of the age. It can be little less than blasphemy for one to assert that he is as holy as JEHOVAH, or that he is incapable of sin.—Such, we understand, are the pretensions of the "Perfectionists" of this village. This is getting wise above what is written. It is assuming more than the scriptures will warrant. We have not yet met with the person that we thought was incapable of sin. And we very much question whether man in this life will arrive at a state of sinless perfection. There are too many unholy influences surrounding him. There are too many temptations assailing him, for him to hope to secure this while he has no assurance that his whole nature is sanctified.—The very assumption of holiness is a sin of no small magnitude, when there is not the fullest evidence that in all respects the whole conduct is governed by the law of the Lord.

Some of the prominent characteristics of this sect are most palpable violations of what God has left on record for man, beside being contrary to the economy of nature.—For instance, the denial of the sacredness of the MARRIAGE RITE. We are assured that efforts have been made to break up this sacred covenant; and the blasphemously-styled "Jehovah" of this village is acknowledged the *spiritual*, if not CARNAL husband of more than either the laws of God or man admit.

Again, we question whether it is evidence of holiness to consider all *property* as the Lord's, and make use of it regardless of the rights of men. We are at a loss, also, to determine how holiness is reconcileable with the worship of Mr. ——, or any other sinful mortal. We care not how much or often his feet are kissed by his followers, if they do not blasphemously give this the name of religious worship. There can be no necessity for us to caution sober-minded men of such fanaticism. To every rational mind the pretensions above enumerated evince a gross defection of intellect, or extreme depravity of heart. Finally, we are not sure but we have given them an unmerited prominency in mentioning them this much; if so, our readers will pardon us.

The Celebration.

The celebration of the last Anniversary of our Nation's birth-day was witnessed in this village by, it is estimated, over two thousand people. Notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect of the skies in the morning, it ultimately cleared off, and the people gathered in greater numbers than had even been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of the project. It was a beautiful, a glorious day, and will long live in the memories of those who witnessed its festivities.

After the shower had partially subsided in the morning, a salute of thirteen guns were fired, accompanied with the appropriate cheers and Music by the De Ruyter Band from the Tower of the Institute. At 10 o'clock the people came together in crowds in Seminary Square. The President of the Day, Doct. A. L. SAUNDERS, then announced that the Marshal would proceed to form the procession according to the printed "Order of the Day." The Marshal, Maj. IRA GAGE BARNES, in connection with Messrs. H. Coleman, Allen Sutton, and S. D. Dellay, Assistant Marshals, then proceeded to perform the duties assigned them on horseback, and conducted the procession to the Presbyterian Church, which, though spacious, could not contain one half of the vast procession in train. Soon, however, the order was announced that the procession would again form in order, and march to Seminary Square. The exercises were then opened by some very pertinent remarks from the President of the Day, upon the important occasion which had called the vast assemblage together. The exercises for the church were then listened to, the Orator, Reader, Clergy, and Officers of the Day occupying the first piazza, and the vocalists the third piazza of the Institution. The choir, under the direction of J. O. HUTCHINSON, performed the following National Airs in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and peculiarly interesting to the audience generally—"Day of Glory," "Hail Columbia," and "My Country 'tis of thee."

The parts assigned the Clergy, Orator, Reader, Officers of the Day, &c., were attended to in an appropriate manner, and gave, we believe, very general satisfaction.

The Refreshments provided for the occasion were ample, and were partaken with a degree of harmony and pleasure realized by none save those who witnessed it.

The De Ruyter Band led the procession, and performed the duties assigned them in a style that did themselves honor, and elicited the applause of an interested audience, and very properly received the compliments of the Committee of Arrangements through their President.

Finally, it was a gala-day of uncommon interest, heightened by the presence of a few relics of the noble Band who fought and gained our liberties, with heads frosted with age, lingering among us, just on the verge of the grave.

Accident.—Mr. WM. HANCOCK, of Otselic, Chenango co., was killed while engaged in removing a barn on the 5th inst. It was occasioned by the slipping of a lever, which struck him on the head. He survived the accident only about six hours.

He was 31 years of age, and was formerly of Suffield, Conn.

☞ Hartford papers are requested to copy this, for the information of his friends there.

Mails.

The alteration in the mails may occasion us some inconvenience. Instead of a daily Northern and Western, we have a tri-weekly mail. This alteration very seriously affects business on the route from Utica to Ithaca, and we ardently hope that the numerous petitions which have been forwarded for a daily mail, will yet be granted. We will make the best arrangement under the circumstances that we can, and trust our subscribers will consider us for the present, if they should not get their papers as usual. We shall spare no efforts to be punctual in sending out the latest news.

☞ The Western Association Minutes have just been received and will be printed in about a week.

For the Register.

Modern "Perfectionism."

It is not strange that, at the present day at least, there should be those who, ever fond of variety and consequently catching at every "new doctrine" that may be presented, should be so far led astray by the wily and delusive snares of the devil as to become frenzied in their minds, and palm it off upon the more weak and credulous as the spirit of GOD. But, were we to consider the infinite misery and desolation such unprincipled fanatics are working upon community—the tenderest ties of affection broken—the parent's heart gored to the center, and all the domestic relations sundered through the caprices of a ruthless fanatic,—then it is, if reason occupies her throne in the human mind, that every friend of order—every philanthropist—every child of the true and living God should be on the alert, and thwart the enemy in his utmost fastnesses.

A more unprincipled class of human beings, perhaps, ever found lodgment in any community than the "Perfectionists," or "New-Lights," which now inhabit this village. The midnight assassin, as he prowls through the country, only takes the life of his victim and plunders him of some of this world's goods; but the *right out Perfectionist*—the "JEHOVAH" of Perfectionism, (as he is profanely called) robs society of valuable members—*steels* the heart of the wife against the partner of her bosom—tears from the parental embrace kind and affectionate offspring—and plants thorns of hatred, malice, envy, and all the baser passions of the soul deep in the hearts of those who ever watched over their infantile years with feelings of the deepest solicitude. Oh, Eternity! drop the veil which hangs between such and their eternal ruin, and let them read their doom ere it shall be too late to retrace their giddy steps. Yet, say the "Perfectionists," it is the spirit of God that sunders very friends—that separates man from his companion, and rears the most bitter persecution against the church of God. Yes, this is Modern "Perfectionism"—this is "Perfectionism" as it exists in De Ruyter—this is "Perfectionism" as it abounds in the vicinity wherever the self-styled "Jehovah" of this miserable faction has any influence. They claim to be as holy as was Jesus Christ! Strange infatuation! And even those who once occupied stations in respectable society, and walked in the higher circles of life, debase themselves to kiss the feet of their great "*Jehovah!*" and adore him as the "very Christ!" This is a picture of "Perfectionism" drawn to the life. Instead of claiming *perfection in holiness*, they might rather claim "perfection" in blasphemy—"perfection" in infidelity—"perfection" in licentiousness—"perfection" in all that degrades a human being to the level of a brute.

Doubtless there are those who have been gulled into the doctrine of "Perfectionism" who are honest, candid, and judicious in their sentiments; but the "chief priest"—the "ring-leader" of this fanaticism knows better. He is fully aware of the deceptive game he is playing, and proudly boasts of it. He knows it to be rotten to the core, and as baseless as fancy's visions. Perhaps a more fitting representation of this "apostle of Perfectionism" could be given, than by adopting the language of POLLOCK:

——He was a man
Who stole the livery of the court of heaven,
To serve the devil in; in virtue's guise,
Devoured the widow's house and orphan's bread;
In holy phrase, transacted villainies
That common sinners durst not meddle with.
At sacred feast, he sat among the saints,
And with his guilty hands touched holiest things:
And none of sin lamented more, or sighed
More deeply, or with graver countenance,
Or longer prayer, wept o'er the dying man,
Whose infant children, at the moment, he
Planned how to rob. In sermon style he bought,
And sold, and lied; and salutations made
In Scripture terms. * * * * *
* * * * Seest thou the man!
A serpent with an angel's voice! a grave
With flowers bestrewed! and yet few were deceived.
His virtues being over-done, his face
Too grave, his speech
Larded too frequently and out of time
With serious phraseology,—were rents
That in his garments opened in spite of him,
Through which the well accustomed eye could see
The rottenness of his heart.

Community should be on their guard, and watch over the members of the domestic circle with the utmost diligence, lest they fall into the wiles of the adversary.

There are two distinct classes of "Perfectionists" in the town of De Ruyter, who no more agree in their tenets than light agrees with darkness. X. Y. Z.

De Ruyter, July 4, 1841.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

THE TRINITY.—NO I.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY STATED AND PROVED.

Statement of the Doctrine.

What do we mean by the Doctrine of the Trinity?

Two answers from the Assembly's Catechism will aid to furnish a concise reply:—

Q. "Are there more Gods than one?

A. There is but one only, the living and true God.

Q. How many persons are there in the Godhead?

A. There are three persons in the Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and those three are one true, eternal God, the same in substance, equal in power and glory: although distinguished by their personal properties."

If any addition to this explanation is needed, it must be a definition of the word *person*, when applied to Deity. This shall be given in the language of the late Rev. NATHANIEL EMMONS, D. D. of Franklin, Mass.:—"The only living and true God exists in such a manner, that there is a foundation in his nature to speak of himself in the first, second, and third person, and say, I, Thou, and He, meaning only himself."

By the doctrine of the Trinity, therefore, we mean to maintain that,—

"*The* FATHER, SON, *and* HOLY GHOST, *are* THREE *in respect to their personality, and but* ONE *in respect to their nature and essence.*" (Dr. Emmons.)

What proof have we of the Doctrine of the Trinity?

It is abundant. To select and arrange the prominent points of this proof, and to defend them against the assaults of those who reject the doctrine of the Trinity, is the work to which this series of articles is devoted.

A concise statement of the doctrine is now before the reader. The outline of proof now demands his attention; while furnishing this, no notice will be taken of any objector's construction of these proof-texts, or of his arguments against the genuineness of any of them. To this work of defense against attack, the writer will endeavor to assign an appropriate place.

Proof of the Doctrine.

The Old Testament intimations of the Trinity are not few:—God said let *us* make man. So God created man in *his* own image. Behold the man is become as one of *us*. Let *us* go down now.

I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall *I* send, and who shall go for *us*"?

Other intimations from the Old Testament are of the following class:—"I am a FATHER to Israel. But unto the SON he saith, Thy throne, O GOD. They grieved and vexed his HOLY SPIRIT."

All those passages, (whether found in the Old Testament, or New,) which prove the Deity of the Son, and those also which prove the personality and Deity of the Holy Spirit—concur in sustaining the doctrine of the Trinity.

The Baptism Commission

Is a distinct source of proof.

"*Baptizing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.*"

DR. DWIGHT says, (Theol. vol. 4th, p. 229,) "The command to baptize in, or into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, is a plain, *unanswerable* exhibition of the Doctrine of the TRINITY."

MATTHEW HENRY regarded this commission as "a *full proof* of the doctrine."

DR. SCOTT esteemed it "a most *irrefragable* proof." Examine next,

The Apostolic Benediction.

The grace of the LORD JESUS CHRIST, *the love of* GOD, *and the communion of the* HOLY GHOST, *be with you all.*"

How would it have appeared, if Paul had written—'The grace of *Paul*, and the love of God'? Or, 'The grace of Gabriel'? Place the name of any mere *creature* there, and we are shocked at the change.

But now, the only living and true God, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, is clearly manifested in the bestowment of his Benediction on all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity—and the transaction appears gloriously harmonious.

To these specimens of scripture testimony for sustaining the doctrine of the Trinity, I shall, next week, (if the Lord will,) add others selected from the same inexhaustible "well of truth."

JOSEPH R. JOHNSON.

De Ruyter, July 1st, 1841.

Congressional News.

From the New-Yorker.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE,

Washington June 23, 1841.

In Senate, Mr Wright presented memorials from New York City for a Bankrupt Law; also, from New York and Utica remonstrating against it.

The bill to revive the charters of the Banks of the District of Columbia, was taken up for a third reading. (It was erroneously stated yesterday that it passed.)

Mr. Morehead moved to re-commit the bill, with instructions to strike out the amendment yesterday adopted, prohibiting the Banks from receiving or paying out the paper of suspended Banks. This was debated at some length, and the bill re-committed.

Mr. Clay's bill to charter the Fiscal Bank of the United States was reached at a late hour, but no action was taken, and the Senate adjourned.

Thus it will claim attention to-morrow, and no doubt form the interesting theme of debate for some time. If the Senate agree on and pass a bill for a Bank, it must of necessity be discussed for a long time before it will receive the concurrence of the House—a body where prompt and speedy action is impossible. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury will be attended with a long debate, preliminary to the establishment of another fiscal agent on its ruins.

The House have to-day been occupied in the reception of resolutions, many of which, being resolutions of inquiry, and giving rise to debate, were laid over.

On motion of Mr. Adams, so much of the President's Message as relates to the Foreign Slave Trade was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, "with instructions to report such measures as the highest consideration of public honor and the strongest promptings of humanity require, for the suppression of the trade."

Mr. Floyd offered a resolution which was laid over one day, requesting the President to communicate to the House whether any officer of the Army since the 6th of March last, had been directed to visit New-York, for any purpose connected with the imprisonment or trial of Alexander M'Leod; and if so, for copies of instruction to and report from such officers.

Thursday June 24.

In the House to-day, Mr. Fillmore, Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, reported from that Committee a bill authorizing a loan of twelve millions of dollars for the relief of the Treasury, redeemable at any time after the 1st of Jan. A. D. 1850.

Which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered printed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr Cushing, directing the Secretary to communicate to the House, at the commencement of the next Session of Congress, the progress which has been made in the survey of the coast of the United States—the amount of money expended since the commencement of the Survey—the number of persons employed, and the salaries—the probable length of time and amount of money required to complete it, with suggestions whether a better mode might not be adopted, was, after a debate by Messrs. Cushing, Everett, Holmes and others, adopted.

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill "to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and granting pre-emption rights," which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered printed.

The resolution of Mr. Winthrop, offered yesterday, was adopted, directing the Committee on the Library of Congress to take measures to procure two or more copies of all Reports or Documents on Commercial, Judicial and other subjects of interest that may be published by the British Parliament, or other Governments.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Roosevelt, was taken up, directing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of the passage of a Uniform Bankrupt Law, applicable to monied corporations, and whether it would not be most efficient in restoring and regulating the Currency, and preventing the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and keeping them within proper limits.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a few very brief and pertinent remarks advocated the resolution.

Mr. Barnard imputed, as the cause of his colleague's offering the resolution, his desire of making a speech, and now that this was gratified, he hoped his colleague would withdraw the resolution, as it was needless, the subject already being before the Committee. He concluded by moving to lay this resolution on the table—(which he, however, subsequently withdrew.)

After some further remarks by Messrs. Barnard and Roosevelt, which assumed a personal character, the resolution was adopted.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Floyd requesting the President to communicate to the House whether any officer of the U States has, since the 4th of March last, been directed to visit the State of New-York for any purpose connected with the imprisonment or trial of Alexander McLeod, and if so, requesting him to communicate copies of instructions to, and reports from such officers, was taken up.

Mr. Floyd briefly advocated the resolution, giving a short history of the case.

Mr. Ingersoll entered at length into the history, from the insurrection of the Canadian Patriots, and the circumstances connected with the burning of the Caroline, the arrest of McLeod, and in which the case now stands. He attacked the course taken by Mr. Webster in his correspondence with Mr. Fox, condemning it in every particular, as calculated, from the mistakes into which he had fallen, to plunge the country into a disastrous war—a bare possibility still remaining that the House, by proper action, might prevent it.

He was followed by Messrs. Cushing and Alford, of Geo., in an able defense of the course of Mr. Webster—the latter gentleman defending him particularly on the ground of States' rights—that he had preserved inviolate, and protected the sovereignty of the State of New-York.

No action was taken on this.

The cause assigned for the debate during the day was that no business was before the House—the Loan bill reported this morning having been sent to be printed. This may be expected to be taken up to-morrow, and will furnish ample business, for a short time, at least.

In the Senate, the resolution, offered some days since by Mr. Buchanan, calling for information from the President for a list of removals from offices, and the causes of which, &c., was taken up.

Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate at some length in support of the resolution, opposing the course pursued by the present Administration in regard to removals, and contrasting it with what he deemed the liberal course of the late Administration.

The resolution was laid over without action, the morning hour having arrived, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Clay, for the establishment of a Fiscal Bank.

Mr. Clay spoke for about an hour, in an able argument in support of this measure.

Mr. Calhoun has the floor to-morrow.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison was taken up and debated by various Senators to a late hour.

Friday, June 25.

In the Senate, Mr. Berrien, of Ga., from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill establishing a *Uniform System of Bankruptcy*, with one amendment. Several petitions praying the enactment of such a law were received.

Mr. Woodbury moved a call upon the Secretary of the Treasury for an account of all advances made to distributing offices since March 4th.

The bill to create a Fiscal Bank of the United States now came up in order. Mr. Calhoun, who was to open in opposition, made a few remarks tending to show that public opinion in North Carolina was averse to a Bank, despite the results of the recent Elections. He was answered by Messrs. Mangum and Graham. Mr. C. rejoined.

Mr. Benton now called for the third reading of the bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison. The passage of the bill was opposed by Messrs. Pierce of N. Hampshire, Young of Ill., Sevier of Ark., Benton of Mo., King of Ala., Wright of N. Y., on grounds of constitutionality and justice. Messrs. Miller of N. J. and Smith of Ind., replied, showing that Messrs. Wright and King had voted for bills involving the same principle; the first in behalf of the family of Gen. Brown; the second for the benefit of the family of Stephen Haight, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who died last session. Mr. Pierce took ground against all Pensions whatever. Finally the vote was taken, and the bill passed as follows: Ayes 28, Noes 18.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate now resumed the consideration of the Bank bill. Mr. Buchanan gave notice that the opponents of the bill would offer no amendments until its friends had fixed it to suit them.

Mr. Huntington of Conn. moved to strike out the provision restricting the issues of the Bank to bills of Ten Dollars and over. Mr. Clay had no objection. The motion was negatived. [Yeas 21, Whig; Nays 20 Opposition and Messrs. Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Graham, Henderson, and Rives—26.] The bill was then laid over, and the Senate resolved to unite with the House to-morrow in paying the last honors to the Remains of Gen. Harrison, appointed a Committee for that purpose, and adjourned over to Monday.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Adams, it was resolved, that to-morrow be devoted to paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of the late President, and that the House with that view, will hold no session on that day.

Mr. Floyd's resolution of enquiry into the action of the Executive on the McLeod case was taken up, and Mr. Cushing of Mass., made a brilliant and convincing defense of the course of Mr. Webster. Mr. Wise spoke brief but with great clearness, and force on the same side. Mr. Tillinghast of R. I. rose on the same side; but gave way to a motion that, as the morning hour had elapsed, the House do pass to the orders of the day—which prevailed.

The bill to Distribute among the States of the Union the Proceeds of the Public Lands, and to grant Pre-emption rights to actual settlers on the same, was taken up and Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson spoke for an hour with great power and cogency in favor of its passage. Becoming physically exhausted, he gave way without concluding, and the House resumed the McLeod discussion. Mr. Tillinghast showed that a proper reading of the passage in Vattel's Law of Nations which had been quoted against Mr. Webster, sustains his position.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., argued that Congress ought to let this matter alone, until the negotiations on the subject were terminated.

Mr. Gordon, of N. Y., contended that the Executive had done wrong in interfering in the matter of McLeod at all. If the case should be carried up to the U. S. Court, and the President should request the Attorney General to discharge McLeod without a trial, great indignity and wrong would be done to the State of New York.

Mr. Wise moved that the whole subject do lie on the table, which, after some conversation was negatived: Yeas 51, Nays

105. Mr. Hunt, of N. Y., then took the floor, but the hour of adjournment having nearly arrived, he gave way to a motion to continue the present order, (meeting at 10, and adjourning at 3,) on another week, which prevailed; and the House adjourned over to Monday.

Monday, June 28.

In the House of Representatives, Hon. Henry Black, Representative elect from the District of Pennsylvania of the late Charles Ogle, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Dawson, of Geo., Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, announced to the House the death of Major General Alexander Macomb, the distinguished leader in the glorious battle at Plattsburgh in the last war, and offered resolutions expressive of their deep regret at this event, and that the Senate concurring, they would attend the Funeral of General Macomb at 10 o'clock to-day; and also appointing a Committee of three Members to make arrangements with such Committee of the Senate as might be appointed, to make arrangements for the attendance of the two Houses at the Funeral. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Messrs. John Miller, of Missouri, William O. Butler, of Kentucky, and Aaron Ward, of New York, were appointed on the part of the House to constitute said Committee.

A Message was received that the Senate had concurred in the above resolutions, and that Messrs. Morehead and Pierce were appointed the Committee on the part of that body.

Both Houses adjourned at about half past 10 o'clocd—no other business being transacted.

The Funeral took place at ten. The procession was large and consisted of several Military Companies. The Washington Guards, the United States Marines, a fine company of U. S. Flying Artillery from Fort Henry, with other companies.

The body was conveyed on a hearse, drawn by four grey horses, after which came the relatives of the deceased, the officers of the Army and Navy, in carriages; then the President and the Secretaries of State, Navy and the Treasury, the Attorney General; then the Members of the two Houses of Congress, and many others in carriages—the whole forming a procession about three-quarters of a mile in length. The body was placed in the vault, where General Macomb himself had so late seen deposited the remains of the lamented Harrison—he having acted as one of the officers of that day—and, three rounds of musketry by the United States Marines having been discharged, the scene was closed.

Nothing having been done by either House for the last three days, they will now undoubtedly proceed with expedition to their business, which is now fairly before them, being the Distribution and Preemption bill before the House, and the U. S. Bank bill before the Senate. It is said that the Whigs, not intending to be unreasonably delayed in the discussion of these subjects, intend, after a fair examination, to employ the strength of their majority and bring them to a decision, and comply with the wishes and demands of their constituents, in the hasty accomplishment of the necessary business.

Tuesday, June 29.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Adams presented a plan from Mr. Hamilton, of New York, to organize and establish an exchequer of issues, as a Fiscal Agent of the people of the United States. He moved that it be laid on the table, which was carried; and, also, he moved its printing, which motion was negatived.

Mr. Calhoun, from the Committee on the Navy, reported "a bill to provide for the payment of Navy Pensions," which was twice read and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Several petitions were received for a General Bankrupt Law.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Distribution and Preemption bill.

Mr. William Cost Johnson resumed his remarks and ably advocated the bill for about three hours. He was followed by Mr. Clifford in opposition to the bill, who spoke to the hour of adjournment.

In the Senate, several petitions were offered against a Bankrupt Law.

The morning was occupied by Mr. McRoberts on the resolution offered some days since by Mr. Buchanan, relative to removals from office.

The Fiscal Bank bill was taken up, and occupied the time of the Senate the remainder of the day. Various amendments were considered, among which, one providing that the increase of the capital to the extent of twenty millions by the Government should not take place till after the expiration of ten years, was adopted.

The Senate sat till 3 o'clock, and then went into Executive Session. ARGUS.

News of the Day.

Solemn Caution to Parents.—Three children of Mr. Lester Lewis, of Waterford, (Great Neck,) were left at a neighbor's house on Sunday last, while the family attended meeting. The eldest child, a girl 8 years old, was sent home to feed the silk worms, and, as she did not return as expected some person was sent in search of her, who found the ill-fated little girl suspended by the neck from a window quite dead; her death having evidently been occasioned by the dropping of the window upon her neck. It appeared that, finding the door fastened, she succeeded in getting into the house through a window which was open, but not fastened up. Having procured a basket to gather leaves, she attempted to get out, and had nearly succeeded, when the window dropped and produced the sudden and mournful result described.—*The People's (Ct.) Advocate.*

The American Prisoners at Van Dieman's Land.—We are glad to see so much interest manifested in behalf of these unfortunate men, by the press and people generally of all parties. We believe that the unfortunate men, debarred from their country, homes and families, at the other extremity of the world almost, have paid in full the penalty of their delusion. It would, it seems to us, better become a great nation to set the prisoners free than to continue their servitude. At least, our Government owes it to itself to interfere peaceably for the amelioration of the condition of the prisoners.

Influx of Foreigners.—The number of emigrants who have arrived during the present season, from foreign ports, exceeds 21,000. A late Quebec paper states the arrivals in Canada at over 15,000. Total 36,000. It is expected that during the months of July and August, at least 40,000 more will arrive at New York and Quebec.

Remains of Gen. Harrison.—The committee from Cincinnati, having in charge the remains of Gen. Harrison, accompanied by several military corps from Baltimore, were met on the route to York by a deputation from that borough; and when the cars arrived at York, the military and other associations of the town, turned out in great strength, as a testimonial of respect for the remains of the "good President." A procession of imposing array and number was formed, and marched through the town. The Editor of the Baltimore Patriot says, that the whole ceremonial and disposition there, were of a character to become the place and the occasion. The reception and entertainment at Columbia were appropriate. And leaving the Cincinnati committee, with its honored charge, at that point, the Baltimore escort took the homeward route the same afternoon.

Temperance Cause at Pittsburg.—Harris' Intelligencer says—"Upwards of 2,000 have joined the Washington Temperance Society of Pittsburgh and Allegany since Messrs. Small, Vickers, and Williams, the Missionaries from Baltimore, have been with us to tell their simple story in the horrors of drunkenness; and the Catholic Temperance Society numbers upwards of 2,000—making 4,000, and the work seems only beginning.

Arrest of a Villain.—Constable Clapp, of Boston, last week arrested a scoundrel, named Levi Barker, who has been for a long time in the habit of swindling the merchants of Boston, by dressing in the style of a servant, and ordering "those goods which his mistress looked at yesterday," sent to her house. He had already procured a large quantity of valuable goods in this way, but on Wednesday, greatly to his chagrin, he found himself suddenly staring in the face of several Police officers, who were inclined to ask sundry impertinent questions. The answers not being eminently satisfactory, he was remanded for trial.—*Times.*

South Trade.—A highly respectable shoe manufacturer, in Lynn, informed us the other day, that a careful investigation had been made in regard to the losses of that place, by Southern and Western trade, during the last fifteen years. The result is that Lynn is minus, principal and interest, the sum of 3,000,000, from the just reward of its industry, during that time. This loss is chiefly in its trade with the South. The losses on the Western trade, however, are in a great measure to be charged to the South, for the Western merchant is often rendered unable to pay, by losses on produce sent to the Southern market, and not paid for. Lynn manufacturers and their merchant agents, our informant thought, would not trust slave-holders any more.—*Free American.*

Horrible Affair in the Missouri Penitentiary.—The St. Louis New Era, gives an account of a murder in the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, and the escape of eight convicts. On the morning of the 14th inst. some fifteen or twenty of the convicts were taken from the Penitentiary to be employed in digging the foundation of a house some where in the city. They were placed in charge of the guard, and by this arrangement only one man was left to guard the fifty or more convicts remaining in the penitentiary. While pacing his round on the top of the house, at about 2 o'clock, three convicts employed in the saddler's shop, sent for Mr. William Bullard, one of the overseers, under pretence of desiring instructions as to their work. He went to the shop, and was instantly murdered by blows inflicted with their hammers. The wretches took from his belt a brace of pistols, armed themselves with axes, and taking from his pocket the key of the prison, made their escape. The solitary guard fired at them as they passed, but without effect. The convicts employed in digging the cellar, were aware of the intended murder, for as soon as the alarm bell sounded, one of them exclaimed, "Bullard is a dead man." Gov. Reynold's immediately offered a reward of $100 each for the eight who escaped.

A Check to Lynching.—Four individuals recently in Chicot county, Arkansas, who took upon themselves to chastise one Solomon Crosby, were tried for assault and battery, and the jury returned a verdict of $12,000. A few verdicts like this, will put a stop, we think, to Lynch law.

There are 600,000 habitual drunkards in England, 157 of whom die daily. Three-fourths of the crimes committed there, are perpetrated under the excitement of liquor. What stronger picture can be drawn?

Lead from the West.—The Madison arrived at Buffalo on the 27th ultimo., bringing 475 pigs of lead, which were smelted from ore obtained from a mine near Milwaukie, of which, but sixty days since nothing was known. The mine is some sixty miles south west of that place, and is said to yield an immense per centage of pure metal—more so, indeed, than any yet discovered in that territory. A scientific individual discovered the treasure, bought up the land, and is now in a fair way of reaping a rich harvest. The Buffalo Commercial says, that part of the lead sold at points between that port and the place of shipment, at $65 per ton.

The venerable James Abercrombie, D. D. of the Protestant Episcopal church, died at Philadelphia on Saturday evening the 26th ult.

From the Lyons Whig.

Inquest.—I was called on the 7th inst., to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown person, who came to his death on that day by throwing himself headlong from a canal bridge about two miles west of Clyde.—His head came in contact with the timbers of the abutments, receiving thereby a large gash on the left side, causing so violent a concussion of the brain as to produce death in two hours. He had been seen in the vicinity a short time previous, in a state of mental derangement. He was apparently about 30 or 35 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, with dark hair and a sound set of teeth. No artificial marks were discovered, except on his left thumb, where the nail had been bruised off, and had not perfectly grown on again. His dress consisted of an olive brown broadcloth frock coat, black pantaloons and vest; a black stock, calf-skin boots, and a black fur hat, manufactured by J. Bronson, Brockport, N. Y. He had on a striped cotton shirt. From marks on his clothing it is conjectured he was a blacksmith. His remains were decently interred, on the following day, in the grave-yard at Lockberlin. His clothes are in my possession, where they can be examined at any time.

T. T. ROMEYN, Coroner.

Galen, June 11, 1841.

Terrible Misery.—One of the police officers of Philadelphia, on the 24th ult., visited a house in that city, for the purpose of arresting a man named Kelley. On entering his house he beheld a most sickening sight. It appears that three of Kelley's children had for some time been afflicted with the small pox, one of whom had just died, and the other two, still in the most loathsome and deplorable condition, were lying upon rags on the floor. To add still more to the heart-rending spectacle, the mother of the children lay on the floor intoxicated, and unable to afford them any assistance. Kelley, the father, is a worthless creature, and had deserted them. This account of degradation and misery, fairly rivals those that come to us across the Atlantic; but, fortunately, the suffering in this case is chargeable to far other causes than in similar instances in the old world.

Treason in Arkansas.—One of the grossest and most outrageous violations of law, in open defiance of the State authorities, ever known in this country, occurred in Phillips Co., Arkansas, a few weeks since. At the regular May term of the Circuit Court, a large amount of property was advertised to be sold, and a petition signed by above 200 names was presented to the Judge, praying him not to hold the Court. Disregarding this, however, in the manly discharge of duty, Judge Baker, proceeded to the Court, when he found the Hall of Justice in the possession of about 20 armed men, who had barricaded the door, refused admission to any one, and threatened the Sheriff with death if he showed resistance. The Sheriff made a requisition on the Colonel of the county, for an armed force to suppress the rebellion. He then *resigned his office*, and the power to appoint a successor devolving on one who was himself among the insurgents, the holding the Court was wholly prevented, and treason was triumphant in Arkansas.

Runaway Slaves.—The brig Relief, from Norfolk, for St. John, N. B., put into Newport, R. I., on Thursday, the 25th ult., to land a slave, who had secreted himself on board the ship at Norfolk, in order to send him back to his owner. He had assisted in loading the brig at Norfolk, and had been at sea seven days before he was discovered to be on board. During the night after the Captain's arrival, the negro loosed his cords, stole the boat, and landed on Goat Island, whence he was conveyed back to the town. It is said that the blacks of that place have taken him in charge and are going to convey him to New-Bedford. His name is Jackson, and he says he has a wife in this city.

Rescue of a Slave.—We noticed a few days since the rescue of a slave from the hands of the officers in Lancaster Co., Pa. We learn that he is now safe in Canada. It seems that no one was injured in the affray, nor were the officers resisted forcibly in making the arrest. Moses Whitson, the Quaker, with whom the slave was found, merely asked their authority, and when shown it, said it was insufficient, as the warrant was taken in Lancaster Co., and the arrest made in Chester. It is said a suit will be brought against the officers for unlawful seizure.—*Tribune.*

Among the persons arrested by the London Police last year, were 29 lawyers, 72 medical men, 69 musicians, 1111 painters, and 599 printers.

There was a refreshing shower throughout the western part of this State on the 23rd ult., which has brightened the face of nature, and the prospect for the coming harvest most gratefully. It rained three hours at Rochester, and nearly as long at Buffalo, also at Fredonia.

Most Brutal.—Dr. Buffington, who has taken charge of one of the Dispensaries in Phila., a few days since, deliberately burned with lunar caustic, the form of a cross in the forehead of a little girl under his care, to punish her for singing in the morning! The scar will probably never be removed. The heartless Doctor was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer for the offense.

There are in the city of New-York nearly 1,500 grog-shops open every Sunday, and there are *five* grog-shops in that city with a population of 325,000, to *one* in London, where there are 2,000,000 of souls.

A large bear was killed on the 27th ult., in Franklin township, Lycoming Co., Pa., by the wife of Mr. Joseph Whitmore. Her only weapon was a broad hoe.

The Washington Temperance Society at Hartford, has been established but about three weeks, and already numbers 140 members, mainly those who have been habitual drunkards, or at least tiplers, but who now abjure all that can intoxicate.

A man in Rochester had his coat stolen a few days since. Shortly after, he saw it lying on the deck of a canal-boat, and without ceremony picked it up and walked off. On examining the pockets, he found there a fair lot of *cash*, of which there was an entire deficiency when the coat was stolen.

It is said that the British Queen will not come out again this season, in consequence of the great excitement caused in England by the non-appearance of the President.

The General Government have sent large orders to Pottsville, Pa., for cannon balls to be cast from anthracite manufactured iron.

The completion of the rail-road from Seneca Falls to Rochester is expected by the 4th of July.

The New Era says, that St. Louis, as at present incorporated, contains almost thirty thousand inhabitants.

The value of the annual agricultural products of the United States, fairly estimated, is seven hundred millions of dollars! The whole amount of bank debts is about five hundred millions of dollars; and the whole amount of paper money in circulation, is about one hundred millions.

Seven deserters from the British army were drowned last week, while attempting to swim across the river at Buffalo.

New Temperance Papers.—The firm hold which the principles of temperance are gaining upon the popular mind, is indicated by the numerous papers devoted to their enforcement, and which are springing up in all parts of the Union, and which show by their vigor and enterprise, the evidences of being held in favor.

In addition to those already in existence, another paper the "Olive Plant," has been started in this city, by L. D. Johnson, and is to be composed entirely of articles written by females. The first No. contains interesting contributions from Mrs. Steele, the popular and and talented author of the "Heroines of Sacred History," and from the well-known pen of Mrs. Stedman. It ought to be better printed.

A new and vigorous paper has been started in North Carolina, the first of the kind in the State.

A daily temperance paper, called the "Morning Star," has been commenced at Boston, by James Burns, Esq. a reformed drunkard. It is so far well sustained.

The "Washingtonian" is also edited and published by a society of reformed drunkards, at Augusta, Me.

The "Magnolia" is another of the same kind, recently commenced at Cambridge, Mass.

"The Total Abstinent" is published by the young men of Norwich, Ct. These are cheering indications, and give promise of better times.

"The Work Goes Bravely On."—We surely live in an age of wonders. The recent impulse given to the cause of temperance by the movement among the drunkards, promises results almost as important and astonishing as those which have transpired in Ireland. At Pittsburgh, we are informed, since the arrival of the delegates of the Baltimore Washington Temperance Society, *twelve hundred* citizens of that place have joined the ranks of total abstinence. The effects of all these operations will not be long in developing.

Influx of Foreigners.—The number of emigrants who have arrived during the present season from foreign ports exceeds 21,000. A late Quebec paper states the arrival in Canada at over 14,000. Total 35,000. It is expected that during the months of July and August at least 40,000 more will arrive at New-York and Quebec.

Last of the Famous Darg Case.—It has been said that Tom Hughes, late the slave of John P. Darg, preferred going to the South as a slave, to remaining in the North a free man. It appears that Tom accompanied Darg as far as Baltimore, under a promise that he should be free, and live with his wife; that after he arrived there he discovered that he had been deceived, and that it was not the intention of Darg to comply with his engagement. He therefore embraced the first opportunity that offered and made his escape, and is now out of the reach of his kind benefactor.

This is precisely the result always expected by those acquainted with the facts.—*A. S. Standard.*

The Crops.—The editor of the Rochester Democrat has recently made a tour through the surrounding counties, and says he has never known the prospects less flattering. The severe and long continued drought has injuriously affected fall and spring crops, as well as grass. In some of the neighboring towns there has been no rain since the last of April. In most of the others there was more or less on the 10th, 11th, 17th and 18th ults., but not enough for the wants of vegetation. Many pieces of spring crops and grass will not pay for harvesting. Wheat is generally thin and light; the crops will probably yield fifty per cent. less than usual. The prospect now is that there will not be more than half a crop of wheat, and still less of spring crops, (if we except corn,) unless the land is soon visited with rain. In the towns in the immediate vicinity of Rochester there have been a few refreshing showers within the few past weeks, and crops are consequently more promising.

Gentleman direct from Michigan and the northern part of Ohio states that the prospects in those States is more flattering than in Western New-York. The season there has been remarkably dry. On the prairie lands of Michigan, vegetation appears to have been visited by fire. On the timbered lands, however, wheat looks as well as could have been expected for the season.

The Clinton (Ohio) Gazette says the wheat crops will prove a failure thereabouts. Canandaigua (N. Y.) papers make the same statements in regard to that section. Canada papers of May 28th report the prospects for crops very favorable. The accounts from the western portion of Maryland are decidedly in favor of the growing crops.—*New-Yorker.*

The accounts received since the above, are far more encouraging; and the prospect is that an abundant harvest will crown the efforts of the husbandman, and attest the unfailing goodness of Providence.

"The Way of the Transgressor is Hard."—A young man who had stolen a horse, in endeavoring to cross the river at Berkshire, Vt. to evade pursuit from the sheriff, was drowned. A large sum of counterfeit money was found on his person.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the S. D. B. South Western Association, will take place at Northampton, Clark co., O., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October. A general attendance is desired, and brethren from foreign churches are invited.

MARRIED,

In Lincklaen, on the 4th inst., by Daniel C. Ackley Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN TABER, and Miss SUSAN M. TABER, both of the former place.

Also, in Lincklaen, on the 1st inst., by Eld. S. M. Burdick, Mr. NATHAN GRAVES, Merchant, and Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Samuel Pulford.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL PULFORD, jr., and Miss ROSINA, daughter of Charles Lee, Esq., all of Lincklaen.

LIST OF LETTERS

Delany Kingman, (your request shall be attended to) J. Spicer, jr., (it is done) A. Cheesebrough, P. M., Joseph Jeffrey, (thank you) Eld. John Green, (we will write you) H. Wheaton, Thos. E. Babcock, C. Vernam.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

H. Wheaton, $1, cr. Geo. Whitehead, C. Vernam, $1, cr. Garret Burtis, vol. 2. Thos. E. Babcock, $8,33 cr. Henry Crandall, $1, vol. 2, Joseph Allen, Esq., $2, vol. 1, A. A. Langworthy, $2, vol. 2, Lucy Trowbridge, $1, vol. 2, J. Jeffrey, $1, cr. G. L. Davis, vol. 2, J. Spicer, jr., $8, cr. Arnold Saunders, $2, vol. 2, Matthew S. Kenyon, $1, vol. 2, Reuben Brown, $1, vol. 2, Alfred Clarke, $1,25, vol. 2, Dea. I. C. Burdick, $2, vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost a small Pocket Book on the 5th inst., between his house in Lincklaen, and De Ruyter village, or in the village, containing two $5, Bills, and one $3, and notes to the amount of thirty dollars, signed by Adonijah Munsey, Wm. Finch, and Elijah Marble, who are hereby notified not to make payment on the above notes to any other person than the one to whom they are made payable. The person finding said Pocket-Book will confer a favor by giving information of the same, and shall be duly compensated for his trouble.

Lincklaen July 6, 1841. JOHN DYE 71w3.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter, June 30th, 1841.

A
Ames, Fordyce W.
Ayres, Lorenzo D.
B
Burdick William,
Brown William,
Brown, Charles W.
Benjamin, Ephraim
C
Carpenter, Sarah
Crawford, Andrew
Colgrove, Eli
G
Gage, Alfred
H
Holcomb, D. F. R.
Hall, Egbert

Haskill, Jabez
Haskill, Simeon
M
Mc. Queen, Rodrick
Maine, Silas C.
O
Olin, Schuyler
P
Pulford, Samuel
Pool, Henry 2
S
Squire, Ethan
Stillman, Jared
Southerland H.
W
Warner, Adna
Winans, Stephen

M. SPEAR, P. M.

"MULTUM IN PARVO."

PAINTING.

SAMUEL W. HALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter, that he has commenced the business of HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, AND GLAZING, in this village, in all its various branches, and all those who may please to favor him with a call may depend upon having their work done in a workmanlike manner.

PAPER HANGING,

done with neatness and despatch. By his long experience in the above business, he hopes to share with the rest of mankind.

N. B. He will be at the Shop of Daniel R. Burdick, where is kept all kinds of Cabinet Ware.

De Ruyter, July 8, 1841. 71w3

10,000 Tin Pans,

... large assortment of Tin Ware, at ... low prices as can be purchased ...

Stoves, Pipe and Furniture,

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER.

May 27.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C Delay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New-York Market; Blk, Blue-blk, Sinchew, Bonnet and Florence Silks. Printed and Plain Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality. 64tf

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841.

P. S. The Store will be closed on the *seventh* day of the week. H. J. W.

FOUND, on the 9th inst. one and a half miles south of this village, a purse, containing five dollars in money. The owner can have said purse of money, by identifying the property, and paying for this advertisement.

De Ruyter, June 14 1841 16w3

RICHARD TRIPP

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY

De Ruyter, June 9th 1841

DE RUYTER, MAY 27, 1841.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, are receiving their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising an unusual variety, which they offer for Cash, Butter, or Approved Credit, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this place. This place having been celebrated as the cheapest in the world, they think the above statement sufficiently comprehensive. Old and new customers are solicited to call and examine.

TO BUILDERS.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER are sole Agents in this place for the sale of Bliss' SASH AND WINDOW BLINDS, at Factory prices. 7×9 SASH on hand. Blinds, and other sizes Sash procured to order.

They have also on hand,

Pine Lumber and Shingles,
30 Kegs Swedes Iron Nails,
60 Boxes Window Glass, 7X9 to 12X18,
A large stock of Building Hardware,
Paints, Oil, Putty, &c.

May 27.

Elmore, Annas & Ayer,

Are Agents for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines.

Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.

For particular recommendations of the above article, please refer to the advertisement of the Sole Ag't.

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life,
Moffatt's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Phinney's Family Pills,
Dr. Phelp's Compound Tomato Pills,
Miles' Compound Extract of Tomato Pills.

With others too numerous to mention.

May 27 68tf

Physicians and Families

Will find an extensive assortment of Medicines of the best quality, and at the lowest prices at the

May 27. STONE STORE.

ROAD WARRANTS.

A quantity of Road Warrants just printed and for sale at this office.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

GEO. W. SUTTON.

De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village. JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

My Native Land.

My native land, how dear the theme,
How endless her rich blessings seem,
Where liberty's proud flag unfurled,
Beckoned a standard to the world!
When false profession, sovereign might,
Where substitute for sacred right,
When martial pride and kingly frown,
Would rudely trample justice down,
Thy true born sons at once agreed
[illegible] and for truth to bleed—
The true of heart how quickly plighted!
Who on her sacred altar lighted
A purer and enduring flame
For freedom's self—not freedom's name—
Then for thy cause how brightly shone
Thine own immortal Washington!
Dear Native Land! with freedom blest,
In gayer smiles thy fields are drest;
Each hill and plain and every teeming glade
By hands of freemen, are more fertile made;
No longer let the oppressed and burdened roam,
But find in thee a refuge and a home.
"Of many one" the motto of thy scroll,
So let it be while time shall onward roll:
Union shall weep what union proudly won,
Our fathers planned, great Washington begun,
Home of the brave and cradle of the free,
Thy clustering blessings all around I see!
Among them dearest to the freeman's heart.
[illegible] freely to the young impart
Blessings as those so richly showered here,
To make each other blessing doubly dear.
Let lofty temples and the gorgeous dome
Give lifeless glory to imperial Rome,
While here each hamlet, every village, town,
Found lasting glory and unstained renown.
Where education like the light of Heaven
To free born sons is just as freely given,
And those who love the Holy book of truth
Pour forth its precepts to untutored youth,
And to the blest of freedom's chartered scroll,
Proclaims the better freedom of the soul:
My Native Land! such is thy proudest boast,
The firmest safeguard to thy far-stretched coast;
The surest pledge of Union to the free,
Pledge too of peace and of prosperity.
Offspring of Heaven! Benignest Sunday School,
How flees before it darkness and misrule,
Parthenon's dome ne'er looked so brightly fair,
'Tis an Acropolis none can safely dare,
Here is thy hidden brave Palladium band,
And here thy citadel, my Native Land!
Who then the patriot, virtuous and pure,
Such certain blessings firmly to secure,
But these whose patient toil and watchful care,
The humblest part in such a work will share,
For such our warmest prayers we fondly breathe,
Who fadeless laurels for Columbia wreathe.
Blest by the smiles of Providence on high
This purer patriotism shall never die,
—To unborn ages shall such blessings be,
My Native Land, thou art forever free!

Miscellaneous Department.

From the West Chester Register.

A MORAL SKETCH OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

"To live uprightly then is sure the best,
To save ourselves and not to damn the rest."
DRYDEN.

"Slave to no sect, who takes no private road,
But looks through nature up to nature's God."
POPE.

'In the year 17—, when the American army lay encamped, (the reader will please excuse me for not mentioning where,) the commander of the British forces in America, (Lord Cornwallis,) being in the neighborhood and desiring some correspondence with the American Commander-in-Chief, despatched one of his officers, (Major Brock,) with a letter for that individual.—Major Brock was a young officer, who had been in the service of the British army for about two years, and by his bravery, manly bearing and virtuous actions, had gained the love of his inferiors, and, indeed, even of his haughty commander; and his love of justice and regard for the laws of humanity, had insured for him the esteem and admiration of his enemies.—And although he had suffered much, as he naturally would, from the influence of education, his ambition was not to be gratified by the attainment of an object through unjust means, no matter how great the advancement of individual interest. He always looked to the justness of the cause in which he had enlisted, and it was by no means in unison with his feelings, or in accordance with the dictates of his heart, that he had embarked to cross the ocean and assist in putting down the "rebels."

It was on a bright autumnal morning, and the sun had just risen and sipped the frost from the dying leaves, when Major Brock mounted his fiery charger and bounded forth for the American camp. A few minutes brought him within sight of where the American army lay, and riding swiftly along a pathway which led through a strip of woods adjacent to the camp, his attention was attracted by the soft low sound of a human voice. He halted, and turning to one side, was almost ready to doubt the reality of what he saw. It was *General Washington praying!* In a bower formed by the vines of the wild grape, he was kneeled, and humbly, and ardently engaged in his morning prayer. Brock gazed upon this imposing scene, till yielding to the impulse of his heart, he dismounted, and kneeling upon the ground, poured out with Washington, the pure and unshaded sentiments of his soul. It brought home to him the unjustness of his cause, the fact that he was engaged in a war against the innocent. When Washington arose, Brock advanced and took him by the hand. For a moment his feelings had so overcome him, that he was unable to give utterance to his thoughts; but on recovering a little, he pressed the hand of Washington firmly within his, and looking him full in the face, said, "No more will I war for the ungodly—no more will I battle in the armies of the unjust!"

There was an expression in his eye, and a simplicity in his speech, which told well the sincerity of his heart. Virtue and nobleness of feeling beamed from his countenance, and as he spoke the tears rolled down his cheeks, and they flowed not less freely from the eyes of Washington.

The General led him to his tent, and after having attended to the letter of Cornwallis, and prepared an answer, Brock bid him adieu and departed for his own camp. And as he rode leisurely along, he thought much concerning the manner in which he should bring about the desire of his heart, how he should carry out the design which he had now resolved upon—to quit the British army. He knew that to attempt a desertion would be dangerous; and too, he scorned the idea of leaving behind him the name of a deserter. He therefore resolved to ask of his commander a release, although he well knew the character of Cornwallis, and had good reason to suspect the answer with which his question would be met.

However, Cornwallis soon discovered that there was something wrong with Brock; he was not that cheerful, witty, and pleasant person which he had been, but was just the reverse. He began to get uneasy; he knew how deeply and how sensibly he should feel the loss of Brock—that the brightest feather would be plucked from his plume. And one evening as he walked out to take a view of his camp, he saw Brock seated upon the trunk of a fallen tree, far separate from any one else; his hands were up to his face, and his eyes rested upon the ground. Cornwallis approached and thus addressed him:

"Major, what is the matter? what has come over you within the last few days that has made you so down-hearted? You are just the reverse of what you were heretofore."

"Ah, my lord," replied Brock, "there is something which weighs heavily upon my mind, and although it is within your power, I fear you will not relieve me of the burthen."

"Why, Brock, you know I have always been friendly towards you, and would certainly be very happy to do for you at present, whatever is in my power," continued Cornwallis, in rather a condescending tone.

"It is very true," said Brock—"you have acted as a friend towards me; but at present, I fear—I know, I shall be detected."

"Brock," demanded Cornwallis, assuming his usual haughty air, "explain this mystery; you have excited my curiosity. Is it any thing of importance you are thus brooding over."

"Of vast importance to me, sir," said Brock, "and as you demand to know what it is, I throw myself upon your friendship, and humbly pray a *release.*"

"A release? why, what means this? are you joking me? or are you insane?" said Cornwallis, in a haughty, threatening voice.

"I am neither, sir," replied Brock; "I mean what I say."

"Then, sir, explain immediately, *why* you demand a release; I wish to know the meaning of this," said the haughty commander.

"Well, my lord, as you express so strong a desire to know, I will tell you. As I was going to the American camp with your letter, I found Gen. Washington kneeling upon the ground in the forest, praying; and"

"And he turned you traitor?" interrupted Cornwallis.

"*Traitor!* Taunt me not, I pray you, sir, with such an expression," said Brock, in a clear, manly voice; and the indignation of his soul flashed from his eye. "I was going to say," continued he, "that my feelings were so aroused by his piety that I there swore never more to war against that good man, who is engaged in a righteous cause, and trusts for success to the arbiter of nations!"

"Remember, sir," said Cornwallis, "the words which you now speak, if adhered to may be the cause of your death. But did you never see a man pray before—is it any thing uncommon?"

"Yes, sir," replied Brock, "*it was* uncommon. I have seen men pray, but I never before saw the commander of a mighty army seek out a place of secrecy, and there pray for his enemies as well as for himself. Had Gen. Washington," continued Brock, "prayed alone for himself, or for his own cause, my feelings towards him at present, would be different from what they are; but he prayed, too, for *us*—for *our* army—for *our* government—yes, my lord, he prayed for *you.*"

The feelings of Cornwallis were somewhat subdued by the simplicity and earnestness of Brock's manner, but on second thought he resumed his threatening.

"Major Brock," said he, "tell me now, without jesting, whether or not you have spoken your mind, and intend practising what you have professed."

"I do, my lord! I do!" replied Brock, and there was something in his expression which gave double assurance to his words. Cornwallis knew him too well to believe that he would ever abandon a purpose which he had so solemnly formed, and for the maintenance of which he had pledged his honor.

"Brock," resumed Cornwallis, "I leave you—to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock I must see you again, and if your intention be then as it is now, a Court Martial will settle your fate."

The morning came, and at 9 o'clock, Brock was at the tent of his commander; and on the question being put to him—"Do you intend maintaining the purpose which you last evening avowed," he calmly and earnestly replied—

"I do, sir, and ever will. What I swear to is not to be forgotten in a day."

This answer was full and explicit; it settled business with him and put an end to questioning. A Court Martial was called—Cornwallis presided over the deliberations, which was solemn and lasted long. It was, indeed a hard task to condemn Brock to death, but what were they to do? He had sworn never more to bear arms in their cause. Some were in favor of releasing him, but this was opposed by others, who maintained that he dare not go home to his own country, and would therefore espouse the cause of the "rebels." The views of the latter were sustained, and Brock was condemned to death for "mutiny."

The day was appointed, the hour was fixed, and the sentence conveyed to the convict, who received it with calmness and apparent satisfaction, as though he had anticipated as much. But Cornwallis would scarce permit himself to believe that they would be put to the disagreeable necessity of carrying out the injunctions of their decree. He still entertained a faint hope that Brock would change his mind before the day of execution should arrive. And it was that hope, with a view to ascertain the degree to which it might be exercised, that prompted him to put the following question to Brock, a day or two after his sentence had reached him, and to condescend to that familiar manner, and honied expression, by which he expected to play the orator and effect his object.

"Brock," said he, laying his hand upon his shoulder," are you going to permit yourself to be borne to the grave amid the outpourings of condemnation and disgrace, and leave behind you the name of a traitor? an enemy to the land that gave you birth?

"An enemy to my country?" replied Brock. "Truth and a knowledge of me will not dictate such an assertion." I have not been an enemy to my country; God forbid that I ever should. I have stood by her in times of need; I have defied her foes; I have offered *myself* as a sacrifice for her benefit—I never fought for worldly honor—I never fought for carnal glory.—The good of my country and the salvation of justice has been my aim. My country is now in the wrong, she is engaged in an unjust war against a portion of her own subjects. It will cast an indelible stain upon her character, and I cannot assist to thus degrade her—if I should, I would then be an enemy to my country. You appear to think my mind has been all this time unsettled; but to satisfy you, sir, all I have to say is this, I would much sooner *die* a martyr to my conscience than *live* the tool of a tyrant; and as to condemnation and sneers of an ignorant multitude, I wholly disregard them—they are so stupid—so blinded by ignorance and superstition, that they see not their own degraded situation."

Cornwallis left him; and was now perfectly satisfied that Brock meant to die; it increased much his uneasiness, but the friendly feelings which Brock's former conduct had excited in his bosom, seemed now to change into hatred, and he appeared anxiously to await the hour which was to blot out the existence of Brock.

However, it soon arrived, and Cornwallis mounted his horse and started with his officers and a guard appointed for the purpose, to where the prisoner was confined. They released his chains, and had proceeded to where the gallows was erected, when Cornwallis suddenly halting, exclaimed, Hark! Hark!! The sentinels fire!

Directly, the cry, "The enemy—they come," rang round, and confusion reigned throughout the camp. Cornwallis flew to his tent and cried, "to arms;" the soldiers to their ranks, and Brock was left alone.—It was now that Cornwallis experienced the loss of Brock, there was none who could fill the place he had vacated; there was none upon whom he could rely with that confidence—there was none to lend him that prudent counsel.

Brock, from where he stood, had a fair view of both armies; and turning towards the Americans, he discovered Washington in the thickest of the fight, and in the excitement of the moment, he made a desperate effort to burst asunder the shackles which bound together his arms; but it was in vain he attempted, and fearing lest he should see the General fall, he buried his face in his hands. He could hear above the clash of arms, Washington urging on his men to victory; and they answered the sound of his voice with huzzas that made the welkin ring, and the very earth tremble beneath them. The dead and dying were becoming thick around Cornwallis; and directly Brock heard a murmur among the British troops, as if unable and unwilling to withstand longer the galling fire of the Americans, and uncovering his eyes he saw the ranks falling back in confusion; he stretched himself up to his highest, and waving his hand above his head, cried at the top of his voice, "Victory! Victory!! and the rights of man forever," and fell senseless upon the ground, overpowered with patriotic joy.

The strife of battle ceased, and its echoes died away; but it ever lived in the memory of Cornwallis, and Brock hailed it as the anniversary of a great blessing from God. By the engagement, Washington gained a decisive victory, and an officer who stood by his side in the perils of many a battle, and he who ever remembered with grateful feelings and a warm heart.

West Chester, May 10, 1841.

EARLY RISING.

A single dew-drop, however small, furnishes in turn gems of all imaginable colors. In one light it is a sapphire; shifting the eye a little, it becomes an emerald; then a ruby; and lastly, when viewed so as to reflect the light without refracting it, it has all the splendor of a diamond. But to obtain this beautiful display of natural colors, it is necessary to take advantage of the morning, when the beams of the newly-risen sun are nearly level with the surface of the earth; and this is the time when the morning birds are in their finest song, when the air and the earth are in their greatest freshness, and when all nature mingles in one common morning song of gratitude.—There is something peculiarly arousing and strengthening both to the body and mind in this early time of the morning; and were we always wise enough to avail ourselves of it, it is almost incredible with what ease and pleasure the labors of the most diligent life might be performed. There is an awakening of the morning, which cannot be obtained at any other time of the day; and they who miss this, go heavily about their employment, and an hour of their drawling day is not equal to half an hour of the energetic day of one who sees the sun rise. When, too, we take the day by the beginning, we can regulate the length of it according to our necessities; and whatever may be our professional avocations, we have time to perform them, to cultivate our minds, add to worship our Maker, without the one duty in the least interfering with the other.

PIGEON EXPRESSES,

The modern system of pigeon expresses possesses an extraordinary interest, as well on account of its rapid means of communicating the most important events, as of the curious and laborious modes by which it is set in motion. The birds by far the most valuable for this purpose are of the Antwerp breed, although it is not uncommon to train the English pigeons, called dragons, to carry expresses. They are trained when very young, or, as they are technically called, 'squeakers,' to fly between different towns and villages, commencing first at a space of only a few hundred yards, and so on, gradually increasing until they accomplished the desired distance. They are usually trained to fly to intermediate stations between Dover and London, at which they are succeeded by other relays, but fly, in many instances, the whole distance from other places. The number lost in training is immense. The trade is principally in the hands of the Jews, and the emoluments arising therefrom are very considerable. There are a few instances in which capitalists and others having extensive moneyed and mercantile operations throughout Europe, maintain an establishment of their own, among whom is the Baron Rothschild, who, at Dover, rears and trains his own flight of pigeon expresses, with connecting branches throughout Germany and other parts of the Continent. The establishment at Dover consists of about 400 birds, with a keeper, whose wages are 35s. a week. The expense of feeding the birds is considerable—as much as 25s. a week being consumed at Dover in beans alone, while the entire collection is supposed to have cost at least £2,000. The express is sometimes tied to the middle feather of the tail, by passing a thread with a needle attached to the leg, immediately above the spur. The rapidity of these important expresses may be estimated by the following information obtained from a trainer and proprietor. His pigeons have arrived in London with the news of the winner of the Ascot Cup in fifteen minutes; from the Newmarket in sixty minutes; and from Chichester, bringing the winner of the Goodwin Cup, in one hour and fifteen minutes. At Ascot Races last year, her majesty having expressed a wish to see one of these beautiful birds, a carrier pigeon was flown in her majesty's presence, from the royal stand, and to the great delight of the spectators, after indulging in sundry gyrations, darted onwards, with its winged intelligence to the metropolis.

MICHIGAN WOOL.—The Wollen Manufactory in this city is now engaged in working up the first, or nearly the first lot of wool ever exported from the peninsular State. From some experience in both wool and wheat growing, we are confident that the labor and capital employed in producing wool in Michigan, obtain a much larger profit than is acquired in the production of wheat. Both the soil and climate of Michigan are admirably adapted to the keeping of sheep and the growth of fine wool. The soil is generally rich, warm and loose, and peculiarly fitted to yield the largest crops of roots, and red and white clover. A thousand sheep can now, or after shearing, be purchased in Ohio for $750; and a thousand acres of good land to keep them on, can be had in Michigan at government price, making the first cost of such a plantation, stocked with a thousand sheep to begin with only $2.000. A flock of the largest sheep we ever saw was raised on White Pigeon prairie in Michigan. A large portion of the forests are so thinly timbered grass can be cultivated very successfully without disturbing any of trees, and they will serve the double purpose of protecting sheep from the burning sun of summer and the cold winds of winter The danger from wolves is vastly overrated. Far more sheep are destroyed in this State by dogs than are killed by wolves in an open new country. Wild animals are soon driven away from the abode of civilized man. It costs from two-fifths to one-half the value of a barrel of flour to transport it from the interior of Michigan to New York; while the expence of transporting wool does not exceed 4 per cent., on its value.—*Buffalo Adv.*

EDUCATION.—It was at least a century after the discovery of the art of printing, before any other marks of punctuation than the *colon*, or *period* was used. About that time a particular stroke like a parenthesis without its curves, was introduced to designate the pause of a *comma*. Law books were formerly printed, as law documents are now written, without stops, which rendered it somewhat difficult to understand the meaning, and hence arose the well known phrase "*the glorious uncertainty of the law.*"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd.
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES,—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co.'s

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S
RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,
10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid. ☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.
Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb, CASH, Old Hyson do. at 5a6 Cash, New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c ☞A certain cure in all cases. ☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
GEO. W. SUTTON.
De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

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The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village.
JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.
ELISHA STILLMAN.
De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

200
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONSISTING OF
VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND.
BY ROBERT SEARS.

THE FIFTH EDITION of the first volume of the above work is issued from the press of ROBERT SEARS, 122 Nassau Street, New York.

It is a book of 400 large octavo pages, and is done up in the neatest typographical manner, bound in muslin, and lettered in a superior style; containing over 200 engravings of an interesting and beneficial character.

Those wishing to subscribe for the above valuable work can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who has the agency for this town and vicinity. A specimen of the Book can be seen at this Office The price is extremely low, for a book of the size, so well stored with interesting and useful matter, and reflects much credit, in every respect, upon its enterprising publisher. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited, and the work will be ordered immediately for as many hundred as may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of making so rich an addition to their Family Libraries, at so small an expense. Price only TWO DOLLARS.
A. H. BURDICK, Agent.
Register Office, De Ruyter, April 30, 1841.

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Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick.
Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
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Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
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Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 20.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 72.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., SIXTH-DAY, JULY 16, 1841. [$2.50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

The keeping of a Seventh part of time merely is not a fulfillment of the Law of the Sabbath.

MR. EDITOR—I am always gratified in finding articles in the Register, tending to enlighten the public upon the important subject of the Sabbath; and it was with interest that I read your reply to "A Proposition from the West," in No. 16, of this Vol. I think it was pertinent, and amply sufficient to expose the absurdity of the plan proposed for bringing seventh-day Baptists and first-day Baptists to unite in observing the *first*, instead of the *seventh* day of the week. Nevertheless, there appears to be one idea couched in the extract, or, at least, alluded to, and one which I have often heard expressed, which may require a further examination, viz: that the impracticability of observing the same identical hours in every part of the earth on account of its globular form and diurnal revolutions, evinces that the particular day of the week to be observed as a Sabbath is not material, but that the essential duty required is the keeping of a *seventh part* of time holy to God; and that whether this be the *seventh* or the *first*, or *any other* day in the week, the command is fulfilled, and the true intent of the Sabbath answered, and a clear conscience maintained. On this notion, I feel disposed to offer a few remarks.

The fact that time would be *gained* by going eastward, and *lost* by going westward round the globe, cannot be reasonably supposed to render it immaterial what particular day is kept as the Sabbath, because there is the same distinction in the order of time in every part of the world, and the precept for the Sabbath was designed and calculated for every part of it. When God blessed and sanctified the seventh day, after six days work in creating, and assigned as a reason, that "*in it* he rested from all his work," it presupposes that man in every part of the world can distinguish this from every other day, else the command would be impracticable, which would not consist with the righteousness of his government. The command is adapted to the condition and circumstances which his subjects would be in. Because the sun rises just 12 hours earlier to the antipodes than it does to us, so that we and they cannot, from the difference in our location, observe the same identical portion of time, we are not to conclude that no particular importance is to be attached to the day of the week set apart for a Sabbath: For this difference as to the commencement of the day, unavoidably occasioned by the earth's revolving upon its axis, does not affect the order of time either to *us* or *them*. This circumstance has no more effect upon the subject than the commencement of the day in the planet of Jupiter. The command respects the day as it passes with us in our longitude and our sphere of life and action, and not as it passes with those whose location and circumstances, from the earth's form and motion, are necessarily different from ours. The question is not, when does the day commence with the antipodes, or with those living three-quarters of the way round the earth; but when does it commence with us? What is the due order of time in our longitude? This can be determined just as well from the actual circumstances of the case, as it could be, if the earth was one vast motionless plain, and the sun should revolve around it, according to the ancient hypothesis, and rise at the same moment upon every part of it. Hence, the weekly division of time established by God, and the mention of the successive days in each week, and the designation of the seventh in the order of time for religious rest, necessarily implies that one day can be distinguished from another, and the time of each day's commencement determined, in conformity to the position and circumstances of the earth's inhabitants. The seventh day of the week can be distinguished from the others, and the time of its commencement fixed, as well as the *first* or *any other*. And, hence, when we find this day actually designated for the Sabbath without any subsequent repeal or amendment, and a reason assigned for its sanctification which will not apply to any other day in the week, we must necessarily infer that an importance is attached to the day; and that merely observing a seventh part of time, say the *first*, or the *sixth* day in each week, is not fulfilling the commandment, nor answering, in all respects, the end of the institution. It is not obeying the word of the Lord, which says, "The seventh day is the Sabbath"—not a seventh part of time merely; but the seventh day of the week. Would a first-day Baptist, or Christian, believing that a special reason is assigned for observing the first day, viz: the resurrection of Christ thereon, be consistent in allowing that the *second*, or the *sixth* is equally appropriate, when this special reason would not be applicable to *either*? Truly, this cannot be admitted, although the ground taken as above leads to such a consequence. Suppose a general council of the churches in connection with the state governments, should decree that the *second* day of the week should be henceforth observed, as the Sabbath instead of the first, ought this to satisfy conscientious first day people?—Should it be considered tantamount to observing the *first*, and actually a fulfillment of the fourth commandment, when neither the reason therein assigned for keeping the *seventh*, nor the reason supposed to be assigned for keeping the *first* would apply to it?—Must we not say no? and supposing a subsequent general council of church and state should fix upon the *fourth* day instead of the *second*, how should it be viewed by those who had brought their consciences quietly to acquiesce in the observance of the *second*? Should they not, and would they not, regard it as making void the law *itself*, and as "turning things upside down?" Further, what if a portion of the church, or a certain number of individuals, should fix upon *different* days for the Sabbath, some upon the *second*, some upon the *fourth*, and some upon the *sixth*, should all be considered as right? And how long would any Sabbath survive such a difference of views, and the taking of such a liberty with an admitted institution of heaven? And what if the same individuals, or churches, to suit their convenience, or caprice, should observe different days, at different times, (taking care to keep a seventh part of time) should this be considered as a fulfilment of the law? Upon the principle contended for by the objector, it must be so considered. And yet the supposition involves a palpable absurdity.—Besides, such a course would tend directly to destroy a weekly Sabbath altogether.

I therefore solemnly protest against the idea that the sanctification of a seventh part of time, *merely* without regard to the day answers the Sabbatic law, and affirm, on the broad principle of Divine designation and appointment, that

The seventh day of the week is the only true and authorized Sabbath.

Yours, truly,
JABEZ CHADWICK.
Weedsport, June, 1841.

Religious Department.

From the Biblical Repository.

THE ACCURACY OF THE SACRED WRITERS.

After having shown that, from the nature of the case, the language of the Scriptures in relation to the phenomena of nature, must be accommodated to that which mankind in all ages have commonly used: and after having shown how inconvenient and incomprehensible sometimes, even to the genius of a Newton, the Bible must have been if it had always spoken of the operations of nature, not as science has even yet ascertained them, but as they really are, Professor Gaussen proceeds to lay down his first position in relation to this subject, which is, *that there is not one physical error in the Word of God.* This point he discusses with singular felicity. From this part of his work we are tempted to give an extract of considerable length, which will well reward the reader for a careful perusal. After having, in the course of several pages, indicated the errors of both ancient and modern philosophers, on several points in Physics and Astronomy, as well as some of the ridiculous decisions of some of the Roman Pontiffs, such as Pope Zachariah, and the Holy Office (by which Galileo was condemned,) he proceeds:

"But now open the Bible: study its fifty sacred authors, from that admirable Moses who held the pen in the wilderness, four hundred years before the war of Troy, to that fisherman, son of Zebedee, who wrote fifteen hundred years later at Ephesus and in Patmos, under the reign of Domitian; open the Bible, and see, if you will find there any thing like this. No; none of those mistakes which the science of each succeeding age discovers in the books of the preceding; above all, none of those absurdities which modern astronomy indicates, in such great numbers, in the writings of the ancients,—in their sacred codes, in their philosophies, and even in the finest pages of the Fathers of the church,—not one of these errors is to be found in any of our sacred books. Nothing there will ever contradict that which, after so many ages, the investigations of the learned world have been able to reveal to us on the state of our globe, or on that of the heavens. Peruse, with care, our Scriptures, from one end to the other, to find there such spots. And whilst you apply yourselves to this examination, remember, that it is a book which speaks of every thing, which describes nature, which recounts its grandeur, which relates the story of its creation, which tell us of the formation of the heavens, of the light, of the water, of the atmosphere, of the mountains, of the animals and of the plants. It is a book which teaches us the first revolutions of the world, and which also foretells its last; it recounts them in the circumstantial language of history, it extols them in the sublimest strains of poetry, and it chants them in the charms of glowing song. It is a book which is full of oriental rapture, elevation, variety and boldness. It is a book which speaks of the heavenly and invisible world; whilst it also speaks of the earth and things visible. It is a book which nearly fifty writers, of every degree of cultivation, of every state, of every condition, and living through the course of fifteen hundred years, have concurred to make. It is a book which was written in the centre of Asia, in the sands of Arabia, and the deserts of Judah, in the courts of the temple of the Jews in the rustic schools of the prophets of Bethel and of Jericho, in the sumptuous palaces of Babylon, and on the idolatrous banks of Chebar; and finally, in the centre of the western civilization, in the midst of the Jews and of their ignorance, in the midst of polytheism and its idols, as also in the bosom of pantheism and its sad philosophy. It is a book whose first writer had been forty years a pupil of the magicians of Egypt, in whose opinion the sun, the stars and the elements were endowed with intelligence, reacted on the elements, and governed the world by a perpetual effluvium. It is a book whose first writer preceded, by more than nine hundred years, the most ancient philosophers of ancient Greece and Asia, the Thaleses and the Pythagorases, the Zaleucuses, the Zenophons and Confuciuses. It is a book which carries its narrations even to the plains of the invisible world, even to the hierarchies of angels, even to the most distant epochs of the future, and the glorious scenes of the last day. Well; search among its 50 authors, search among its 66 books, its 1,189 chapters and its 31,173 verses, search for only one of these thousand errors which the ancients and the moderns commit when they speak of the heavens or of the earth; of their revolutions or of their elements; search,—but you will find none.

Its language is without constraint and without reserve. It speaks of every thing and in all tones. It is the prototype,—it has been the unrivalled model, and the inspirer of all that is most elevated in poetry. Ask Milton ask the Racines, ask Young, ask Klopstock. They will tell you, that this divine poetry is, after all, the most lyrical the boldest and the most sublime. It mounts on the wings of a seraph, it expatiates on those of the wind And yet this book never does violence either to the facts or to the principles of a sound philosophy of nature. You never find it in opposition, even in one sentence, to the just notions which science has conveyed to us on the form of our globe, on its size and its geology; on the void and on the space; on the inert and passive materiality of the stars; on the planets, on their masses, on their courses, on their dimensions or on their influences; on the stars which inhabit the profundities of space, on their number, on their nature, on their immensity. In like manner when speaking of the invisible world and of the subject—so new, so unknown, so delicate—of the angels, this book will not present you one of its writers, in the course of the 1,560 years, which were employed in writing it, who has differed from the others in the character which he gives of the love, of the humility, of the fervor, and of the purity which belongs to those mysterious beings. In like manner, in speaking of the relations of the heavenly world to God never has one of these fifty writers, either in the Old Testament or the New, uttered a single word favorable to the perpetual pantheism of the heathen philosophy. Neither do you find one of the authors of the Bible who, in speaking of the visible world, has suffered to escape from his pen one of those sentences which in other books contradict the reality of facts; not one which makes of the heavens a *firmament*, as do the Septuagint, St. Jerome and all the Fathers of the church [as the authors of our authorized English version have also done]; no one who makes the world to be an intelligent animal, as Plato does; no one who reduces all things here below, to the four physical elements of the ancients; no one who thinks with the Jews, with the Greeks and the Romans, with the best geniuses of antiquity,—with the great Tacitus among the ancients, and the great De Thou among the moderns,—with the sceptical Montaigne, "that the stars have rule and power, not only over our lives, and the conditions of our fortune, but even our inclinations, our discourse, our wills; that they rule them, impel and agitate them at the mercy of their influences; and that (as far as our reason teaches and discovers) the entire of this lower world is moved at the least shaking of the least of the heavenly movements. *Facta etenim et vitas hominum suspendit ab astris.*" No one who speaks of the mountains as Mohammed does; of the cosmogony as Buffon; of the antipodes as Lucretius, as Plutarch, as Pliny, as Lactantius, as St. Augustine, as Pope Zachariah. Certainly, if only one of these errors which abound in the writings of philosophers, both ancient and modern could be found in the Bible, our faith in the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures would be more than compromised; it would be necessary to acknowledge that there are errors in the Word of God, and that these false sentences belong to a fallible writer and not to the Holy Spirit; for God is not man that he should lie; in him there is no variableness, nor shadow of falsehood; and He to whom "lying lips are an abomination," cannot contradict himself, nor dictate that which is false.

"There is, then, no physical error in the Scriptures, and this great fact, which becomes the more wonderful in proportion as it is viewed from a position near at hand, is a striking proof of the inspiration which dictated them, even in the choice of their least expressions."

CREATION.—For what purpose did the infinite Creator give existence to this majestic monument of his mighty power? For what purpose did he create the earth and the heavens, with their unnumbered hosts? Was it not evidently that he might communicate happiness; and does not his design appear conspicuous on the open face of nature? What is the plain unequivocal indication of those marks of infinite wisdom and skillful contrivance, in the general dispositions, and in all the parts of surrounding nature? Is it not, that the Creator of all things is infinitely good? Is there not a display of infinite goodness in the regular harmonious disposition of the Heavenly orbs? Instead of this benignant harmony of the spheres, why was there not a perpetual jar, and the most disastrous conclusion?

Is there not a display of infinite goodness in the grandeur and beauty of the creation—so favorably adapted to elevate, to inspire with admiration, and to fill with the purest pleasure, the devout and contemplative mind? Why was not the whole creation so formed as only to excite amazement, terror, and despair? Is there not a display of infinite goodness in the beautiful scenery of our globe—so agreeably diversified with continents and seas, islands and lakes, mountains and plains, hills and valleys, adapted to various beneficial purposes, and abounding with productions, in endless variety, for the convenience, the support, and the happiness of its diversified inhabitants? Why was not the whole earth like the burning sands of Lybia, or the rugged and frozen mountains of Zembla? Why was it not one wild, dreary waste, producing only briers and thorns, and poisonous and bitter fruits?

Is there not a display of infinite goodness in the vicissitudes of the season; each bearing upon his bosom its peculiar delights; the spring arrayed in the most beautiful verdure, decorated with flowers; the summer abounding with delightful prospects, and beaming with luxuriance; autumn loaded with golden harvests, and the richest variety of fruits; and even winter, supplying in social enjoyments, and the noble pleasure of study and contemplation, what it lacks in external charms? Why was not the whole year, one continued scene of dull uniformity, or so irregular in its changes, as utterly to baffle all the calculations and arrangements and pursuits of life? Why was not every sight a spectacle of horror, every sound a shriek of distress, every sweet a most pungent bitter, every gale a blast of pestilence? Is it not because the Creator and Preserver of the world is a being of infinite goodness.

Is it not strange, that we do not constantly perceive the glory of God, which the heavens declare and gratefully recognize his goodness, so richly spread abroad through all his works? Happy, happy, were it for us, did nature constantly appear to us as it really is, animated and enlivened by the presence of its glorious author. When the sun rises or sets in the heavens, when spring adorns the earth, when summer shines in its glory, when winter returns in its awful forms, happy were it for us, did we constantly view the great Creator and Preserver of all, continually manifesting himself in his various works? Happy, did we meet his presence in the smiling fields, feel his influence in the cheering beams, hear his voice even in the whispering breeze, and taste his goodness in every gift of nature and providence. Happy, did we feel ourselves everywhere surrounded with the glory of that universal Spirit, who fills, pervades, and enlivens all; and did we live in the world, as in a great and august temple, where the presence of the Divinity who inhabits it, fills the mind with awe, and inspires the heart with devotion.—*Dr. Worcester.*

TIME AND ETERNITY.—Is it not strange, that the only things we do not prepare for, while those things, which, besides that they are of inferior importance, only may occur, it is our aim and endeavor to be fully prepared for. We are so engaged, so absorbed in preparing for an uncertain life, that we omit to prepare for a certain death.

Heaven sees no spectacle on earth so melancholy, as the sportiveness of souls on the brink of an unblest eternity.

If men make so much and so rapid progress in evil here, where there exists so many restraints and hindrances to evil, and so many means of good, what must be the progress of the impenitent hereafter; how swift, how awful! In hell there will be no restraint from evil, and no means of good; no Sabbath; no Bible, no good Spirit, no Savior. He will be in the midst of such company, and surrounded by such examples, and uninvited to any effort at restraint, much less reformation, by any ray of hope that would in the least avail.

Tell what is behind you, and I will tell you what is before you.

If, in time, men become so vile as to be the incarnation of evil, what must they not be in eternity?—*Nevins.*

AN APPROPRIATE ANSWER.—A Methodist minister, who had some dozen or more of persons to baptize, was asking them, "how they would be baptized?" when one of the number, with great simplicity, replied, that "she did not wish to be baptized at all, she wanted to be SPRINKLED!" Fact. —*Pioneer.*

OFFICE OF ANGELS.—Heaven [illegible] less than earth, its active duties; [illegible] edness of heaven is an useful and [illegible] ic blessedness; and they who are sometimes painted as feasting in the kingdom [illegible] joying the presence of their Maker, [illegible] at others, described as engaged in battle with the great dragon and its adherents, as stopping, in the cause of saints, the mouths of lions, and subduing the violence of fire, as keeping guard around the prophets of the Lord, and as temptation, and in the hour of his mortal agony, consoling witnesses of His kingdom upon earth; as calling the Gentile Cornelius to the first fruits of Christian adoption; as smiting with an invisible sword the arrogant and persecuting Herod, and breaking down before the apostle Peter the chains and gates of his captivity.—*Bishop Heber.*

"I WANT A BIBLE."—A real weather beaten tar, walking on the wharf at B——, met a friend of the Bethel cause, and said with much earnestness of manner, "I want a Bible. Do you think I could get one at the Bethel Library Room?" "Well, I don't know," the friend replied, "there are other good books, but I believe, just at this time, the Bibles are all gone. Come in with me and see." He came in and said to me, "Sir, I have come to see if I could get a Bible?" "I am very sorry," I replied, "that there is not a single Bible on the shelves. We are just out, but shall have another supply soon. There are other good books in great variety. Come and look at them." He shook his head, and said, "I want *a Bible*. You perceive I am an old countryman. My father was a preacher. The last thing he did when I came away, was to take down the Bible and read to me, very feelingly, the parable of the Prodigal Son. I have often forgotten his admonitions. But now I have just escaped with my life. The vessel on board of which I sailed, capsized, and three of the men were drowned. I clung to the wreck forty-eight hours, and was taken off almost at the point of complete exhaustion. While hanging there, I thought of my father's last instructions, the parable came up fresh to my mind, I wanted to read it from the Bible." The friend who met him on the wharf, flew out to obtain one for him, that he might have this life boat for the poor sailor. I prayed with him. While on his knees, he said distinctly, and with a feeling heart, "Father, I have sinned."

Minister's Department.

From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

THE AFFECTIONATE PASTOR.

Next in importance to the truth and kindness of the doctrine, is the spirit in which that doctrine is delivered. We have good reason to believe that the preachers of the Divine word often defeat their own aim by a repulsive harshness of temper which betrays itself in their mode of speaking. Every one who is acquainted with human nature, and is conversant with the New Testament, must own, that a kind, conciliatory, and pathetic style of address, is both adapted to command attention and impress the mind, and best accords with the spirit of the gospel. Timothy was exhorted in meekness to instruct even such as opposed themselves, with the hope that God might give them repentance to the acknowledgement of the truth. I am aware that a want of zeal, or a sickening sensibility and mincing delicacy, is equally inconsistent with the grand objects and ends of the Christian ministry. But surely a man may be full of ardor, and faithful to his Master, and the souls of his fellowmen, without assuming an aspect and a tone of indignant austerity. There may be energy blended with suavity, zeal mixed with love. The arrows of truth, and the sword of the Spirit, receive no additional keenness or force from having been dipped in acrimony.

As some preachers employ a soft, soothing style, replete with epithets of tenderness more suited to the nursery than the pulpit; so others, despising this low, contemptible, whining cant, verge to the opposite extreme, and conceive they have reached an elevation of manly dignity and strength, when their boisterous language and manner remind us of the orator on the hustings, rather than the minister of the sanctuary. It has not escaped the shrewd observation of some venerable men, that our young divines are beginning to transfer the theatrical or senatorial gestures and tones, which have so often fascinated on the platform, to the pulpit. I fear the change is no improvement. A challenging, confident air, and a fierce positive manner, are not likely to instruct, convince, melt or console the hearers of the gospel. Our Lord named James and John *Boanerges*, sons of thunder; but it is evident from their character, that benevolence and love pervaded and regulated all their energy. It was not the thunder of Sinai, but of Zion, which they wielded with such happy effect. "The zeal of some men," says Mr. Cecil, "is of a haughty, contending, ferocious character. They have the letter of the truth, but they mount the pulpit like prize fighters. This spirit is a reproach to the gospel. But there is an opposite extreme. The love of some men is all milk and mildness! There is so much delicacy and so much fastidiousness! They touch with so much tenderness! and if the patient shrinks, they touch no more!

While the servants of Immanuel guard against this timorous, time-serving spirit, let them not act as if they were to be af- [illegible] by vehemence and force. Whether [illegible] is addressed to the understanding, [illegible] to the conscience, a mixture of affection will generally be found necessary to render the word profitable.— [illegible] the heroic Luther, and the indefatigable Whitefield, knew how to blend pathos with the sterner power of eloquence.

The latter of these eminent preachers rarely delivered the message of the gospel without melting into tears.

I have read an opinion delivered by some philosophers, that in the composition of man there are nine parts of affection, and one part of reason. Supposing this to be an exaggerated statement, yet all who think closely, must allow, that the ingredients of feeling outweigh and far exceed, in operative influence, the power of intellect. If this fact be admitted, the inference deducible from it, bears upon the subject now in hand. The preacher who depends chiefly on reasoning or remonstrance, without kind persuasions or touching appeals, is leaving the most vulnerable points of the citadel for one which is doubly fortified.

Let those who fill the sacred office imbibe the Spirit of their Master, and imitate the apostle Paul: the way in which he preached Christ, and followed him, may be gathered from those epistles which he addressed to the churches. To the Galatians he said, "My little children, of whom I travail in birth again, until Christ be formed in you, I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice, for I stand in doubt of you." To the Thessalonians he said: "We were gentle among you, even as a nurse cherisheth her children; so being affectionately desirous of you, we were willing to have imparted unto you, not the Gospel of God only, but also our own souls, because ye are dear to us."

Parents' Department.

From the Boston Recorder.

BOTH RIGHTEOUS.

"And they were both righteous before God, walking in all the ordinances of the Lord blameless." This may be regarded as an ascription on the tomb of the pious Zechariah and Elizabeth.

1. It told *the truth*—epitaphs do not always do this. But God can not be deceived concerning character, and can not lie when he speaks of it; and wrote this inscription.

2. It is a *noble* epitaph. It places a crown of honor on the heads of the righteous pair. The highest nobility in the universe derive all their glory from their righteousness. A more honorable thing could not have been said of this humble couple, than is said in the statement that they were "both righteous."

3. It is an *enduring* epitaph. Brass corrodes, marble crumbles. Inscriptions on either are gradually effaced. But eighteen hundred years have gone, and left this ascription as fresh as ever. It can not be effaced. It is on the imperishable records of the divine government. God wrote it. It stands. We shall depart, and our monuments crumble after us into dust. But this will be read as if drawn in living characters, throughout all generations. The last being that lives in this world will read this epitaph, radiant still with the same brightness as when first recorded by the divine pen.

4. And it is an epitaph *for all the world's perusal.* It is not confined to a single church-yard, to be read by the curious of a single community. Nations have read it, and all the nations will yet do it. As kingdom after kingdom receives the word of God, they will find this bright gem upon its pages. No epitaph of human origin has had or will have so many readers.

All epitaphs are not instructive, but here are most deeply interesting suggestions.

1. This must have been a *happy* couple. They both drank at the same fountain of living waters. They were not divided in respect to the sources of their enjoyments, each thus furnishing a drawback on the other's happiness. They went up into Mount Zion together. They accompanied each other into the secret places of the Almighty, and shared together the fatness of the Lord's house, and "the rivers of his pleasure."

2. They must have exerted an *undivided moral power upon their household.* As they were both righteous, they acted unitedly in favoring righteousness, and frowning upon iniquity. The erring child or domestic could not fly from the just rebuke of the one, to the indifferent and justifying spirit of the other. The sun was not half eclipsed, as if one only had been righteous. It poured its full radiance in approof or reproof. Their moral influence flowed forth like the river, uniting different streams, and then accumulating its own power.

3. The truth of this epitaph is the assurance that this couple are *united now in the nobler relations of heaven.* That they walked in all the commandments of the Lord blameless, is the best possible evidence that they are now serving God both day and night in the eternal temple. This course of life gave them moral fitness for heaven. Death could not disunite such a couple. In their minds were the elements of an everlasting union. One might have gone before the other, yet both possessing assimilation of moral character to the holy beings above, both must reach the same home whenever the silver cord of life was loosed. That husband and wife are in heaven!

Reader, it may be soon, perhaps sooner than you are aware, that your epitaph will be written. What shall it be?

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, July 16, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

Foreordination and Foreknowledge.

The former of these terms signifies, previous appointment; predetermination; predestination. The latter, a knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience. Confounding these terms has led to fatalism, and induced the belief with many, that from all eternity the destinies of all men are determined by God; and that it is not in the power of men to do any thing which may alter their condition beyond the confines of the tomb.

That there is a perceptible difference in the terms, is easy to be seen by all. That there is not necessarily a dependence of one upon the other, we think is alike easily shown; i. e., that the foreknowledge of God does not necessarily imply that the things known are foreordained. Did we admit this conclusion, we should admit that men were machines, incapable of acting only as acted upon, and that they could no more be accountable to God for their conduct, than an engine for its motion when propelled by steam.

That all things present, past, and to come, are fully known by God, can not reasonably be doubted. But to say that all things are ordered from eternity, is, in effect, to deny the system of salvation which offers peace and pardon to all men. The system of salvation instituted by the Lord Jesus Christ, proposes to save men on certain conditions, and by the use of certain means. Thus, "he that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved." Here, a faith that produces acts of obedience, is the condition of salvation. Connected with this is the repeated exhortation of Christ to men, to choose the way of life. If God had, from all eternity, decided the destinies of men, then these terms of salvation could not, consistently, be offered. We freely admit that God does know what will be the final condition of all men, but we as freely affirm that this knowledge of God does in no way affect the choice of the creature on which his destiny is determined.

God knows what course of conduct every person will take, and the inevitable consequences of that course. He likewise knows that he might take a different course just as freely as the one he will take, since he has set before him the way of life, and the way of death, and made him the chooser of his own destiny. Therefore, we conclude that foreordination and foreknowledge are distinct attributes of the Jehovah, and that the exercise of the latter is not consequent upon the existence of the former. God foreknows the conduct of all men, and their compliance or non-compliance with the terms of salvation which he has made in the Gospel, decides their destiny and fixes the decree of God relative to them.

The purity of God's kingdom is most strikingly exhibited by this view of the subject. The rational exercise of the intellectual faculties of men, convinces them of the propriety of obedience to God, and shows most clearly that God is worthy of such obedience, and that the happiness of the creature is identified with the same. Therefore, men are induced to yield themselves willing sacrifices to God, and are made to delight themselves in the law of the Lord. This is a state of feeling that forced obediencce can never excite. If men are constrained to come into the service of Christ, the same kind of effort must be continued to keep them in such service. And if men love and serve God from constraint, there must be feelings in them differing widely from those who are enamored with God and the excellencies of his government, and love and serve him because he is worthy of such love and service.

Riches.

He, only, can properly be termed rich, who has a title to an inheritance in heaven. He is then possessed of a treasure that is as enduring as his deathless spirit. And he knows that when earth's treasures have ceased to benefit, he will not be left destitute. Through all eternity his treasure will be increasing, and to it there can never be an end. If we would compare it with any thing, we search in vain for a fit resemblance. All that we can know, is, that it is spiritual and eternal, and fitted for the capacities of an eternal being. He who shall possess it can neither be satisfied with less, or enjoy more. The christian inheritance in this life is better than any other, since it yields, according to the language of the Savior, an hundred fold more than any thing else. In the time of persecution, of sickness, or adversity of any kind, this will yield him an inexhaustible source of consolation. He who is possessed of a heavenly inheritance is infinitely happier under any circumstances than is the man who possesses all things else, and is destitute of this.

Few, comparatively, can be rich in earthly goods, but every soul may be rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom. This is secured by yielding the heart to Christ, and the life to his service—a sacrifice which is every way calculated to enrich him who makes it.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

THE TRINITY.—NO II.

ADDITIONAL PROOF OF THE DOCTRINE.

Some of those passages in the Old Testament which intimate the Doctrine of the Trinity, and the full proof of it which is contained in the Baptism Commission and Apostolic Benediction, received our attention last week.

The next branch of the argument, is—

THE DEITY of JESUS CHRIST.

By the Deity of Christ is meant, that in his divine nature he is the self-existent and Eternal GOD. This sentiment is fully implied in the command to baptize into the name of the Son, and also by the Benediction in the name of the LORD JESUS CHRIST.

Incontrovertible evidence of Christ's Deity is also found in

CHRIST'S OWN ASSERTIONS CONCERNING HIMSELF.

I. Christ's Assertion of his Unity with the Father.

St. John x. 30.—I and my Father are one.

That oneness in spirit, in interest, and in design, is here implied, none can doubt, for the 17th chapter of St. John clearly evinces this; but likewise, that something more, even *oneness of Being*, is taught, is made equally evident by St. John xiii. 7—9:—If ye had known me, ye should have known my Father also: and from henceforth ye know him, and have seen him. Philip saith unto him, Lord, shew us the Father and it sufficeth us. Jesus saith unto him, have *I* been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known *me*, Philip? *He that hath seen me, hath seen the Father;* and how sayest thou then, shew us the Father?

When Christ asserted his oneness with the Father, the Jews took up stones to stone him for blasphemy, because, he being a man, made himself GOD.

That by what he then said to them he did not mean to relinquish the high claim which they had understood him to assert, is evident from these concluding words of this interview of Christ with the Jews:—"That ye may know and believe *that the Father is in me, and I in him.*"

That they understood him to *re*-assert his claim to supreme Divinity, is clear from this record,—'*Therefore* they sought again to take him."

II. Christ asserted Himself to be the "I Am."

St. John viii. 58.—Before Abraham was, I am.

Read this assertion in connection with the context;—"Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day; and he saw it, and was glad. Then said the Jews unto him, thou art not yet fifty years old, and hast thou seen Abraham? Jesus said unto them, *Verily, verily,* I say unto you, *Before Abraham was, I Am.* Then took they up stones to cast at him: but Jesus hid himself, and went out of the temple, going through the midst of them, and so passed by."

"*I Am*": As if he had said,—'Do you marvel that I have seen Abraham? Behold! I am the self-existent GOD who created Abraham; the same "I AM" who sent Moses unto your fathers, and who commanded Moses to say unto the people, "I AM hath sent me unto you."' The Jews perfectly understood this claim; hence, they instantly grasped stones to cast at him whom they deemed the bold blasphemer. He said not one word to remove the impression which they had received concerning his high claim; but he *did* something to confirm it, viz:—"going through the midst of them, and *so* passed by."

III. Christ Asserted his own Omnipresence.

Matt. xviii. 20.—For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.

Not, there will I be, or, will I come, but, "*there am I.*" He thus asserts his own Omnipresence one of the attributes of the Deity: for though there should be even so many such assemblies in the same hour, interspersed over this wide world, each assembly might plead the promise—"THERE AM I."

IV. The Deity of Jesus Christ is proved by his own Assertion of his Inferiority to the Father.

St. John xiv. 28.—For my Father is greater than I.

This assertion implies conclusive evidence of Christ's supreme Divinity. In his station as one sent from the Father, and who was to return to him, he was inferior to the Father; but where is the pertinency of *his* proclamation of this truth, unless in some sense he was truly God? Suppose that in his highest nature he was nothing but a *creature*, why should he say, "My Father is greater than I"?

Let any mere man proclaim in the midst of a public assembly, 'God is greater than I'—and the instantaneous response of every mind would be, "Who did not know *that*"! If the brightest angel in heaven should wing his way to earth, and proclaim, "God is greater than I"—our feeling would be, 'Angel, we know it; thy words are useless, and indicate something of vanity in thy own mind: for how couldst thou suspect that we should not know that thy CREATOR is *greater* than *thou* art!'

If the being who should make this announcement to us, were exalted ten thousand times as far above what the brightest angel ever will be, as that angel would then be above the lowest of the intelligent creation—*his* announcement would merit from us the same reply.

Whoever the proclaimer might be, however exalted, if he were a *mere creature*, his words, "*God* is greater than *I*," would be useless breath, and would savor of arrogance. By these illustrations I mean to say, that the pertinency, and even the propriety of Christ's assertion, "For my Father is greater than I," cannot be made manifest only by the aid of the truth, that he possessed supreme Divinity. In one word, —*It was his* EQUALITY *with the Father, which laid the foundation for him to speak of his* INFERIORITY *to the Father.*

JOSEPH R. JOHNSON.

De Ruyter, July 13th, 1841.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New Yorker.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The steamship Britannia, Capt. R. B. Cleland, arrived at Boston at half past 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, in 13 1-2 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th ult. She arrived out on the 9th, in 11 days from Halifax, where, it will be remembered, she was detained several days by injuries caused by running upon rocks in entering the harbor. Great anxiety had begun to be felt for her in England before her arrival. The Caledonia, Capt. McKellar, arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the 14th, or in just 13 days from Boston.

Nothing further had been heard from the President, and the last hope of her safety is now abandoned. It appears that the vessel seen near the Azores by the Portuguese ship Conde de Palma, was the French steamer Tounere, on her return from Rio and Brazil. She reached Gibraltar on the 2d in 94 days from Rio and 83 from Bahia.

The news by this arrival is very meagre, except in two important items. The Whig Ministry has been beaten on a direct vote of No Confidence, and must now dissolve Parliament or resign. They choose the former, acting under the advice or entreaties of the Queen. The other important item is in the improvement in the Cotton Market, which is decided and seems likely to be sustained.

The great debate in the House of Commons on Sir Robert Peel's motion, that the present Ministry do not sufficiently possess the confidence of Parliament to enable them to carry into effect measures deemed by them important to the public welfare, was brought to a close at half past three o'clock on the morning of the 5th ult. The House then divided with the following result:

For Sir Robert Peel's motion,	312
Against it, (Whig and Radical,)	311
Majority against the Ministers,	1

This is the fullest vote within our recollection. A full House consists of 645 Members, of whom 50 to 100 are generally absent from the country—'paired off.'—Here were all but 22 Members voting, and the Speaker probably not voting, though present. The closeness of the vote on so vitally important a question is also remarkable.

When the vote had been stated and the cheers had subsided, Lord John Russell announced that the Ministers would take till Monday, (this was Saturday,) to determine what they should do. On Monday, accordingly, he stated that the Ministry had resolved to advise a dissolution of Parliament, at as early a day as the business of the session would allow, whereupon, Sir Robert Peel gave notice that he would not oppose the usual supply bills. The Ministers have since been beaten 18 votes on their Criminal Law bill.

The Dissolution was expected to take place on the 23rd ult., or soon after. The Queen would not attend in person, but by commission, being in a delicate state of health. She is expected to present another heir to the throne about the 1st of October.

All eyes are now turned to the approaching Elections, which are certain to be more furiously, universally contested than for many years before. Money in millions will be squandered in every form of bribery and corruption—nay, is already beginning to be poured out like water. Both parties are confident of success, but the Tories most so. Lord John Russell stands as a Whig candidate for the City of London, and a mighty struggle will there be made. Lord John is to be married, (for the third time,) to Lady Fanny Elliot about the last of this month.

An election to fill a vacancy in Parliament was going on at Northampton; Sir John Cam Hobhouse being the Whig and a Mr. Larpent the Tory candidate. Party feelings ran high, and terrible riots were the consequence; flags were torn down, and individuals injured, until it became necessary to call in the Military. Several persons had been stabbed, and many houses seriously injured.

There is nothing new from China.—Heavy reinforcements are going out to the British army in India.

France.—Marshal Soult recently resigned on account of the defeat of an obnoxious bill for recruiting the army, but was induced to reconsider his decision.

The French have experienced additional checks in Algiers, and Abd-el-Kader is in great force there. The abandonment of that Country is again talked of.

Spain.—Affairs seem to be getting worse in Spain. The Treasury is empty, and the Ministry can find nobody to lend them The young Queen's health is critical.—There has been a serious riot or commotion at Barcelona.

Portugal is also in commotion. The Ministry have been outvoted and resigned, but hold on until others are found to take their places.

Turkey.—The revolt in Bulgaria and other European Provinces appears to have been premature, and to be now completely crushed. The Turks have behaved with their accustomed barbarity. Candia or Crete is still in a state of insurrection, but Tahir Pacha landed there on the 16th of May, and expected soon to crush all opposition. The Consuls advised the Greeks to surrender; they took time to consider, but continued their preparations for resistance. Great exasperation exists, and a proclamation for a general arming of the Christians has been issued.

The Plague rages throughout Syria.

The French have 98 ships of war carrying 2804 guns in the Mediterranean.

The Druses of Lebanon refuse obedience to the commands of the Sultan.

It is stated in a letter from Carlsrhue, that the small town of Parsberg has been entirely burnt down; 224 houses were consumed.

The Precurseur of Antwerp says, on the authority of letters from Holland, that a marriage between the Prince de Joinville, and the Princess Sophia, daughter of the King of Holland, may be considered as agreed upon.

Congressional News.

From the New-Yorker.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington June 30, 1841.

In the Senate, Mr. Tallmadge presented a petition signed by about 15,000 voters of New York City, for a National Bank.

The resolution of Mr. Buchanan relative to removals from office, was taken up for the morning hour, and some conversation arose as to the necessity of keeping it before the Senate any longer, as all were willing that the desired information should be given. The request, however, of Mr. Pierce was complied with, and he enjoyed the "poor privilege" of addressing the Senate, for the morning hour, on this subject.

The Bank bill was again taken up, and discussed relative to amendments at some length.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment providing that aliens resident in the United States, and also corporations of the United States and Territories, be permitted to become stockholders. This was opposed by Messrs. Benton and Calhoun, and advocated by Messrs. Henderson, Preston and Mangum.

At the suggestion of Mr. Mangum, the amendment was modified to exclude resident aliens. This modification was supported by Messrs. Clay, of Ala., Walker, Allen and Woodbury, and opposed by Messrs. Clay of Ky., Smith of Ind., Huntington, Morehead and Berrien. The modification was then rejected: Yeas 23, Nays 25. After which the original amendment was passed: Yeas 33; Nays 16.

Other slight amendments were adopted.

In the House, the Distribution and Preemption was taken up and argued during the day, the question pending being on the motion of Mr. Clifford to strike out the enacting clause.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Clifford, Merriwether, Floyd, Kennedy of Ind., Payne and Alford, and advocated by Mr. Howard of Mich. Messrs. Alford and Merriwether opposed it, not from the principles of the bill, but from the circumstances under which it was brought forward, the Treasury being oppressed with debt, which it was necessary and honest to liquidate before a distribution took place.

A message was received in the House to-day from the President, which was not read, but is understood to contain a recommendation for a General Bankrupt Law.

The President has signed the bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, and returned it to Congress.

Washingtou, July 1, 1841.

In the Senate, to-day, various petitions were received, most of them for a Bankrupt Law.

The morning hour was occupied by Mr. Pierce, in farther debate on the resolution of Mr. Buchanan, relative to removals from office. He commented with much vehemency on the unjustifiable (as he deemed them,) removals from office, made by the present Administration.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was again taken up, the question being on the amendment of which Mr. Rives gave notice yesterday, providing that branches should be located in the States only by their consent.

Mr. Rives supported it in a most eloquent and able speech, contending that the sovereignty of the States should be preserved inviolate from any aggressions of the General Government, and that no branches should be located in the States without their express consent.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment, and strongly urged the original form of the bill, and that the Bank should not be dependent for its beneficial results, on the mere caprice of the States.

Mr. Rives replied, strongly opposing the original form of the bill, and declaring that he could not from principle, support the bill in that form, and calling on his friends who preferred it, but who still without compromise of principle might agree to the amendment, to yield to the strong convictions of those opposed to it, and that on the high and broad principles of national patriotism, they should unite in forming this agent, which was demanded by the people of the Country.

Mr. Preston, in a brilliant speech, declared himself in favor of the amendment of the Senator from Virginia and in a liberal spirit of concession, called on the Whigs to unite on the details of this plan, which had been so plainly called for by the people.

Mr. Merrick took the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Speaker laid before them the Message of the President received yesterday, containing a petition of numerous citizens of New-York, for a Bankrupt Law, and requesting them to give a respectful hearing to the prayer of the petitioners. It also communicated returns of the late Census, in compliance with the resolution of the House some days since.

Further papers in the contested election case of Mr. Banks were laid before the House.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Distribution and Pre-emption Bill.

Mr. Charles Brown of Pa. at length opposed the bill.

Mr. Gilmer went against the bill under the circumstances of embarrassment and debt of the Treasury, but expressed himself a friend of the Distribution of the Surplus Proceeds of the Public Lands.

Mr. Bidlack opposed the bill on the same grounds.

On the motion of Mr. Cost Johnson, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Public Lands, to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, appropriating Public Lands, to satisfy unsatisfied military land warrants of officers of the Virginia line, and of the Revolutionary and the last War.

Mr. Rives' speech of to-day is considered as one of his most successful efforts.

Washington, July 2, 1841.

In the Senate, after further discussion by Messrs. Pierce and Linn, the resolution of Mr. Buchanan relative to removals from office was laid over.

The special order of the day, the bill to incorporate a Fiscal Agent, then came up, and

Mr. Choate, of Mass., in a brief and forcible speech, supported the amendment offered by Mr. Rives. His chief reason for this was, that the bill, as originally reported, could not pass, and the interests of the country absolutely demanded a Bank of some kind.

After a few remarks from Mr. Clay, and a brief rejoinder by Mr. Choate, Mr. Simmons of R. I spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Archer at length against the amendmendment of Mr. Rives. Mr. R. rejoined, and Mr. Merrick of Md. took the floor, when the Senate adjourned to 3 o'clock.

In the House, Mr. Pickens of S. C. made a long speech in reply to Mr. W. Cost Johnson, on the Land Distribution and Preemption Bill.

Mr. Winthrop of Mass. spoke for three quarters of an hour in favor of the bill, and Mr. Cooper of Pa. replied with great force to the speech of his colleague, Mr. C. Brown, vindicating the Executive's appointments in Pennsylvania, and defending the character of individuals whom Mr. B. had attacked. He went on to support the bill, and when he had closed, Mr. Dean of Ohio, and Mr. Habersham of Ga. both spoke against it—the latter to the hour of adjournment.

Washington, July 3, 1841.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Linn offered a resolution, relative to the bullion trade of the West with Mexico. He spoke at some length, and did not conclude, and the resolution was laid over, and with that of Mr. Buchanan, relative to removals from office, will serve to occupy for some time the morning hour.

Mr. Bayard offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a select committee of five members, to take into consideration the vote of the Senate, relative to the admission of reporters to the floor of the Chamber. Brief remarks were made by Messrs. Bayard and Walker, which latter gentleman referred to the misrepresentations of the proceedings of the Senate, by letter writers, and stated his belief that correct reports would never be furnished until a corps of reporters were employed by government.

Mr. Clay referred to a report which had been placed in his hands, given in a Washington paper which he scarcely ever read, misrepresenting him and the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Choate,) in the conversation between them yesterday, and stating the facts of the case, by way of correction. He regretted any excitement that had taken place in the debate, and expressed his pleasure that the disagreement of the two Senators from Virginia, (Messrs. Rives and Archer,) had been settled.

Messrs. Archer and Rives severally made explanations expressing their regret at whad occurred, and their desire that it should not again happen.

The Bank Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Bayard spoke at some length, coinciding substantially with the amendment of Mr. Rives now pending, and offering a slight verbal amendment.

Mr. Huntington opposed the amendment.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned till Tuesday.

It is understood that the following appointments were confirmed;

General Winfield Scott, to be General-in-Chief of the United States Army.

Judge Huntington, of Indiana, Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice J. Whitcomb, removed.

P. R. Fendall, U. S. District Attorney for this district, vice F. S. Key.

These are all good appointments.

The House were engaged in the consideration of the Distribution and Pre-emption bill during the day. Messrs. Habersham, McKeon, and Davis, of N. Y., opposed the bill; and Mr. Underwood advocated it.

The House adjourned to Monday.

Washington, July 5, 1841.

The Senate has not been in session today.

The House met, and a vote was taken on going into the Committee of the Whole, which prevailed by a small majority. The Distribution and Pre-emption bill was accordingly taken up, and Mr Wise spoke for three hours and a quarter in opposition to the bill, as laying the foundation for a protective tariff, as distributing revenue where there is now a deficiency, and as inexpedient in every point of view.

Mr. Rayner took the floor and the House adjourned at half past 1 o'clock.

Although the House have manifested much of a working spirit, in refusing to adjourn over, on account of the anniversary of this nation's independence, there has been scarcely a quorum in attendance for the whole day.

The day has been celebrated in a very happy and appropriate manner by a celebration of the Sabbath Schools of this city. The scholars of the schools of the Protestant Churches were united in procession at the City Hall, and marched to the Capitol Grounds, where seats and entertainment were provided.

They numbered about two thousand. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Smith of this city, Rev. Mr. Bingham of the Sandwich Islands, Senator Southard and others.

The Military Companies of this city have paraded to-day, and the day has been celebrated as usual by cannon, fire-works, &c., and passed off in an orderly manner.

The Company of the United States Flying Artillery, Capt. Ringgold, from Fort McHenry, who have been in the city for some days, have made a display in front of the President's House this evening.

Washington, July 6, 1841.

The resolution of Mr. Linn to change the hour of meeting of the Senate from 10 to 11 o'clock, was taken up, and after considerable debate by various Senators, rejected.

The special order of the day, the Fiscal Bank bill, was then taken up, the amendment of Mr. Bayard to the amendment of Mr. Rives pending.

Mr. Berrien addressed the Senate in a constitutional argument of some length, opposing both the amendments and advocating the original bill.

Mr. Merrick supported the amendment of Mr. Rives. He surrendered no power of Congress under the Constitution, but went for the amendment on the ground of expediency, for the purpose of establishing in the most speedy manner, the special agent, so strongly demanded by the people.

Mr. Bates, in a highly powerful and eloquent speech, declared his preference for the original bill, and the absence of all doubt in his mind as to the power of Congress to establish a Bank of the United States, within or without the District of Columbia, and branches in the States, with or without their consent. This had been decided by the expositor which had been provided for itself, the Supreme Court of the United States, and that decision should be considered as engrafted on that Constitution, to be obeyed under their oath for its support. There were some of the friends of a Bank who had constitutional scruples, and these were not to be disregarded. He had gone to them because they could not come to him; and for the purpose of establishing a Bank, which he considered of the highest importance, by the unanimous vote of its friends, he should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Prentiss very briefly and lucidly advanced similar views in support of the amendment.

Mr. Dixon opposed the amendment, and maintained that they, as legislators, should follow strictly their own judgment without compromise.

The amendment of Mr. Bayard, which placed the establishment of the branches upon *dissent*, instead of assent of the States, was rejected—Yeas 9; Nays 36.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Rives, which, it will be recollected, placed the establishment of the branches in the States on the consent of those States,

Mr. White opposed and Mr. Walker advocated it. The question was then taken, and the amendment was rejected. Yeas 10; Nays 38.

Mr. Huntington offered a slight amendment which was adopted. The amendments of the friends of the bill were now considered as offered, and Mr. Buchanan took the floor and, on his motion, the Senate adjourned.

He will lead off the opposition to-morrow in a set speech.

The House were to-day occupied for about three hours, in calling the Yeas and Nays, and contending on the adoption of a rule, reported by Mr. Calhoun, Chairman of the Select Committee, on that subject, which provides that hereafter the Committee of the Whole can be discharged by a vote of the majority, from the consideration of any subject that has been before them six days. This was debated at great length and finally adopted.

Mr. Stanly then offered a resolution that the Distribution Bill, now under discussion, be taken out of Committee at 7 o'clock this evening, which, after some debate, was adopted.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and the Distribution and Pre-emption Bill was again taken up, and advocated at length by Messrs. Rayner and Marshall, and opposed by Mr. Rhett. The hour of seven having arrived, the Committee proceeded to vote on the various amendments offered, most of which were rejected. The bill was passed in Committee by a vote of 117 to 103.

The bill was then reported to the House, and the previous question being moved by Mr. Stanly, was demanded by the House, when the vote was taken on various amendments; after which the bill was passed by a vote of Yeas 116; Nays 108.

The House adjourned at a quarter past eleven o'clock, having been in Session thirteen hours and a quarter. ARGUS.

News of the Day.

Convictions.—Chas. Lancaster, late postmaster at Carrolton, Illinois, was recently tried at Springfield, and convicted of purloining money from letters. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

James McCabe, charged with having robbed the mail between Springfield and Shelbyville, plead guilty, and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary.

M. W. Andrews, of Paris, who was apprehended on suspicion of having robbed the mail, was released—no indictment having been found against him—the proofs not being sufficient to support the charge.

Cheap Traveling.—The fare from this place to Boston by Steamboat J. W. Richmond is $3—from Boston to New-York by steamboat & railroad, $2—New-York to Albany up the Hudson river, $1—and in some boats only 50 cents—from Albany to Saratoga Springs $1.00 The fare is, therefore, only about *seven dollars* from the Kennebec to Saratoga! This is cheap enough. Who would have predicted this a few years ago, when it required a *five* dollar bill to go to Boston? We shall soon be able to go to St. Louis for ten dollars, and take a trip to the Moon, by way of excursion, for ten more.—*Hallowell Cultivator.*

S. F. Hol-*brook* is the President, and C. *Water*-man the Recording Secretary of the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Boston.

The latest Swindler.—A countryman was done out of thirty dollars recently at New Orleans, by an ingenious rogue who pretended to have dropped his pocket-book, which the countryman found. The loser insisted upon paying a reward of twenty dollars to the fortunate finder, which he did with a fifty dollar bill, receiving thirty dollars of good money in change. The countryman, in addition to the loss of thirty dollars, was afterwards arrested for attempting to pass counterfeit money.

The weather could not be more favorable for the ripening of wheat, and better ordered so as to prevent its affected by rust, than it now is. We have had abundance of rain, the air is clear and cool, the sun shines brightly from morning till night, and most of our exchange papers in western New-York say that there will be full an average crop.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

M. Riboulet has lately arrived in England with five giraffes, which he had caught himself, young, in Abyssinia.

The store of E. Clark & Co. at Oxford, Chenango co. was entered on Sunday the 27th ult. and robbed of money to the amount of $1100. A man employed about the store, named John Figary, is supposed to be the robber. He was pursued to Little Falls, where they found he had been arrested on suspicion of having robbed a fellow-passenger.—There was found on his person $910 of the stolen money.

Mr. O. Richmond was drowned on Sunday the 27th ult. in attempting to swim his horse across the outlet of a pond near his residence, at New Berlin, Chenango co.

A young female named—Glazier, living near Jones' Bridge, between Geneseo and Moscow Livingston co. put an end to her existence on the 30th ult. by taking arsenic.

William Randall, an industrious and steady apprentice aged about 17 years, was drowned while bathing in the river at Schenectady, on Sunday evening the 27th ult.

The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 3d inst. was $8,345,985.

Gen. Jackson has had a severe attack of cramp colic; but by the last accounts he was better and was considered out of danger.

The Supreme Court of this State is now in Session at Utica. Its decision in the case of Alexander McLeod, may be expected in a very few days.

The census of this State shows that 10,093,991 lbs. of maple sugar were made in New-York in the spring of 1840. This is over 4 lbs. to every man, woman and child in the State.

A little girl about eight years old, daughter of Mr. Lewis, of Waterford, Conn. recently, in attempting to get out of a window, was caught by its dropping upon her neck and was soon strangled.

Mr. Benjamin Clark, an intelligent and highly respectable citizen of Palmyra, Wayne co. put an end to his life by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife, on the 21st ult. His circumstances were in every respect comfortable, his character unblemished and no reason can be conjectured for this act of self-murder.

Young Semmes, the student in the Virginia University, implicated in the murder of Prof. Davis, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $25,000. He is likely to die.

Henry St. George Tucker, has been appointed Professor of Law in the University of Virginia.

We are informed that not a single *gun, pistol*, or even *cracker*, was fired in Philadelphia, last Monday! The law against them, is no more positive than here, but the habitual respect for it is greater, and the city authorities enforce it without respect of persons.

Temperance Protracted Meeting.—The city of Pittsburgh has been the scene of an extraordinary and cheering excitemnt on the subject of temperance, occasioned by the visit of the reformed drunkards of Baltimore. Successive meetings have been held for more than two weeks, and were, at the last accounts, still in progress. The Advocate says: "Up to this hour the enthusiasm beggars description. Our churches are in danger of being broken down by the immense crowds that throng them to hear the Missionaries from Baltimore or other reformed drunkards of our city simply relate the thraldom they were in, the means of their deliverance, and the felicitous effects that they have experienced in themselves and witnessed in their families since. The excitement of a Methodist camp-meeting in comparison with the temperance meetings now in progress in Pittsburgh and vicinity must hereafter be regarded as a tame affair."

A Thief Detector.—Mr. Parker, of Boston, has invented a curious apparatus for preventing thieves from opening doors. The machinery is attached to an air-chamber, (into which air is compressed with a pump,) by wires connected with the bolt, door, windows, or other opening to the store; any movement to the wires, sets in motion the machinery, and opens a whistle, which continues to blow till the machinery is run down. The noise produced may be heard at a great distance, and is similar to the steam-whistles attached to locomotives on our railroads.—*Times.*

Awful Effects of Intemperance.—A most horrible accident occurred last week in the county of Two Mountains, Lower Canada; a man, while in a state of intoxication, having fallen into a kettle of boiling potash, and been completely dissolved. Search was made for his body, but not the least particle of it could be found.—*Boston Post.*

Trouble at Harvard College.—The Boston papers contain accounts of some disgraceful disturbances in the University at Cambridge. What the origin was, we cannot learn. It seems, however, that one of the tutors, a Mr. Wheeler, had become greatly obnoxious to many of the students, who resolved to force him to leave his situation. After sundry exploits of a mischievous character, they held a meeting last Monday night, at which it was resolved to wait upon the Faculty and if they refused to comply, to refuse to perform their College duties. Just as they were forming a procession, the obnoxious tutor, with the tutor in Latin, appeared, and ordered them to disperse. A wild uproar succeeded—the officers were grossly insulted, and after amusing themselves for awhile, the students dispersed. Mr. Wheeler sent in his resignation to the Faculty, which was declined; several of the students were promptly expelled, and the rest have come to their senses, and now "roar as gently as sucking doves."

Common Schools in Vermont.—The Vermont Chronicle states that the number of children in that State between the ages of 1 and 13 is 106,000, and the number of district schools 3300. The number of teachers employed is 5100. The school tax for the year is $61,803 equal to $22 for each district; the sums raised voluntarily by the towns and districts amounted to $81,000. The aggregate expenses for schools including board for teachers, books, fuel, &c. are about $202,740 or $112 to each district.

New-York City.—The No. of buildings in the compact part of the city of New-York, is 31,116; of which there are used as breweries, distilleries, tanneries, and the like, 46; as dwelling houses exclusively, 16,458; as dwellings with shops, 6,614; as stores and offices exclusively, 3,855; as taverns and private boarding houses, 736; as baths 9; as factories with engines equal to 1100 horse power, 71; as large factories with labor-saving power, 172; as private stables, 2,603; as livery stables, 137; as dairy stables, 57; miscellaneous, 1,355.

The valuation of the real estate in the city, as corrected by the Board of Supervisors in 1840, is $187,222,714; and of personal estate, $65,013,801. Aggregate, $252,236,515.

From 1810 to 1841, the corporation has expended for opening, widening and improving streets, &c. $6,275. 317.

The total amount derived from the city by the State, from auction duties, from 1816 to 1840, inclusive, is $4,249,527.

Death on the House-top.—On Saturday evening, says the Newark Advertiser, Joseph Howey, of Woodbury, New Jersey, died on the top of his house to which he had gone for the purpose of fixing his stove pipe. While there he ruptured a blood vessel, and died in a few minutes.

A Struggle for Liberty.—The Norfolk Herald states that a slave belonging to Petersburg, eloped on Sunday, the 20th ult. from his owner, who, suspecting that he had been secreted on board of the schr. Three Sisters, Johnson, for Boston, which had sailed the day before, immediately took the steamer, Patrick Henry, in hope of overtaking the vessel. He succeeded in overhauling her, and search being made, the slave was found secreted, and taken back. What a state of contentment this indicates.

Mysterious.—The Albany Evening Journal says the citizens of the neighboring village of Bath have within a day or two been thrown into considerable excitement, from having heard cries, exhibiting great terror, proceed from the woods in the vicinity. A well dressed man, of great size, has recently been seen loitering about the hills. When last seen, he was nearly divested of clothing. Our informant says the cries were so loud as to be heard audibly for miles around. The citizens have turned out *en masse* in pursuit of the cause of this mystery.

The following message in writing was received from the President of the United States through John Tyler, Jr., his private Secretary:

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1841.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I have the honor herewith to submit to the House of Representatives the copy of a letter addressed by myself to Mrs. Harrison, in compliance with the resolutions of Congress, and her reply thereto.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 13, 1841.

My dear Madam; The accompanying resolutions, adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, will convey to you an expression of the deep sympathy felt by the Representatives of the States, and of the People, in the sad bereavement which yourself and the country has sustained in the death of your illustrious husband. It may now be justly considered that the public archives constitute his enduring monument, on which are inscribed, in characters not to be effaced, the proudest evidences of public gratitude for services rendered, and of sorrow for his death. A great and united people shed their tears over the bier of a devoted patriot and distinguished public benefactor.

In conveying to you, my dear madam, the proposed respect of the two Houses of Congress, for your person and character, and their condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence, permit me to mingle with theirs, and to render you my fervent wishes for your health, happiness, and long life.

JOHN TYLER.

MRS. ANNA HARRISON.

NORTH BEND, June 24, 1841.

Dear Sir: I have received with sentiments of deep emotion the resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives, which you have done me the honor of forwarding, relative to the decease of my lamented husband.

I cannot sufficiently express the thanks I owe to the nation and its assembled Representatives, for their condolence, so feelingly expressed, of my individual calamity, and the national bereavement; but, mingling my tears with the sighs of the many patriots of the land, pray to Heaven for the enduring happiness and prosperity of our beloved country.

ANNA HARRISON.

JOHN TYLER, President of the U. States.

Box Places at Auction.—It was announced on the bills of the Park Theatre that the box seats for the night of Elssler's benefit, would be put up at auction, in the saloon of the theatre on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and knocked down to the highest bidder. At the appointed hour yesterday, the arrangements were all completed, and every precaution which prudence could dictate, had been taken, to guard against accident from the great rush which was anticipated. At half past 10 there was a rush of one person to the saloon, and he, a small reporter for the public press; and as no one else appeared, or was likely to appear, the sale was declared adjoured *sine die*, to the chagrin of those who would have got up such a contemptible exhibition, and to the honor and credit of our citizens. Fanny must go farthern North or South with such tom-fooleries. They wont do here.—*N. Y. Express.*

Narrow Escape.—On the 19th ult. whilst a number of students in Geneva College were bathing, one of them, a member of the Sophomore class, Edward F. De Lancey, son of Boshop De Lancey, being somewhat exhausted, started for the shore, which was about 8 rods distant. In coming near a boat, about half way, he began to strangle, without being able to give the alarm. Those in the boat, unable to dive for him, put out an oar to his assistance, but he was too far gone. When the alarm was made Douglass Boardman, of the Junior class, swimming to the boat as soon as he could, dove for De Lancey, and brought him up apparently lifeless. He was carried to the shore, where, with the drawers and wrappers of the students, he was rubbed and soon resuscited. He has since entirely recovered.—*Geneva Cour.*

The Colonial Missionary Society.—This Society, connected with the Union, has nine missionaries in the colonies under its patronage. It has five theological students in an academy which has it established in Canada. Twenty chapels have been reared, and 1200 members gathered into the churches. Out of about 2000 churches connected with the Congregational Union, only about 250 contribute to this Society.

Baptist Seminary at Hamilton.—A recent report of this Institution represents it in a flourishing condition. To accommodate the increase of pupils, additions have been made to its farm, and several buildings erected. In order to furnish the means of educating the increased number, a debt of $20,000 over the receipts has been incurred. To liquidate this, the Baptist Education Society have resolved to raise $25,000, by means of shares of $100, $50, and $25 each. There are now over 200 young men pursuing a course of instruction at this Institution.—The recent effort of the denomination to meet the demands of the age, by affording an educated ministry, have been great and worthy of all praise.

Wheat Importation.—The quantity of corn and grain entered in Great Britain for home consumption from foreign countries in 1838 was 1,803,425 quarters; the amount of duty received thereon was £176,285. The quantity of corn, &c. admitted in 1839 was 4,402,945 quarters, and the duty thereon was £1,046,508. The quantity admitted in 1840 was 3,457,696 quarters; and the duty thereon was £990,966. The meal and flour admitted to home consumption from foreign countries in 1838 was 311,918 cwts. the duty thereon was £7,921.—The quantity admitted in 1839 was 590,597 cwts. on which the duty was £51,888. The quantity admitted in 1840 was 936,740 cwts. and the duty thereon £155,824. *Jour. Com.*

Missions of the United Brethren.—The July No. of the Moravian Missionary Intelligencer gives a summary of the missionary stations and their occupants in the employ of that church. The mission to *Greenland*, established in 2733, has 4 stations, 23 missionaries, and 1801 Greenland converts. That to *Labrador*, established in 1870, has 4 settlements, 26 missionaries, 1034 Esquimaux converts. The mission to the *N. A. Indians*, established in 1734, has 3 stations, 11 missionaries, and 276 India converts.—In *West Indies*, the missions at the *Danish Islands*, are 7, missionaries 40, and negro converts 10,599; at *Jamacia*, 11 stations, 27 missionaries, and 11,702 negro converts; at *Antigua*, 6 stations, 21 missionaries, and 14,972 negroes; at *St. Kitts*, 3 stations, 11 missionaries, and and 4,762 negroes; at *Barbadoes*, 31 stations, 10 missionaries, and 1,757 negroes; at *Tobago*, 1 station, 5 missionaries, and 400 negroes; at *Surinam*, 4 stations, 24 missionaries, 6,671 negroes.—In *South Africa*, there are 7 stations, 45 missionaries, 4,739 converts of the Hottentot, Caffree, Tambookie, and Fingoe tribes. Making the grand total of 53 stations, 243 missionaries, and 57,813.

The Legislature of Arkansas has passed a law offering a quarter section of land, as a bounty to each settler coming into the State.

We learn that Professor Ingraham has received and accepted the appointment of Secretary of Legation to Spain. The Professor speaks the Spanish language as well as the English.

Five hundred persons have joined the Middletown, (Conn.,) Temperance Society within the last two weeks. Four thousand have joined the Temperance Society of Pittsburg and Alleghany within a short time.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the S. D. B South Western Association, will take place at Northampton, Clark co., O., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October. A general attendance is desired, and brethren from foreign churches are invited.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Mr. Ennis, P. M. M. M. Berry, P. M. Abel G. Burdick, (it is well) J. Kingerman, Jr., P. M. Warren Wellman, P. M., (it is done.) W. B. Gillett. Alex. Campbell, (we will attend to your requests) Joel Greene, (we will write you.) Jas. R. Irish, (the Trustees will probably give you an answer soon)

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Alexander Campbell, $9, cr. Jesse Maxson, Paul Babcock, Jr, $2 each, Vol. 2, Peleg Babcock, $1,50, —— Lanphear, $1,50, Vol. 1, Zebulon Stillman, $2, Vol. 1. W. B. Gillett, $5,50, cr. P. Mosier, Asa Dunham, $2 each, Vol. 2, Asa Dunham, $1,50, Vol. 1. M. M. Berry, $2, cr. Francis Wilcox, Vol 2.

MARRIED,

In Lincklaen, on the evening of the 4th inst., by Rev. Mr Hollerov, Mr. ROGERS BALDWIN, and Miss HANNAH C. R. CARTWRIGHT, all of the above place.

In Vernon, July 3d, by Professor Hawley, Professor HORATIO R. CLARKE, of Oneida Conference Seminary, and Miss MARYETTE, daughter of Rev. George Gary, of Black River Conference.

DIED,

In Piscataway, New Jersey, May 6th, at evening, after a short illness of twenty-three hours, RHODA, wife of Joel Dunn, and daughter of Deacon David F. Randolph, aged 27 years.

She has left a large concourse of relatives, a youthful husband, and two small children to mourn their loss. Our sister obtained a hope in the Savior and united with this church in early life, and, after marrying, she had the happiness of seeing her husband follow the same path, which strengthened the bonds of union; but these ties, however strong, must be broken by death. In an unexpected hour he came, but his victim was prepared to go! For months she had, apparently, been growing in grace, and had told her husband and family, that her stay with them was short—her house was set in order. As a sister in the church, she was one beloved; her place was never left vacant in the sanctuary unless prevented from attending by sickness. In her manners, she was very reserve—always bearing about with her the image of Christ—her conversation much sweetened with grace, presenting an air of cheerfulness in all her deportment. And, of a truth, she was a living member of God's Church—an affectionate companion—a kind mother, and a loving and worthy daughter, relative and friend.

Her funeral was attended on the Sabbath by a large and attentive congregation, and a sermon preached from Job xix. 23—27, selected by the family as having been a favorite text of hers.

Religion is the sacred balm,
That heals our every wound,
This treasure I have found most sure,
When stepping to the tomb.

You that pass by, behold me now
A mouldring to the dust;
As I am now, so you must be,
Then in the Savior trust. W. B. G.

In Genesee, on the 4th inst., WILLIAM DE FRANCE, son of William and Eliza Ennis, aged 20 months and 6 days.

In Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 16th of June last, Mrs. Betsey Crumb, consort of Mr. Silas Crumb, aged 51 years.

Mrs. C. possessed a remarkably amiable and peaceable disposition, and was much beloved by her numerous acquaintances for her kind and affectionate intercourse with them. She became a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church, in Brookfield, in 1821; and in the organization of the 3rd S. D. B. Church in that town, she united with it and remained a member of it until her death. She has evinced by her steady and persevering course in the cause of her Redeemer, she was truly pious. In her last illness, which she bore with much fortitude and patience, she was supported by a hope in Christ, "full of glory." And although surrounded by a family much endeared to her, she seemed to feel no reluctance in leaving them, believing that she would then be with Christ, which, to her, would be far better.

She has left an affectionate husband and a number of children, together with numerous friends to lament her loss.

They tell me she was dead! [illegible] there come,
Twined with the recollections of her name,
Such thoughts as memory loves. Again she seemed
The tender mother and the gentle friend,
Wearing the brightness of life's sunny smile,
As if it knew no shade, and earth no [illegible]
For she had learned [illegible] the heart's [illegible]
It has no anchor, but the Savior's breast,
And so she came to Him, trusting [illegible]
Her partner's, hers, her children's God, [illegible]

Then I remember'd [illegible]
In the glad spring-time [illegible] bright sun [illegible]
Her infant blossoms were my charge, to love,
Instruct, and every budding thought improve.
And how *her* voice, with those that matron band
In meek entreaty rose to Him, whose hand
Was spared to bless us. [illegible] voices sung
Perfected praise, and grove, and woodland rang
With cherubic music

O, that prayer—which moves
The lever of the Universe, should be
Restrained, and he who hears, and hearing loves,
The raven's cry—the suppliant's melting plea
Forgotten in his own immensity.

It is not well. Teachers can tell how dear
The earnest pleadings of a mother's prayer
And not in vain such offerings are laid,
Upon Heaven's altar. All shall be repaid
An hundred fold

So may *they* reap for whom
That mother's tears, abundantly were sown
Here every bliss, with future promise rife,
And *there* the fullness of eternal life. L. M. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Web.'s Dictionary, large.
" " small.
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,

Novum Græcum Testamentum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

GEO. W. SUTTON,

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the manufacture of Boots and Shoes on a very large scale, and is happy to inform them that he is now prepared, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot, to furnish any style or quantity of work, manufactured of superior EASTERN TANNED STOCK, at as low prices, (according to quality,) as can be bought in Town, County, or State.

*** The highest price paid in cash for Beef Hides and Veal Skins.

*** WANTED 10 or 12 first rate Journeymen Cordwainers to work on heavy work. Please apply soon.

De Ruyter, June 15, 1841.

WANTED,

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost a small Pocket Book on the 5th inst., between his house in Lincklaen, and De Ruyter village, or in the village, containing two $5, Bills, and one $3, and notes to the amount of thirty dollars, signed by Adonijah Munsey, Wm. Finch, and Elijah Marble, who are hereby notified not to make payment on the above notes to any other person than the one to whom they are made payable. The person finding said Pocket-Book will confer a favor by giving information of the same, and shall be duly compensated for his trouble.

Lincklaen July 6, 1841. JOHN DYE. 71w3.

"MULTUM IN PARVO."

PAINTING.

SAMUEL W. HALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter, that he has commenced the business of HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, AND GLAZING, in this village, in all its various branches, and all those who may please to favor him with a call may depend upon having their work done in a workmanlike manner.

PAPER HANGING,

done with neatness and despatch. By his long experience in the above business, he hopes to share with the rest of mankind.

N. B. He will be at the Shop of Daniel R. Burdick, where is kept all kinds of Cabinet Ware.

De Ruyter, July 8, 1841. 71w3

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter, June 30th, 1841.

A
Ames, Fordyce W.
Ayres, Lorenzo D.
B
Burdick, William.
Brown William.
Brown, Charles W.
Benjamin, Ephraim
C
Carpenter, Sarah
Crawford, Andrew
Colgrove, Eli
G
[illegible]
H
Holcomb, D. F. R.
Hall, Egbert

Haskill, Jabez
Haskill, Simeon
M
Mc. Queen, Rodrick
Maine, Silas C.
O
Olin, Schuyler
P
Pulford, Samuel
Pool, Henry 2
S
Squire, Ethan
Stillman, Jared
Southerland H.
W
Warner, Adna
Winans, Stephen

M. SPEAR, P. M.

10,000 Tin Pans,

together with a large assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be purchased in the state. Also,

Stoves, Pipe and Furniture,

For sale by ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER.
May 27.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return his thanks for the patronage he has [illegible] from his numerous friends and customers, and would say to them that he has taken [illegible] the first floor (recently occupied by Dr. [illegible] as a Druggist Store,) together with [illegible] where he will be happy to [illegible] will favor him with a call.— [illegible] WARRANT his work to be [illegible] manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. O. Delap's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New-York Market; Bl'k, Blue-bl'k, Sinchew, Bonnet and Florence Silks, Printed and Plain Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself, from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality. 64tf

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841.

P. S. The Store will be closed on the seventh day of the week. H. J. W.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

DE RUYTER, MAY 27, 1841.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, are receiving their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising an unusual variety, which they offer for Cash, Barter, or Approved Credit, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this place. This place having been celebrated as the cheapest in the world, they think the above statement sufficiently comprehensive. Old and new customers are solicited to call and examine.

TO BUILDERS.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER are sole Agents in this place for the sale of Bliss' SASH AND WINDOW BLINDS, at Factory prices. 7×9 SASH on hand. Blinds, and other sizes Sash procured to order.

They have also on hand,

Pine Lumber and Shingles,
30 Kegs Swedes Iron Nails,
60 Boxes Window Glass, 7X9 to 12X18,
A large stock of Building Hardware,
Paints, Oil, Putty, &c.

May 27.

Elmore, Annas & Ayer,

Are Agents for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines.

Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.

For particular recommendations of the above article, please refer to the advertisement of the Sole Ag't.

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life,
Moffatt's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Phinney's Family Pills,
Dr. Phelp's Compound Tomato Pills,
Miles' Compound Extract of Tomato Pills

With others too numerous to mention.

May 27. 65tf

Physicians and Families

Will find an extensive assortment of Medicines of the best quality, and at the lowest prices at the

May 27. STONE STORE.

ROAD WARRANTS.

A quantity of Road Warrants just printed and for sale at this office.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

From the Temperance Journal.

Dr. Reese has kindly furnished us with the following touching and sensible verses, for publication:—

NEW YORK, March 29, 1841.

Dr. D. M. REESE,

SIR—After the meeting in Forsyth-street, Monday evening, I was conversing with a lady on the subjects there discussed, when she told me I was almost a monomaniac in my hatred to alcoholic drink; the following verses were written to-day as an excuse for my warmth. Please, sir, oblige me by handing them to Mr. Hawkins, of the Baltimore delegation, requesting him to present them to his daughter, as she also may be accused of the same fault. ALMIRA.

Go, feel what I have felt;
Go bear what I have borne;
Sink 'neath a blow a father dealt,
And the cold, proud world's scorn;
Thus struggle on from year to year,
Thy sole relief the scalding tear.

Go, weep as I have wept,
O'er a loved father's fall;
See every cherished promise swept,
Youth's sweetness turned to gall;
Hope's faded flowers strewed all the way
That led me up to woman's day.

Go, kneel as I have knelt;
Implore, beseech, and pray;
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward curse to stay—
Be cast with bitter curse aside—
Thy prayers burlesqued, thy tears defied.

Go, stand where I have stood,
And see the strong man bow;
With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in blood,
And cold and livid brow;
Catch his wand'ring glance, and see
There mirrored, his soul's misery.

Go, hear what I have heard—
The sobs of sad despair—
As memory, feeling's fount hath stirred,
And its revealing there
Have told him what he might have been,
Had he the drunkard's fate foreseen.

Go to thy mother's side,
And her crushed spirit cheer—
Thine own deep anguish hide—
Wipe from her cheek the tear.
Mark her dimmed eye, her furrowed brow;
The gray that streaks her dark hair now,
Her toil worn frame—her trembling limb,
And trace the ruin back to him
Whose plighted faith, in early youth,
Promised eternal love and truth;
But who, forsworn, hath yielded up
This promise to the deadly cup,
And led her down from love and light,
From all that made her pathway bright,
And chained her there, 'mid want and strife,
That lowly thing—a drunkard's wife!
And stamped on childhood's brow, so mild,
That with'ring blight—a drunkard's child!

Go, hear, and see, and feel, and know,
All that my soul hath felt or known,
Then look within the wine cup's glow—
See if its brightness can atone.
Think, if its favor you would try,
If all proclaimed, 'Tis drink and die.

Tell me I hate the bowl—
Hate is a feeble word.
I loathe—abhor—my very soul
By strong disgust is stirred,
Whene'er I see, or hear, or tell,
Of the dark beverage of hell!

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Journal of Commerce.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN CHIAPAS AND YUCATAN.

In our former remarks on the Antiquities of Central America, we promised to present at greater length some proofs of the position we then alone maintained, that the ruined cities of Gautimala—which all the learned agreed in considering ancient, if not ante-deluvian works of an extinct race—were, on the contrary, of comparatively modern date; were Mexican cities, inhabited at the time of the conquest by the progeny of the people that built them. We shall redeem our word by referring our readers to the books before us. Notwithstanding that lecturers and reviewers, the public and the press, without one known exception, pronounced against us, we felt warranted in holding this opinion singularly, because convinced that the question had not been thoroughly and fairly studied in all its parts, nor viewed in all its aspects; that sundry facts had been overlooked, and certain Spanish historians disregarded, the testimony of which must appear on reflection *conclusive* in our favor. It was while preparing a short summary of this neglected but important evidence, that the volumes of Mr. Stephens, then, recently returned from a visit to the ruins, were announced as forthcoming; and we determined to await their appearance in the hope and belief that the new facts and observations promised by that intelligent traveler, would in some way affect our conclusion, and either oblige us to abandon, or help to establish it.

From the impression conveyed to our minds by this lecture, and from the descriptive part of these volumes, we were prepared, and we expected to encounter in Mr. Stephens an advocate of the popular, the adverse opinion. The poetry of antiquity, though in this case imaginary, is made to invest his livery and charming narrative with an adventitious interest.—This disguise is preserved till the last. We were, therefore, surprised, and no less pleased at finding near the close of his work, a chapter entirely corroborating the view we have all along taken. In this chapter, which every one should read, is briefly, but convincingly shown the insufficiency of the evidence for antiquity claimed, and also, some of the many grounds that exist for believing the contrary. Now that this view is taken by so distinguished and competent an authority, of course any further support from us would be supererogatory and vain. We will, therefore, merely give a few extracts, and then retire behind this ample shield.

In Vol. II. Chap. XXXVI., after showing that the aboriginal structures are anomalous and unique, he says:

"I am inclined to think that there are not sufficient grounds for the belief in the great antiquity that has been ascribed to these ruins; that they are not the works of the people who have passed away, and whose history has become unknown; but, opposed as is my idea to all previous speculations, that they were constructed by the races who occupied the country at the time of the invasion by the Spaniards, or of some not very distant progenitors. And this opinion is founded, first, upon the appearance and condition of the remains themselves.

"Secondly, my opinion is founded upon historical accounts. Herrera, perhaps the most reliable of the Spanish historians, says of Yucatan: The whole country is divided into eighteen districts, and in all of them were so many and such stately stone buildings that it was amazing, and the greatest wonder is, that having no use of any metal, they were able to raise such structures, which seem to have been temples, for their houses were always of timber and thatched. In those edifices were carved the figures of men with ear-rings, after the Indian manner, idols of all sorts," &c., and again: "there was such plenty through the country, and the people multiplied so much, that the old men said the whole Province looked like one town; and then they applied themselves to build more temples, which produced so great a number of them."

In the third volume of this old author now beside us, we have marked twenty passages equally pertinent and conclusive. But our work is rendered needless.

"I have thus," continues our traveler, "very briefly, and without attempting to controvert the opinions and speculations of others, presented our own views upon the subject of these ruins. As yet we perhaps stand alone in these views; but I repeat my opinion, that we are not warranted in going back to any ancient nation of the whole world for the builders of these cities; that they are not the work of people who have passed away, and whose history is lost, but that there are strong reasons to believe them the creations of the same races who inhabited the country at the time of the Spanish conquest, or some not very distant progenitors. And I would remark that we began our exploration without any theory to support. Our feelings were in favor of going back to a high and venerable antiquity. During the greater part of our journey, we were groping in the dark, in doubt, and uncertainty, and it was not till we arrived at the ruins of Uxmal that we formed our opinion of their comparatively modern date. Some are beyond doubt older than others; some are known to have been inhabited at the time of the Spanish conquest, and others, perhaps, were really in ruins before. Their desolation and ruin are easily accounted for. With the arrival of the Spaniards the sceptre of the Indians departed. In the city of Mexico every house was razed to the ground, and throughout the country the communities were scattered, their temples thrown down, their idols burned, and the palaces of the Caciques ruined. And, without this, we have authentic accounts of great scourges which swept over, and for a time depopulated and desolated the whole of Yucatan.

"It perhaps destroys much of the interest that hangs over these ruins to assign to them a modern date; but we live in an age whose spirit is to discard phantasms and arrive at truth, and the interest lost in one particular is supplied in another scarcely inferior; for the nearer we can bring the builders of these cities to our own times, the greater is the chance of knowing all. Throughout the country, the convents are rich in manuscripts and documents written by the early fathers, Caciques, and Indians, who very soon acquired the knowledge of Spanish and the art of writing.—These have never been examined with the slightest reference to this subject; and I can not help thinking that some precious memorial is now mouldering in the library of some neighboring convent, which would determine the history of some of these ruined cities. If only three centuries have elapsed since any one of these unknown cities was inhabited, the race of the inhabitants is not extinct. Their descendants are still in the land, scattered, perhaps, and retired like our own Indians, into the wilderness which have never yet been penetrated by a white man, but not lost."

From the Knickerbocker for July.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF MODERN GREECE.

A sick man has just breathed his last: his wife, mother, daughters, sisters, in a word, such of his nearest female relatives as are at hand, close his eyes and mouth, each giving free course to the grief inflicted by the calamity, according to her disposition and the strength of her attachment. This first duty discharged, they all withdraw to the house of some relation or friend in the vicinity, where they change their garments and array themselves in white, and as for the nuptial ceremony, except that their heads are uncovered and their hair unbound and pendant. While they are thus occupied, other women are attending to the corpse; they clothe it from head to foot in the best apparel, and in this state lay it upon a very low bed, with the face uncovered and turned toward the east, and the arms crossed upon the breast.

These preparations being over, the relatives return in their mourning dress to the house, leaving the doors open, so that all the women of the place, friends, neighbors, or strangers, may enter after them. A circle is formed around the corpse, and their grief breaks out anew, and, as before, without measure or restraint, in tears, shrieks, or words. These irrepressible and simultaneous plaints are soon followed by lamentations of a different nature, that is to say, by myriologues. Ordinarily, that of the nearest relative comes first; after her, the remaining relatives, friends, or mere neighbors, in a word, all the women on the spot, who possess the ability, bestow this last tribute of affection one after another, and sometimes a number together. Not unfrequently there are found in the circle of assistants, women who have recently lost one of their own kindred, whose hearts are yet overflowing with sorrow, and who have some communication to make him. In the dead before them, they behold a messenger who will convey to the dead for whom they mourn, fresh testimony of their recollection and regret, and in consequence, a myriologue destined for the latter is delivered to the former. Others content themselves with throwing on the deceased bouquets of flowers, or various light articles, which they implore him to be so good as to transmit to their friends in the other world.

The delivery of the myriologues is not interrupted until the arrival of the priests to accompany the corpse to the place of interment, and is still prolonged until the funeral procession has reached the church. They cease while the priests are engaged in prayer and singing, but re-commence as the body is about to be lowered into the grave. Nor do they end with the rites of the sepulchre, but are renewed on fixed occasions for an indefinite space of time.—First, for a whole year from the day on which the death has taken place, the females of the family are permitted to sing myriologues only; every other song, however melancholy, however befitting the most serious impressions which the ideas of death, the grave, and last farewell, can produce, would be reputed a diversion incompatible with the reverence due to the dead. Nor is this all: whenever they go to church, the women seldom omit, either before or after divine service, to meet at the tomb and reiterate the adieu of the burial-day.

When one of their relatives die in a foreign land, an image of the person is laid upon the funeral bed, partially clad in the garments of the individual whom it represents, and is then addressed with the same lamentations as if it were a real body.—These myriologues are still more full of sadness than others, as the inability to deposit and preserve in consecrated ground the remains of the beloved object is regarded as adding to the weight of the affliction.

Mothers also compose for their deceased infants myriologues which are often exquisitely pathetic. The child is bewailed under the emblem of a flower, a bird, or any thing in nature sufficiently beautiful for a mother's fancy, to experience pleasure in conceiving a resemblance between it and her lost darling.

KNOWING THE WORLD.—The great and constant danger to which children in the higher walks of life are exposed, is the prevailing turn and spirit of general conversation. Even the children of better families, who are well instructed when at their studies, are yet at other times continually beholding the world set up in the highest and most advantageous point of view. Seeing the world, knowing the world, standing well with the world, are spoken of as including the whole sum and substance of human advantages. They have their education almost exclusively attended to, with reference to the figure it will enable them to make in the world. In almost all companies, they hear all that the world admires, spoken of with admiration; rank flattered, fame courted, power sought, beauty invoked, money considered as the one thing needful, and as the atoning substitute for the want of all other things. The phrase, "knowing the world," is commonly applied, or misapplied, in the way of panegyric, to keen, designing, selfish, ambitious men, who study mankind in order to turn it to their own account. But in the true sense of the expression, the sense which Christian parents would wish to impress upon their children, to know the world is to know its emptiness, its vanity, its futility, and its wickedness. To know it is to despise it; and in this view an obscure Christian, in a village, may be said to know the world better than a hungry courtier, or a wily politician; for, how can they be said to know it, who go on to value it, to love it, to be led captive by its allurements, to give their soul in exchange for its lying vanities?—*Hannah More.*

DISCOVERY AMONG THE STARS.—M. Bessell, a German astronomer, has made one of the greatest discoveries of modern times, by having ascertained the parallax of the double star 61 Cygni. He found, from repeated observations, made from August, 1837, to March, 1840, that the parallex of a Cygni did not exceed 31 hundredths of a second, which places the distance of that star from us at nearly 670,000 times that of the sun, or which is nearly 61 millions of billions of miles, (or more nearly 63,650.000,000,000 miles.) This immense distance can be better conceived when we state, that if a cannon ball were to traverse this vast space at the rate of 20 miles a minute, it would occupy more than 6,000,000 years in coming from that star to our earth; and if a body could be projected from our earth to 61 Cygni, at thirty miles an hour, (which is about the same rate as carriages on rail roads travel,) it would occupy at least 96,000,000 years. Light, which travels more than 11,000,000 miles in a minute, would occupy about 12 years in coming from that star to our earth.

FRANKLIN'S CODE OF MORALS.—The following list of moral virtues was drawn up by Franklin for the regulation of his life:—

Temperance.—Eat not to fullness; drink not to elevation.

Silence.—Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

Order.—Let all your things have their place; let each part of your business have its time.

Resolution.—Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

Frugality.—Make no expense, but to do good to others or to yourself; that is wasting nothing.

Industry.—Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; keep out of all unnecessary action.

Sincerity.—Use no hurtful deceits; think innocently and justly; and if you speak, speak accordingly.

Justice.—Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

Moderation.—Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries.

Cleanliness.—Suffer no uncleanliness in the body, clothes, or habitation.

Tranquility.—Be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

Humility.—Imitate Jesus Christ.

REFLECTION—If you would increase in wisdom you must reflect. The mere sight of things amounts to nothing. A fool may go round the world and come back a fool at last, because he has no reflection. One man learns more from a mole-hill than another does from a mountain.

The reason that many men want their desires, is, because their desires want reason. He may do what he will, that will do but what he may.

Be reserved, says William Penn, but not sour; grave, but not formal; bold, but not rash; humble, but not servile.

Agricultural Department.

From the Genesee Farmer.

MILKING.

That material loss is sustained by the dairy man, from the manner in which the process of milking is usually performed, can scarcely be questioned by any one who has paid attention to the manner in which the milk is produced, and the nature of that fluid. In milk, the most valuable part is the lightest, as we see from the cream rising to the surface of the vessel; and it is reasonable to suppose that the same relative position is maintained in the udder as in the pan or pail, that is, the cream or richest part is in the highest part of lacteal vessels, and of course is the last to be extracted in milking. When, therefore, this operation is carelessly and imperfectly performed, or in other words, the cow is not "milked clean," the best part is left to the udder, and lost to the dairy. It may be said, however, that what is left at one time, is obtained at the next milking, and is not, therefore, lost; but it must be remembered, that the progress of absorption is constantly going on, and that by leaving the richest part for this action of the vessels, it is irrevocably lost; and, besides, the more completely the vessels are emptied, the greater the action will be. All dairy men are aware of the fact, that to dry a cow, nothing more is necessary than to only partly drain her udder at each successive milking. The secretion of milk will cease, and the absorbents become active in proportion as the milk left incites them, until none will be left; and this result, in a greater or less degree, always ensues where the milk is not fully extracted. This also explains why a cow milked three times a day, will give more milk in the twenty-four hours, than when milked only twice.

In a large dairy, "*dripling*," or stripling the cows; after they have been milked in the usual manner, is practiced, and with evident profit, as the milk thus obtained is very nearly pure cream. A writer in the Farmer's Magazine thus describes the manner in which this last draining of the udder should be performed:

"The milker should be instructed to milk as fast as his strength will allow; and the idle or slow milker I would at once discard from this branch of the dairy. When he has obtained all the milk he can by the common method, he should be required to press moderately with his left hand the upper and every part of the udder, so as to force downwards all the milk that may be remaining in the smaller or higher milk carrying tubes; and as it is pressed into the receptacle and teat, he should milk it out with his right hand until the whole is completely discharged. The same plan must be pursued with the remaining quarters of the udder. It must not be supposed that his method will be distressing to the animal; on the contrary, her quietness during the process, is a satisfactory indication that it occasions no pain, but rather an agreeable sensation. This plan, though effectual in keeping up the cow to her full quantity of milk, will not, generally speaking, take more additional time than a minute over the old mode of milking, and persevering in this plan, all the milk will be obtained, the richest, as well as the thinnest of course."

It is by attention to minute things that most of the profits of the farmer are realized, and we are confident that by attention to this point, non-essential as it may at first appear, the dairy man would find that an important addition would be made to the sum total of his annual profit.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent. *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES.—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant.

Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co's

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases, such as acute and chronic Rheumatism, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c &c &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The well known and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM of HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under-sold* on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

For which the highest price will be paid in
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63,1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA at 50 cts pr lb. CASH, Old Hyson do at 5s6 Cash, New Orleans MOLASSES at 39 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organum,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he wou'd say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

GEO. W. SUTTON.

De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village. JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.

ELISHA STILLMAN.

De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

200

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONSISTING OF

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND.

BY ROBERT SEARS.

THE FIFTH EDITION of the first volume of the above work is issued from the press of ROBERT SEARS, 122 Nassau Street, New York.

It is a book of 400 large octavo pages, and is done up in the neatest typographical manner, bound in muslin, and lettered in a superior style; containing over 200 engravings of an interesting and beneficial character.

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Original Papers.

MONTHLY SERMONS,

BY

A VILLAGE PASTOR :

(JULY, 1841.)

NO. VII.—IT IS A SHAME NOT TO BE A CHRISTIAN.

1 Cor. xv. 34.—I speak this to your shame.

What does Paul speak to their shame? That some of them had not the knowledge of God. The plain sentiment of the text is this, viz;

It is a shame not to be a Christian. Why?

1. Because it is a shame to neglect to do what is in itself right.

2. To neglect such a high privilege.

3. To remain in such company as the sinner chooses while he refuses to become a Christian.

4. It is a shame to treat the entreaties of Christians as he does who is not a Christian.

5. It is a shame thus to treat the triune Jehovah, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. It is superlatively shameful thus to spurn the arrangements of Divine Grace.

6. But especially, (according to the primary application of the text,) it is a shame for those who profess to be Christians, to belie their profession.

Reflections.

1. The shame of the wicked is constantly augmenting.

2. We see how those misjudge, who suppose that experimental religion is something beneath their dignity. They ought to be ashamed that they are destitute of it.

3. It is solemn to reflect, that all who continue to refuse to become Christians, must "awake to *shame* and everlasting contempt."

4. Impenitent sinner! Will you now abandon your shameful course of impenitency, and this hour become a true Christian?

Some whom I address have not the knowledge of God—are not Christians: in this day of Gospel privileges—"*I speak this to your shame.*"

"A Village Pastor" embraces this opportunity to say, that he thinks it his duty to occupy but little space in the Register, while its columns are occupied in the elucidation of that fundamental doctrine of the Christian system—the Trinity.

For the Register.

Mr. Editor.—Your paper being known as the acknowledged public organ of our denomination, whatever doctrine it subscribes, either avowedly, or tacitly, must have its effect in shaping the public judgment relative to the sentiments held by our people.

In conducting a paper upon the liberal principles which I am happy to observe yours is conducted, it may, of course, happen that views, not according with those entertained by the majority of our communicants, may find way into its columns; and I think two such instances have recently occurred. The first was the article from Romaine, headed, "Perseverance." The second was the Sermon, No. VI., "By a Village Pastor."

Entertaining such views, I ask the favor of having the remarks I am about to present you on those articles, published in the Register; and will notice the Pastor's Sermon first.

I observe that inferential reasoning is a most difficult operation, in which both the actor and the spectator are continually in danger of erring, as to what in truth may, or may not, be inferred. The truth of this remark, I think, is clear from the great contradiction of opinion among men on points requiring inferential reasoning to settle them; or where it is used, though not requisite or applicable. The drift of the inferences in the Sermon before me, I think, affords a specimen of the inferential illusion that so frequently begirts even the strong and capacious mind, in attempting to follow and bring to view the thread of consistency, interwoven with, and connecting the several parts of the Divine Providence relating to man; a fiber of which thread is embraced in the text, "For we are his workmanship."

The point at which the allusion, as I suppose, first strongly manifests itself in the Pastor's reasoning, is, where he infers that because God must have entertained the design or purpose to do a thing before it be done; therefore, he must have entertained that design, or purpose "from Eternity." I will give you my objections to this opinion. [illegible]

1. It is very difficult if not impossible to conceive the idea intended to be expressed by the words, "from Eternity"; for that seems to require powers of conception commensurate with, or equal to eternity, which, I believe, are not thought to belong to the human mind.

2. The best idea we can form of this expression, or its import, involves this also: that nothing could have preceded the purpose of God in this matter. And, yet, the language of the inspired author of the Pastor's text, put knowledge before it; in Rom. viii. 29. "For whom he did foreknow he also did predestinate," using the word *predestinate* in this verse, in the same sense as he does the word *purpose*, in the preceding one; in both of which he has direct reference to God's designs relating to saints.

3. If God did not know how men would employ their powers, in the exercise of their "Free Moral Agency," before he purposed what their destiny should be, the probability would be, that as God had exercised no judgment or knowledge in purposing, there would be no justice or treatment according to desert, or deeds done, in the execution of his purposes.

4. If the purpose of God be from eternity, and that purpose have the force of necessity, determining the affections and final destiny of individuals, then no agency, given to the subjects of that purpose afterwards, (and it could only be given afterwards,) could be either Free, or Moral. For they could neither prefer, pursue, or reach a different destiny; and this being known to them, no sense of duty, or of guilt, could be excited in the soul, as all experience proves. Therefore, they could not be effected, either by moral principles, or be subjects of moral law. But if agents at all, they must be so in a physical sense only, & subjects only of physical law. But if by the purpose of God is meant, only, that he willed or determined, by way of choice, that things should come to pass in one way rather than another, and provided ample means to bring them to pass in that way, except those means should be perseveringly spurned by "Free Moral" Agents, (which appears to be what it must mean if men are such agents,) then the statement of the Village Pastor, and every statement, indicating that the event of a person's loving God, has been absolutely fixed, singly, by His purpose, from eternity, or any other assignable period, must be a mistake; that is, not true.

5. The inference that the doctrine of election is in perfect harmony with the Free Moral Agency of man, I think is very just. But in the statement "That God hath purposed to cause certain rebels from Eternity to love him," I think the Pastor has unwarily shifted from one topic to another, and, therefore, though what he says were in itself true, yet it is by no means a statement of the doctrine of Election. For to elect, is to exercise a choice for, of one or more of the things which do, or may exist. But to purpose, implies the effecting of the nature, or circumstances of a part, or all of the things that do, or may exist.

6. The idea of the purpose being *new*, is, I think, of no importance, since it argues no mutability in the nature of God, or the principles of his government, but, simply, a modified application of those principles to save lost men; and for that matter, might as well have been first entertained, yesterday, as "from Eternity." But if we consult the *Bible* as to the actual antiquity of God's purposes of mercy to fallen men, we shall find that we are not fixed by *that*, at any instant, or point, either in eternity, or time; but that they were entertained before, though probably not very long before the foundations of the world were laid. And why, I ask, should they have been entertained sooner? when, so far as we can judge, *man's very existence itself* was not determined.

If it should be thought that the eleventh verse of the third chapter of the epistle to the Ephesians, presents an objection to the foregoing, I observe, that although the word purpose be qualified by the word eternal, this is not the same as to qualify the word eternity by the word from. For then, the expressions, Eternal life, Eternal judgment, Eternal fire, and Eternal damnation, must import that the life, the judgment, the fire, and the damnation, spoken of in such terms, must have been from Eternity, which, I suppose, no one will assert. Things may be called Eternal which have their beginning to-day, to-morrow, or thenceforth, if they are of endless consequence after they begin.

I will defer remarking on the other subject at present, as I have not room in this, but if nothing prevent I will attend to that soon. SPECTATOR.

Religious Department.

From the New York Observer.

DAMNABLE DELUSIONS.

A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

I wish to say a few words to you on an all-important subject. It is for you to consider and apply them. They may meet you again, and under circumstances which will preclude the reception of benefit from their consideration.

Reason and scripture teach that men may hold opinions which place their eternal salvation in jeopardy; and not only so, but which insure the loss of the soul. If this is not so, then, ultimately, it will make no difference what opinions we embrace; and if God will treat men, finally, irrespective of their opinions, then he is indifferent to both truth and error. Is not this plain.—And does not reason plainly reject it? And the Apostle Paul in 2 Thess., chap. ii. verses 11 and 12, plainly teaches that men may be left to embrace opinions which, unless reclaimed from them, insure their damnation. We wish you here to pause and examine this position until you perceive and admit its correctness. We will state a few of these opinions for your consideration.

I. *The first we adduce is Atheism.* This is to reject in theory and practice the being of a God. By adopting this theory you reject all natural and revealed religion.—And you must believe that every thing exists without a first cause—and that all the harmony and order in the universe is the effect of chance. And then you must be a god yourself: for until you know all things, how can you tell but the thing you do not know is God. So that you can not be an Atheist until you are first God; and if God, how can you be an Atheist?

This is a damnable delusion, and for these reasons. An Atheist is in the moral world, what a regicide is in human governments. As he denies the existence of God, he can neither love, reverence, or obey him. There is nothing in the opinion to conform or assimilate in any degree to the will or image of God; and there is every thing in it to foster our worst passions, and prejudicial to the best interests of men. Even the heathen judged the Atheist worthy of death. No man can live and die an Atheist and be saved.

II. *The next we induce is Infidelity.* Infidelity consists in the rejection of the Bible as a divine revelation, and, of course, of the plan of salvation which it reveals. Its fundamental principle, is, that human reason alone is sufficient to guide us into all truth, and that a divine revelation is both unnnecessary and unmade. By adopting this theory you reject all revealed religion, and rest your eternal hopes and prospects upon these three principles, the being of a God, your own reason, and the light of nature. But rejecting the Bible, how can you certainly know whether there is one God or many? What can you know about the *attributes* of God? By what certain standard can you determine what is vice, and what virtue? By what authority can you command men to forsake vice and to pursue the path of virtue?—You can not answer. And is it not clear that infidelity takes away all certainty from the *unity* of God—veils his moral attributes in darkness—destroys the distinction between vice and virtue—takes away the foundation of all religion, and leaves man without any power to control or direct him to pursue whatever course he may select.

There is surely nothing in Infidelity to teach us that we are sinners, to communicate any information as to our moral circumstances, to teach us reverence for God or his government, or our need of conformity to his holy character. The only hope for the salvation of the Infidel is the bare possibility that his system may be true; and if true, then the past is all imposture; and the vast future is with the impenetrable shades of an eternal night. Infidelity therefore is a damnable delusion.

III. *The next we adduce is the rejection of the divinity of Christ.* And by this we mean the rejection of his supreme divinity as the equal with the Father. Unless Christ is God, what do these scriptures mean? "Great is the mystery of godliness, God manifest in the flesh." "He shall be called the mighty God, the everlasting Father. "The word was God." "Had they known, they would not have crucified the Lord of Glory." And if he is not the true God, where has been the intellect of the church for 1800 years? If not the true God, can the Bible be other than a dark and deceptive and dangerous book? Christ is either God or he is not. If he is not God, then his church until now, with all its companies of martyrs, and missionaries, and holy men, has been composed of gross idolators; for they have worshiped him as God;—if he is God, the rejector of his supreme divinity withholds the homage which is his due, and subjects himself to the awful sentence, "As for these, mine enemies, that would not have me to rule over them, bind them head and foot and cast them into outer darkness where is weeping and gnashing of teeth." The divinity of Christ is not among the less vital points of Christian doctrine, which men may receive or reject without putting their salvation in jeopardy. It touches every spring of life and action in our faith and practice. Rejecting his divinity, we reject his atonement, his righteousness, his intercession; or receive them in such a way as to render them of no avail. To believe in Christ *savingly*, we must believe on him just as he is, and unless we believe on him as "God manifest in the flesh," we believe not on him at all. And then comes the text, "He that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him." Do not these considerations make it apparent that the rejection of the deity of Christ is a vital error, a damnable delusion? Does not Peter assert this? 1 Pet. ii. 1.

IV. *The next we adduce is the denial of future punishment.* If Christ, by his death, secured the salvation of every man, there never was a fact more equivocally published—the Bible greatly misleads, and very needlessly alarms. If there is no future punishment, there is no way of accounting for the way in which the New Testament misleads and alarms, but by charging Christ and his apostles with either incompetency or dishonesty. If there is no future punishment, what means hundreds of texts like these: "These shall go away into everlasting punishment"—"Except a man be born again he can not see the kingdom of God"—He that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him"—"The smoke of their torments ascendeth up forever and ever."

If there is no future punishment, then the moral law has no penalty. The general reply to this, that its penalty is inflicted in this life, is inadmissible, because contradicted by universal experience. If there is no future punishment where is the foundation of morals? If God will treat all men alike hereafter, why not regard them all alike here? And why is it not right and proper for men to be imitators of God, and to regard all men alike, irrespective of their moral character? Here, then, are the distinctions between vice and virtue gone forever, and the gulph which separates heaven and hell, according to the Bible, filled up.

We cannot believe the Bible and reject future punishment, without converting it into a deceptive book—without proving the Savior and his apostles incompetent or deceptive teachers—without sweeping away the whole foundation of morals as with the besom of destruction. Must not, then, the rejection of future punishment be a vital error, a damnable delusion?

V. *The next we adduce is a dependance on moral character for salvation.* The position of the moralist is this: "If I live an honest and moral life here, it will be well with me hereafter." There can be no religion without morality; but morality is not religion. If it is, then,

It was utterly unnecessary that the Savior should ever visit our world. A good system of morals could have been promulged at an expense infinitely less than the mission and death of Jesus Christ. For aught we can see, a Seneca or a Johnson would have answered the purpose.

If morality will finally save, then the *atonement* is unnecessary; and the making of it was an act of cruelty on the part of heaven. The trials and sufferings of Christ were without sufficient cause.

If morality will finally save, then the Bible is a deceptive book; for, by many a precept and example, it teaches the contrary doctrine. Read the history of the young man who kept the law from his youth up,—ponder the conversion of Nicodemus with the Savior,—diligently consider the life of Paul, which, up to the period of his conversion, was in the eye of the law, blameless. Can you for a moment believe that your dependence on your morality is sanctioned by the Scriptures?

The above position strikes a blow at the whole system of revealed religion. And the mere moral man is an Infidel in theory and an Atheist in practice. He substitutes his morality for the atonement, and himself for the Savior, and leaves God entirely out of the question. He rejects salvation by grace, and if he seeks it at all, he seeks it as the reward of his own works. Can it be otherwise than as a damnable delusion?

VI. *The next we adduce is procrastination.* This consists in putting off submission to God to a more convenient season. This takes too many things for granted. It takes for granted that repentance and faith may be better exercised at some future time than now, which is not the case. Whilst without repentance towards God, we are every day going from bad to worse. It takes for granted that God will be as ready to receive us at a future time as now; which may not be the case. There is such a thing as exhausting the patience of God, and as his hearing our prayers without answering them. (Prov. i. 26—28.) It takes for granted that if we reach the time fixed in the future, that we shall have our present desires to forsake sin; which may not be the case.

A course of sin never deepens, but always weakens religious impressions. The current of sinful desires is ever increasing in strength. It takes for granted that you are as sure of time to come, as of the present; which is not the case. We know not what a day may bring forth. Our continued earthly existence depends on so many contingencies beyond our control, that we are in jeopardy every hour. And then, how few that procrastinate ever embrace the Savior. It is a delusion of the devil to gain time so to rivet upon you the chains that bind you to death, as to make your damnation sure.

In theory, these delusions differ very widely; but yet they all lead to the same result. We do not assert that the theoretical believer who postpones submission to Christ, is as bad as the Universalist or Unitarian:—much less that the moral man is as bad as the infidel or atheist. But as to the salvation of the soul, the difference is merely in theory. They all agree not to have Christ to reign over them here, and in the world to come they must be alike excluded from the consolations of his presence and the joys of salvation.

There is no way of salvation but through the Lord Jesus Christ. He is the way, the truth, and the life. And every sentiment, whatever be its type or character, that prevents us from believing in him, however honestly, is a damnable delusion. Unless evidently found in him as our head, and clothed in his righteousness, and sanctified by his Spirit, all, all will be lost. Cast, then, your guilty soul now upon his atonement, crying, God be merciful to me a sinner. S. Y.

CHRISTIAN EFFORT SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO DEFINITE OBJECTS.

That Christians are under obligations to labor personally for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, is a sentiment now very generally admitted in theory, however much it may be denied in practice. The time has been in the church, and that not very distant—when its members were scarcely exhorted or expected to exert any other influence than that of a passive, consistent piety. There is a remarkable contrast between the writings of divines in the last and the present centuries. However valuable the former may be,—and from their great excellency we would not detract—they were certainly very deficient in urging Christians to personal, positive effort, for the extension of the kingdom of Christ. This duty is probably better understood now by the church than it has been since the days of the apostles. Would to God it were as extensively practiced as it is well understood.

There is, if we are not mistaken, a general desire to perform it, pressing the consciences of most of the disciples of Jesus in this day of light. The difficulty is that this sense and desire of duty are too general in their character. They do not sufficiently notice particulars,—do not centre upon specific objects of labor.

When a vast work is to be accomplished, men are too apt to fix their minds upon the grand end, without considering the details by which that end is to be gained. We look upon a beautiful statue, and admire the general appearance of the whole, without once thinking of the innumerable strokes and delicate touches of the chisel that were necessary in bringing out, and perfecting the features, drapery and limbs. So Christians look upon the conversion of the world, as a desirable and sublime event, but too frequently overlook the minute details of labor, by which it is to be procured. They do not sufficiently direct their efforts to the specific objects which are essentially to the production of the great end.

There are not a few who seem to think it selfish to exhibit a great deal of interest in any one branch of Christian benevolence, or for the prosperity of any particular church, when there is so much to be accomplished for the world at large; and in the expansiveness of their benevolence, they overlook the interests of home, and sometimes, it is to be feared, the spirituality of their own hearts.

They forget that the prosperity of each church is essential to the complete triumph of Christ's cause. Before the church universal can be holy and prosperous, all its branches must become so, for if every portion of the church, but one, were prosperous, the depression of that one would detract from the glory of the whole. A sound building can not be reared of rotten timbers. A kingdom can not be in a healthy condition while any of its provinces are in a suffering or turbulent state. A stream can not be perfectly pure or clear while any of its tributaries are polluted or muddy. So in order to the purity and efficiency of the church universal, all the branches of which it is composed must be pure and efficient.

Those specific duties, then, which are adapted to promote the prosperity and purity of the individual church of which he is a component member, are first in obligation upon every disciple of Christ. We doubt the honesty and sincerity of that man's prayers and labors for the introduction of the millennium, who does not strive by his example and influence to give a millennial character to the church with which he is connected. He posseses not a proper foreign missionary spirit who does not perform missionary work at home. The Christian, therefore, who would consistently and most effectively labor, for the universal triumph of the gospel, must engage in those minor duties of Christianity, which are necessary to bringing all within his own circle of influence to the obedience of the faith.—*Baptist Record.*

A FALLEN STATE.

That a creature formed for an endless duration should be disposed to turn his attention from that object, and to contract his views and prospects within a circle, which, compared to eternity, is but a mathematical point, is truly astounding; and as it is impossible to account for it from the natural constitution of the mind, it must originate in some great moral cause. It shows that some great catastrophe has befallen the species—that some deep and radical malady is inherent in the moral system. Though philosophers of a certain description may attempt to explain and justify it on an ingenious hypothesis, yet in spite of metaphysical subtleties the alarming enquiry will still return, how is it that the disposition of mankind is so much at variance with their precepts? That no train of reflection is more unwelcome than that which is connected with their eternal home? If the chance is considered as a happy one, if the final abode to which we are hastening is supposed to be an improvement on the present, why shrink back from it with aversion? If it is contemplated as a state of suffering, it is natural to inquire what is it that has invested it with so dark and sombre a character? What is it that has enveloped that species of futurities in a gloom, which pervades no other? If the indisposition to realize a life to come arises in any measure from a vague presentiment that it will bring us, so to speak, in a closer contact with the Deity, by presenting clearer manifestations of his character and perfections, (and who can doubt this is a principal cause?) the proof it affords of a great deterioration in our moral condition is complete. For who will suppose it possible that a disposition to hide himself from his Creator should be an original part of the constitution of a reasonable creature?—or what is more portentous and unnatural than for him that is formed to shun the presence of his Maker, and to place his felicity in the forgetfulness of Him *in whom he lives, and moves, and has his being!* If he is pained and disquieted whenever he is forcibly reminded of Him whose power sustains and whose bounty replenishes the universe with whatever is good and fair—if the source of being and of happiness is the object of terror, instead of confidence and love—it is not easy to conceive what can afford a stronger conviction of guilt, or a more certain presage of danger.—*Robert Hall.*

THE CLAIMS OF THE SOUL.

The soul's concern is the great concern. The interests of experimental, vital, practical religion are the great interests of our being. No language can be too strong—no language can be strong enough, to give them due expression. No anxiety too deep, no care too heedful, no effort too earnest, no prayer too importunate, to be bestowed upon this almost infinite concern of the soul's purification, piety virtue and welfare. No labor of life should be undertaken, no journey pursued, no business transacted, no pleasure enjoyed, no activity employed, no rest indulged in, without ultimate reference to that end of our being. Without it, life has no sufficient object, and death has no hope, and eternity no promise.

What more shall we say? Look at it—look at this inward being, and say—what is it? Formed by the Almighty hand, and therefore formed for some purpose; built up in its proportions, fashioned in every part by infinite skill; an emanation, breathed from the Spirit of God—say, what is it?—Its nature, its necessity, its design, its destiny,—what are they? So formed it is, so builded, so fashioned, so exactly balanced, and so exquisitely touched in every part, that sin introduced into it, is the direst misery; that every unholy thought falls upon it as a drop of poison; that every guilty desire, breathing upon every delicate part and fibre of the soul, is the plague-spot of evil, the blight of death. Made, then, is it for virtue, not for sin, oh! not for sin, for that is death; but made for virtue, for purity, as its end, its rest, its bliss; made thus by God Almighty.

Thou canst not alter it. Go, and bid the mountain walls sink down to the level of the valleys, go and stand upon the sea-shore, and turn back its swelling waves; or stretch forth thy hand, and hold the stars in their courses; but not more vain shall be thy power to change them, than it is to change one of the laws of thy nature. *Then thou must be virtuous.* As true it is, as if the whole universe spoke in one voice, *thou must be virtuous.* If thou art a sinner, "thou must be born again." If thou art tempted, thou must resist. If thou hast guilty passions, thou must deny them. If thou art a bad man, thou must be a good man.

There is the law. It is not our law; it is not our voice that speaks. It is the law of God Almighty; it is the voice of God that speaks; speaks through every nerve and fibre, through every power and element of that moral constitution which he has given. It is the voice, not of an arbitrary will, nor of some stern and impracticable law, that is now abrogated. For the *grace* of God that hath appeared to all men, teaches, that, denying all ungodliness and every worldly lust, they must live soberly, and righteously, and godly in this present evil world. So let us live, and then this life, with all its momentous scenes, its moving experiences, and its precious interests, shall be but the beginning of the wonders, and glories, and joys of our existence. So let us live; and let us think this, that to live thus, is the great, urgent, unutterable, all-absorbing concern of our life and of our being.—*Dewey.*

THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO.

These words derive impressiveness from the circumstances under which they were uttered. The Son of God was hanging on the cross; he was surrounded by an unfeeling multitude who embittered his dying moments by their profane jeers; and among these, was conspicuous a band of men who were principally active in carrying forward his execution. The sufferer does not appeal to their humanity, and ask a mitigation of his pains, nor does he pour upon them execrations for their cruel treatment; but turning his eyes to heaven, he addresses the Father of mercies, and pleads with him not to requite the murderers according to their deeds, but to have pity on their infatuation: "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do."

It is characteristic of the sinner that he knows not what he does. We do not say that his ignorance is his apology; far from it. It is rather in most instances an aggravation of his sin because it is wilful, and persisted in, despite of all the means of instruction. In some cases it is true, ignorance extenuates, as in the case of Paul, who persecuted the followers of Christ, and who thought he did God service thereby, but obtained mercy because he did it ignorantly in unbelief. Most men who sin, however, know that they are doing wrong, although they may be ignorant of the extent of the wrong. Did they know, indeed, the guilt they thereby incur, the fiercenes of that anger to which they are exposing themselves, and the extent of horrors involved in the destruction of the soul, they would start back in affright from the perpetration.

When I see a man living in the unrestrained indulgence of his vicious propensities, and gratifying the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life, without seriously reflecting on the doom pronounced on the wilful transgressor, and while I thus see him braving the anger of God, and for the sake of a temporary and imperfect gratification incurring the forfeiture of heaven, I exclaim, alas! poor sinner, he knows not what he does.

When I see the young devoted to the pursuits of vanity, relying on the world for happiness, and refusing to remember their Creator in the days of their youth, how evident is it that they know not what they do.

When I see the sanctuary of God comparatively deserted, while the places of worldly amusement are thronged, and the most sacred institutions contemned, by those who are placed under unspeakable obligation to observe them, I see clearly that such sinners know not what they do.

When I see a state or national legislature and other officers holding high public trusts, regardless of their responsibility to God, and forgetful that they are his stewards, and in accordance with this, enacting laws which are hostile to true religion and morality, and calculated to blot out from remembrance the Holy Sabbath, I think of their awful account at the bar of God, and say, they know not what they do.

When I see rational men embracing a false religion, and rejecting the truth as it is in Jesus, either from pride of intellect, or to appease without purging conscience, I see in their infatuation the same mournful evidence, that they know not what they do.

Is it credible? Can any one for a moment suppose, that sinners of the various classes would deliberately pursue their courses if they knew the certain issue? Would they turn their backs upon the Savior, close their ears to every loud threatning, and kind invitation, and cling to their besetting sins, if they certainly knew that the end of these things would be death? No, it could not be. Sinners flatter themselves, they hope against hope, they have a thousand refuges of lies to which they flee, and they hide from themselves the awful doom which awaits them. And still, unbelieving as the wicked and irreligious may be, and little as they may know the exceeding sinfulness of sin, their damnation slumbereth not, but hurries onward to meet them.—*Presbyterian.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, July 23, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

NEW AGENTS.—ISAAC W. JONES is authorized to act as an Agent for the Register at Sharon Centre, Potter co., Pa.

Eld. JAMES L. SCOTT is authorized to act as an Agent for the Register where-ever he may travel.

Busy Bodies.

This class of beings are reprehended by the Apostles in their epistles to the churches. Peter classes them with murderers, and liars. If we were to judge of them from their works, we could not regard them otherwise than as the pests of the societies in which they are permitted to live. We know of no possible advantage that they can be to any, unless it is to exercise the patience of those who may be better subjects of their officious meddling.

A busy body must be,

1. *An ignorant person.* A person of any refinement of manners, or of any knowledge of himself or human nature, can find better employment than to meddle with other men's matters. It is the lowest calling in which a person can engage, as it requires no sagacity of mind, neither exercise of discretion. A fool may be a busy body; but a person of ordinary faculties will scorn the task.

2. *A busy body cannot have in exercise the feelings that characterize the Christian.* The Gospel requires the believer to love his neighbor as himself. The work of the busy body is to originate and give circulation to scandal to the prejudice of others.—Nothing but extreme depravity of heart, can lead to such a course, since no one is benefited, while some may suffer. The believer by the exercise of christian charity seeks to hide the faults of others. The busy body gives vent to his evil feelings, by discovering faults where they do not exist, or magnifying them where they do. If the christian discovers a fault in another person, his first labor is, if possible, by benevolent means to heal it. If the busy body discovers a real or imaginary one, he cannot rest until it is flying upon the wings of the wind.

3. *They are envious persons.* One prominent characteristic of a busy body is, to envy those who by accident or otherwise may chance to be more favored than themselves. The best of every thing belongs, of right, to the envious person, at least, in his own estimation. And if he cannot, by virtuous conduct command so high a place in the esteem of men as another person, his envious heart brings into exercise the scandalous meddling of his trade, until the innocent are made to suffer. Reader, you may know the busy body by his officious meddling with other person's characters, or business, whether by impugning his motives, misrepresenting his conduct, or by whatever means he may detract from his real worth. Mark such, and have nought to do with them, for they rank, at least in the Apostle Peter's estimation, with murderers, liars, &c.

Look out for your Horses!

Within a few weeks past an extensive business of horse-stealing has been carried on in the southern part of Onondaga county, and parts adjacent. On the night of the 17th, a horse was taken from B. Gardner of this town, and a span from the pasture of Capt. Joel King, of Pompey, belonging to Paul King, of Delaware co. About 20 horses have been stolen from that vicinity within a few weeks.

"Campbell's Treatise on Painting."

The publisher, R. R Lewis, has left us a few specimens of the above work. We were ever confident that the work would be of material benefit to that class of Artists for whom it was intended; and our only regret is, that the publisher suffered the "Treatise" to be so miserably bound; the binding having been done solely by himself, without the least shadow of experience in the business. We deprecate this, inasmuch as it may prove a serious barrier to a ready sale of the edition issued, and, perhaps, in some instances, bring discredit upon this office where the printing was done; very many people not knowing the difference between a bad "*register*" in printing, and bad "*folding*" in binding.

THE OLIVE PLANT AND LADIES' TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE hails us from New York. It is a neat quarto of 8 pages. It has the following just sentiments for its motto:—

"Alcohol, the foe of humanity, is the demon curse of the domestic sphere, the murderer of countless thousands of wives and mothers—that which has robbed woman of her beauty, her comforts, her rights, her health, her home, her reason, her life. The tears woman has shed, would form a river; the groans she has uttered, collected and concentrated, would be louder than the earthquake's terrific sound; and if funeral obsequies were to be in proportion to the ruin and wo produced, the whole heavens would be clad in sackcloth, and the earth, as in Egypt in the reign of Pharaoh, should have her days of mourning and darkness."

We most gladly welcome the "Olive Plant," and hail it as a harbinger of good to the class for whom it is designed. What can be more fitting than this—a Ladies' Temperance Advocate? The cause of Temperance *must*, and *will* prosper when it comes into the hands of the Ladies. It is plain that females are the greatest earthly sufferers from intemperance, but we trust but few, if any of them, will share a drunkard's HELL in the eternal world. Let them, now, rally around the standard, and exert their irresistible influence, and save themselves from the curse of drunken companions and relatives. Let them blend their influence to drive the monster intemperance from the domestic circle, and from every community where woman lives and has influence.

We wish the enterprize all success, and trust it will do much toward advancing the Temperance reform. Ladies, take the "Olive Plant." One dollar, sent post paid to the "Olive Plant," New York, will secure a copy for a year.

DROWNED.—A son of David Wood, aged 18, of this town, was drowned on Sunday of this week while bathing in a pond, 2 1-2 miles from this village.

ERRATA.—SPECTATOR wishes us to correct a mistake which occurred in his letter published some weeks since. In the last paragraph, in the emphatic clause, *for such a course*, read "*such a cause.*" Also, the same, in the same paragraph, a few lines above.

REVIVAL.—We are informed that there is an interesting state of feeling in the 3rd S. D. B. Church in Brookfield, and that some have been baptized.

Some men will believe nothing but what they can comprehend; and there are but few things that such are able to comprehend. *St. Evermond.*

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

THE TRINITY.—NO III.

CONCLUSION OF THE ARGUMENT FOR THE DEITY OF JESUS CHRIST.

In addition to Christ's own assertions concerning himself, his Deity is sustained by the following arguments:

I. *He accepted of Divine worship.*

St. John xx. 28. And Thomas answered and said unto him, *My Lord and my* GOD.

This was not a mere expression of surprise, without any definite meaning, for Jesus immediately commended Thomas for his belief—"thou hast *believed.*"

II. *The Srciptures require us to pay Divine worship to Christ.*

St. John v. 23. That all men should honor the Son, even as they honor the Father. Heb. i. 6. When he bringeth his first begotten into the world, he saith, And let all the angels of God worship him.

III. *Omniscience is ascribed to Christ.*

St. John xxi. 17. Lord, thou knowest all things. Matt. xii. 25. Jesus knew their thoughts. St. John ii. 24, 25. But Jesus did not commit himself unto them, because he knew all men, And needed not that any should testify of man: for he knew what was in man.

IV. *Creative Power is ascribed to Christ.*

St. John i. 3. All things were made by him, and without him was not any thing made that was made.

Where the Scriptures teach that God created all *by* Jesus Christ, there is no intimation of *delegated* Omnipotence, (!) but the simple idea is, that the DIVINE BEING in the person of JESUS CHRIST performed the work of Creation.

V. *The Deity of Christ is sustained by comparing some passages in the New Testament with some in the Old.*

Ps. xlv. 6. Thy throne, O GOD, is forever and ever. Heb. i. 8, proves that this was said "unto the Son."

Isaiah vi. 3, &c. And one cried unto another, and said, Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts; the whole earth is full of his glory. Then said I, Woe is me! for I am undone, because I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips; for mine eyes have seen the King, the LORD of hosts"—(JEHOVAH of hosts.)

In the 40th verse of the 12th chapter of St. John, the judicial blindness which Isaiah predicts, (in Isa. 6th.) should come upon the Jews, is mentioned, and it is added in verse 41—"These things said Esaias when he saw his glory and spake of him." And verse 42—"*Nevertheless* among the chief rulers also many believed on him; but because of the Pharisees they did not confess him, lest they should be put out of the synagogue." That *Jesus Christ* was the Being whom Isaiah saw and of whose glory he spake, as recorded in Isa. 6th chapter, is too plain to be controverted: and this same Jesus was "JEHOVAH of hosts."

VI. *Several other passages plainly teach the Deity of Christ.*

Among them are, Isaiah ix. 6. For unto us a child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, THE MIGHTY GOD, The Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.

Matt. i. 23. And they shall call his name EMMANUEL, which, being interpreted, is, GOD *with us.* St. John i. 1. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, *and the Word was God.*

1 John v. 20. And we know that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding, that we may know him that is true; and we are in him that is true, even in in his Son JESUS CHRIST. THIS IS THE TRUE GOD, and eternal life.

These evidences of Christ's Deity shew us on what a firm foundation the Theology of that sincere Oneida Indian rested—one who was familiarly called "GOOD PETER."

While Mr. Kirkland (father of the late Rev. J. T. Kirkland, President of the Harvard University,) was a Missionary to the Oneidas, being unwell, he was unable to preach on a certain Sabbath, and told Good Peter, one of the heads of the Oneidas, that he must address the congregation. He modestly, but reluctantly assented. After a few words of introduction, he began a discourse on the character of the Savior. "What, my brethren," said he, "are the views which you form of the character of Jesus? You will answer, perhaps, that he was a man of singular benevolence. You will tell me that he proved this to be his character by the nature of the miracles which he wrought. All these, you say, were kind in the extreme. He created bread for thousands who were ready to perish. He raised to life the son of a poor woman who was a widow, and to whom his labors were necessary for support in old age. Are these then your only views of the Savior? I tell you they are lame. When Jesus came into our world *he threw his blanket around him, but the* GOD WAS WITHIN." (*President Dwight's Travels.*)

May the Lord deliver me from the disbelief of those who reject the Deity of Christ, and may he grant me the honest, ardent, and Bible faith of "Good Peter."

"JESUS, my GOD, I know his name,
His name is all my trust;
He will not put my soul to shame,
Nor let my hope be lost."

JOSEPH R. JOHNSON.
De Ruyter, Monday, July 19, 1841.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Tribune—Extra.

SUNDAY MORNING, July 1841.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. McLeller, which left Liverpool on Sunday the 4th inst. reached Halifax on the 15th and Boston at 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 17th, or in less than thirteen days, including her stoppage at Halifax. This is a very quick passage. The Caledonia brings 71 passengers, among whom is Mr. Jaudon, London Agent of the U. S. Bank.

The intelligence is of decided importance. The British Parliament was dissolved by the Queen on the 22d ult. and the immediate election of a new House of Commons ordered. The election was proceeding when the Caledonia left, attended by intense excitement and the most deplorable riots.

The Great Western had not arrived out on the 3d—16 days after she had left this port.

There is no longer a hope for the President.

The Acadia arrived out on the 29th ult.

The President's Message reached England on the 23d in the South America. It excited no interest.

There is a rumor of an intended marriage between the brother of Prince Albert and Clementine, only daughter of Louis Philippe.

The London banking house of Whitmore, Wells & Whitmore has failed.

There have been serious riots in Liverpool, Carlisle, Blackburn, Manchester, Edinburgh, Nottingham, Cambridge, Kensington, and the Tower Hamlets, and several persons stabbed, and some died of excitement.

There is a late overland Mail from China and India, but it brings little of interest.—The British are sending out more forces to China, both from England and India, and the difficulties seem far enough from conclusion. The Chinese do not think of yielding.

The British Ministry have shifted places considerably, but this is of little moment in view of their 'last shift,' which appears to be so surely at hand.

The Commercial news is of interest.—American Cotton had advanced 1-2d. per lb. on our late rates, equal to $1,00 per bale. The market promises further improvement.

There is a little change in Grain. The prospect for the growing crop is very good.

Money is in demand caused by the heavy loans negotiating by the great Continental Powers to pay the expenses of their War last year. The current rate of interest on best paper is 5 per cent. The French Government have reduced their advertised loan of 450,000,000 francs to half that amount, or about $42,000,000. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased $550,000.

Joseph Hume, M. P., the great economist, has been defeated in a canvass for Leeds.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The 22d of June being appointed for the prorogation of Parliament by her Majesty in person, a very large number of persons assembled in the Park, and along Whitehall to the Horse Guards, down Parliament street, to the Peers' entrance of the House of Lords.

At half-past one o'clock the royal procession left Buckinham Palace in the usual state, the Queen being accompanied by his Royal Highness, Prince Albert and the different officers of the household. Her Majesty and the Prince were much cheered as they passed along, and on the arrival at the House of Lords, a royal salute of 21 guns was fired.

On her entrance, her Majesty was received by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, and the other great officers of State.

Having robed, the Queen entered the House of Lords, the body of which, as well as the strangers' gallery, was chiefly occupied by ladies in full dress. The Queen then commanded their Lordships to be seated, and the Usher of the Black Rod despatched to the House of Commons to command their attendance at the bar.

The Commons, with the Speaker at their head, having appeared at the bar, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to address her Majesty on the results of the session, and concluded by praying her Majesty's assent to the Appropriation bill.

The ceremony of giving the Royal Assent to the Appropriation bill and several other bills was then gone through, and her Majesty proceeded to read, in a clear and firm voice, the following speech from the Throne:

Her Majesty's Speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"On a full consideration of the present state of affairs, I have come to the determination of proroguing Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

"The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service should be provided for in the manner least burthensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the means which the Constitution has entrusted to me of ascertaing the sense of my people upon matters which so deeply concern their welfare.

"I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and that divisions injurious to the course of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new Parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the sums necessary for the Civil and Military Establishments.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—

"In the exercise of my prerogative, I can have no other object than that of securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects; and I rely on the co-operation of my Parliament, and the loyal zeal of my People, for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station among the nations of the world, which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to this country."

Congressional News.

From the New-Yorker.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Wednesday, July 7, 1841.

In Senate, memorials were presented today, by Mr. Wright, of citizens of Schenectady against a National Bank, and by Mr. Buchanan of citizens of Pennsylvania, for a Bankrupt Law.

The resolution of Mr. Buchanan calling for information relative to removals from office since the 4th of March, was debated by Mr. Linn during the morning hour, in general condemnation of the course pursued by the present Administration.

The Fiscal Bank bill was then taken up, and Mr. Buchanan spoke for two hours, in a powerful and argumentative speech, in opposition to the bill *in toto*, and in reply to the arguments of Mr. Clay, and the report of the Committee accompanying the bill. Mr. Buchanan is possessed of most commanding talent, and argues in a clear and almost unanswerable manner. He ended by moving to strike out, as the location of the Bank, "the District of Columbia," not supplying any place, but leaving it to be filled by the Senate.

This was supported by Messrs Wright and Benton, and opposed by Mr. Walker, on the ground of his belief that if the place of location was changed, it would be established at New York, where it would be under the control of stock-jobbers of this country and those of England, and it would in fact be a British Bank, located in New York. He opposed the addition of this tremendous power to the already absorbing power of New York and its money oligarchies of Wall-street.

Mr. Wright had no desire for the establishment of this *blessing* in New York; it had been proved to be to Philadelphia one of the most serious misfortunes.

Messrs. Clay, of Ala., Woodbury and Calhoun advocated the amendment, with a view, if it were adopted, to insert New Orleans.

Mr. Allen vehemently advocated the striking out of Washington, and would not vote to fill it all, as he would not be guilty of entailing by his vote, such a curse upon any portion of the country.

The amendment was rejected, by Yeas 20, Nays 29.

Mr. Calhoun then moved an amendment to strike out the District of [illegible] insert New Orleans. This w[illegible] by Messrs. Benton, Walker [illegible] and Buchanan, and oppos[illegible] pan; after which it was [illegible] 16, Nays 29.

The Senate adjourned [illegible] four.

In the House, Mr. [illegible] of the Committee of Ways [illegible] ported a bill for the [illegible] Country, which was refer[illegible] mittee of the Whole on [illegible] Union.

Mr. Wise, Chairman of [illegible] on Naval Affairs, reported a [illegible] provisions for the naval ordi[illegible] was referred to the Committe[illegible] Whole.

Mr. King from the same committee, reported a bill making provisions for the Home Squadron, which was referred to the same Committee, and two thousand extra copies of the bill and report ordered to be printed.

A resolution reported by Mr. Williams, of Ct., was, after some debate, adopted, authorising the purchase of a set of maps for the purpose of estimating the mileage of the members.

The resolution of Mr. Warren, of which notice was given yesterday, was adopted, limiting speeches in the Committee of the Whole to one hour!

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Briggs in the Chair,) and took up the bill making provision for the support of the lunatics of the District of Columbia, which, after some debate, was adopted in Committee.

The Loan bill was taken up, and in a concise and powerful manner advocated by Mr. Fillmore. Mr Gordon opposed it.—The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

The resolution of Mr. Warren, adopted to-day, will have the very beneficial effect of cutting off the long speeches, and greatly tend to facilitate business. The vote was 108 to 39.

Thursday July 8.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Linn, continued his remarks during the morning hour, on the resolution relative to removals from office.

The Fiscal Bank bill was then taken up, and various amendments were offered which gave rise to incidental debate. The opponents of the Administration are now offering their amendments, those of the other side having been gone through, as it is understood.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment requiring the whole affairs of the Bank to be published annually, and laid before Congress.

Mr. King proposed to the gentleman to modify the amendment so as to require the affairs of the Bank to be published weekly, every fortnight, or monthly, in a daily paper where the Bank was located.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, objected to the amendment, and contended that a due degree of publicity was provided by the bill, that the concerns of the bank were liable to the investigation of the Secretary of the Treasury, of a Committee of Congress, of a Committee of Stockholders, and every Director, and opposed as unnecessary the expense and trouble of having printed, yearly, the whole business affairs of the bank, which would fill twenty or more large volumes.

Messrs. Benton and Woodbury advocated the amendment, expatiating on the necessity of publicity in the Bank affairs.

The amendment was rejected: Yeas 23, Nays 25.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment, authorizing any ten stockholders to investigate the concerns of the Bank at any time.

This after a few remarks by Mr. Buchanan advocating it, was adopted: Yeas 24, Nays 23.

An amendment offered by Mr. Walker, and briefly discussed and amended by Messrs. Clay, of Ky., Simmons, Bayard, Berrien and Woodbury, was adopted, providing that in every case of loan or discount granted, when one of the Directors dissents, the vote shall be taken by Ayes and Noes, and entered on the books of the Bank, open to inspection with other records.

An amendment of Mr. Benton providing that Government directors shall have free and full participation in all the transactions of the Bank, after some discussion, in which it was contended that it was unnecessary, the bill itself containing this provision, was adopted: Yeas 25, Nays 22.

Several other amendments were offered, debated, and most of them rejected: a number of which were offered by Mr. Benton, who professed the desire of getting along with them as rapidly as possible, as he had many more to offer.

In the House, the bill to extend the [illegible] of the port of New Orleans, so as to include the city of Lafayette, was read a third time and passed.

The resolution of Mr. Floyd offered some days since, calling for information relative to the McLeod case, was taken up.

Mr. Hunt spoke at some length in an able and eloquent survey of the case, and in defense of Mr. Webster. Under the present form of the resolution, and the exposition of it given by its friends, he could not vote for it, as censuring the conduct of the Secretary of State. He warned gentlemen that although this was a question on which their eloquence and oratory might be displayed, if by injudicious action we were involved in war, it would not be a war of words.

The resolution was laid over, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Briggs in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the [illegible]

Mr. Pickens opposed the bill as creating a National Debt, and as unnecessary, attempting to show that there would not, at the end of the year, be a deficit in the Treasury, the estimates of the Secretary [illegible] of the expenditures being [illegible] receipts too low. He was [illegible] marks and compelled to [illegible] the expiration of the hour, [illegible] of yesterday. This [illegible] and he took his seat [illegible] and uncons[illegible]

[illegible] supported by Messrs [illegible] and opposed by [illegible]

Friday, July 9.

[illegible] presentation by Mr. [illegible] for a General Bank[illegible] morning business, the [illegible] the Fiscal Bank of the [illegible] was taken up.

[illegible] of Ohio, moved to amend the [illegible] to provide "that the Board of Directors of the Mother Bank shall publish in [illegible] paper at the seat of Government each order which may be issued to any office or branch, directing it to expand or contract its loans and discounts, or any other order, immediately after its issue, and shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury all such orders, to be reported to Congress at the commencement of each Session.

This amendment was warmly supported by Messrs Allen, Wright, Walker, Linn, Calhoun, Nicholson, and Benton, but negatived: Yeas 23, Nays 26.

Mr. Walker then moved to amend the bill by excluding the directors or officers of the Bank or *branches*, or Members of Congress, from obtaining any loans or discounts.

This amendment was supported by Messrs. Woodbury, Walker, and King. Mr. Clay, of Ky., opposed it.

Mr. Henderson, of Miss., offered to vote for a limitation, but not for the exclusion of all loans to Directors of the Branches. The amendment was so modified as to limit the indebtedness of any Branch Director, as borrower or endorser, to $10,000; and in this shape the restriction was agreed to: Yeas 25, Nays 21. The question now recurred on forbidding all loans to Members of Congress, which likewise prevailed: Yeas 23, Nays 22. The Senate then adjourned.

The McLeod case was next taken up, and Mr. Hunt, of N. Y., spoke ten minutes, being the remainder of his hour.

Mr. A. V. Brown, of Tenn., next obtained the floor, and spoke three-fourths of an hour in violent condemnation of the course of Mr. Webster in this matter. Here the morning hour expired, leaving Mr. A. V.

Brown entitled to speak fifteen minutes the next morning. The House passed to the orders of the day.

Mr. Fillmore moved that at 2 o'clock tomorrow, the House do take the Loan Bill out of the Committee of the Whole. Messrs. Proffit and Sergeant thought that too soon, as the Opposition had spoken less than their share upon it. Mr. Fillmore consented to say "Monday, at 2 o'clock," on which the Previous Question was called, and the resolution passed: Yeas 97, Nays 79.

The House now went into Committee on the Loan Bill, and Mr. Saltonstall, of Mass., spoke cogently in support of it. He first showed that the late Administration left a large amount of debt on going out of power—part of it in Treasury Notes, and part unascertained, floating, unliquidated, to meet which there was only $673,000 in the Treasury, and that scattered all over the Union, in the hands of Collectors and Receivers, in sums from $20 and upwards.

Mr. Wise, of Va., made a few remarks, avowing himself hostile to the bill and to the Distribution, as leading to a Protective Tariff. He was opposed to the whole string.

Mr. Watterson, of Tenn., thought he should not consume all his hour. [Mr. Wise said if he run out, he might take the balance of *his*.] Mr. Watterson resumed, and made a fiery speech against Whiggery in general, with little reference to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Cushing, of Mass., in defence of the bill, and he, by Mr. Eastman in opposition, contending that there would be a balance in the Treasury next January. Mr. McKeon of this city followed on the same side, condemning the Land Distribution, inveighing against the British Money Power, and insisting that the Government should retrench Expenditures, especially the cost of our Foreign Missions. Mr. Barnard of N. Y. replied to him, (each speech occupying about *the* hour,) and then the House adjourned.

Saturday, July 10.

In the Senate, Mr. Linn continued his remarks on the resolution relative to removals from office, in the general field of discussion heretofore pursued by him, in opposition to the course of the present Administration. He did not conclude, and when he will, no conjecture can be formed, as the question seems reserved merely as a ground for making speeches for political effect, by circulation.

Various memorials were presented, chiefly praying for a Bankrupt Law.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was taken up, and Mr. Woodbury offered an amendment prohibiting donations from the Bank to any officer. This was debated at length by Messrs. Woodbury, Walker, Benton and others, and being amended on motion of Mr. Clay, of Ky., extending the restriction so as to prohibit donations not only to officers and Directors but to any one, was passed.

Mr. Wright offered an amendment striking out that clause of the bill, which gives Congress the power of hereafter increasing the capital in the amount of twenty millions of dollars. Mr. Wright briefly advocated this. Mr. Clay opposed it, contending that as by the provisions of this bill, Congress was bound not to establish another Bank during the existence of this, it should not be deprived of the power of increasing the capital of this, which would only be exercised when required by the wants of the country, and in as wise a manner as by the present Congress. The amendment was rejected: Yeas 22, Nays 26.

A motion was then made to go into Executive Session, but before this was put, Mr. Clay made an inquiry which he left to the courtesy of the other side of the House to answer, whether they had offered the amendments they intended, with the exception of the Senator's printed, (Mr. Wright's) amendments. Mr. Wright replied he intended offering some others, but few however. The motion was carried, and the Senate went into Executive Session.

Thus it appears that amendments are yet coming, and that the bill will be detained probably many days.

In the House, the morning hour was occupied on the resolution relative to the McLeod case, which was discussed by Mr. Brown of Tenn., (in continuation from yesterday,) condemning the course of Mr. Webster, insisting that McLeod was personally responsible.

Mr. Linn, in a happy manner, replied, defending the course of Mr. Webster, and exhibiting the impropriety of disturbing pending negotiations, between the two Governments, and forestalling public opinion by declaring the present attitude of the case. The resolution lies over.

The Loan Bill was then taken up, and opposed by Messrs. McKay, Hunter, Holmes, Van Buren, Gilmer, and Walker. Mr. Underwood made a few brief remarks in reply to the *nullification* threats of Mr. Pickens and Rhett, and showing them as mere empty sounds.

Mr. Hunter, the former Speaker, who has been on all sides of every question, came out to-day and exhibited his colors, in opposition to the Loan Bill, to the Distribution Bill, a Tariff of any kind, and a National Bank. Where he next will be found is a matter of doubt.

Monday, July 12.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Tallmadge presented a memorial of citizens of New York for a Bankrupt Law. He took occasion in a brief and powerful manner to express his conviction of the interest and importance of this subject to the citizens of the entire Union, and of the necessity of action on it by Congress at the present Session. He referred to a declaration that had been made, that the bill would not pass at this Session, from the opposition of Mr. Clay, and his belief of the untruth of this, and that the distinguished Senator, as ever, was ready to comply with the wishes of the people in this bill as soon as it could be reached.

Messrs. Walker, Linn, and Morehead briefly gave their views in favor of such a bill.

Other petitions of this character were presented; and also a petition by Mr. Tappan, from citizens of Ohio against the establishment of a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, and the Assumption of the State Debts.

Mr. Smith, of Ind., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the Distribution Bill from the House, with amendments.

The special order, the Fiscal Bank bill, was then taken up.

Mr. Wright offered an amendment, striking out the clause providing for the purchase by the Government of one-third of the capital. He briefly advocated it, on the ground of an entire divorce of Government with moneyed institutions, and on the ground of financial policy.

Mr. Clay replied, showing that the Senator had entirely overlooked the design of this institution, which was to regulate the currency: and it was effective in its operations, preserving the government from the losses sustained by the Swartouts and Prices under the Sub-Treasury.

It was farther debated by Messrs. Clay, Wright, and Calhoun at some length. In the course of the debate, Mr. Clay, in reference to the time already consumed in this bill, declared his willingness to support a proposition which should place the business of the session in the hands of the majority. The people demanded "action," "action," and he was for complying with their request.

Mr. Calhoun said the cry for relief arose from those who were interested in State Stocks, and were wishing another expansion of the currency to relieve them—that the cry for "action" was nothing but a cry for "plunder," "plunder." To the sturdy yeomanry and the business portion of the community, who are now looking anxiously to the measures of reform of this Extra Session, we will refer this sentiment for decision. The amendment was rejected by Yeas 22, Nays 27.

Mr. Wright offered an amendment prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for the United States the one-third of the twenty millions to be subscribed by private individuals, and providing that the Bank shall not do business till this whole amount is taken up by individuals, and corporations, and briefly advocated it. Mr. Clay, of Ky., opposed this with his usually profound and clear reasoning, and in his remarks touched on the unconstitutionality of a repeal of this charter before the period of its limitation. To this Mr. Buchanan replied in a spirited manner, contending that it was in the power of Congress to repeal the charters of Public Institutions at any time. Mr. Clay rejoined, and Mr. Buchanan again replied, in an interesting manner, showing the gigantic abilities of both, and the tremendous power of the arguments of which both are possessed. The amendment was rejected. Yeas 21, Nays 28.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, offered an amendment, providing that the President appoint those directors to which the individual stock which may be taken by Government, is entitled—which was rejected: Yeas 17, Nays 37.

Other slight verbal amendments were offered.

The House immediately resolved itself in a Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Briggs in the chair,) and took up the Loan Bill.

It was oppesed by Messrs. J. W. Jones and Atherton, and advocated by Messrs. G. Davis, of Ky., Dawson and Fillmore. The hour of two having arrived, the debate ceased under a resolution of Friday, and the Committee proceeded to vote on amendments. It was passed in Committee; and in the House Mr. Morgan moved the Previous Question, which was sustained—Yeas 126, Nays 88.

The amendments having been agreed to, the bill was then passed: Yeas 127, Nays 91. As amended, the bill provides a loan of twelve millions of dollars, at six per cent interest, redeemable in not less than three nor more than eight years.

The hour-law for speeches, and the resolutions to take out of Committee at special times, works well and greatly facilitates action on measures of relief and reform, so anxiously awaited by the people, who will not fail to reprobate Mr. Calhoun's sentiments, before noticed.

Tuesday, July 13.

In the Senate, Mr. Linn occupied the morning hour in continuation of his remarks on the resolution relative to removals from office.

The Senate then took up the Fiscal Bank Bill; and Mr. Wright offered an amendment, providing that in case of a general suspension of specie payments by the Bank, or any of its Branches, the charter shall be forfeited. This was debated during the entire day, and with one exception by Loco Focos, among whom were Messrs. Wright, Benton, Clay, of Ala., Walker and Woodbury, who advocated it.

Mr. Berrien opposed it, contending that the provisions proposed by the bill sufficiently guarded this point, and entering into a constitutional argument, that the corporation being of a private character, was not liable to repeal. The amendment was rejected. Yeas 22, Nays 25.

In the House, the McLeod resolution was debated during the morning hour by Mr. Bowne, of N. Y., in a flaming manner in its support.

The bill making an additional appropriation of three thousand dollars for the lunatics of the District of Columbia, was passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a Communication from the War Department relative to additional appropriations for defense, which were laid on the table and ordered printed.

Also, from the Treasury Department, a report from Mr. Hassler, of his completion of the one-ounce weight.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Adams in the Chair, and took up the bill making appropriations for Navy Pensions. This was discussed by Mr. Wise and others.

News of the Day.

From the N. O. Picayune of the 4th inst.

Latest from Texas.—By the Kingston, 48 hours from Galveston, we have the latest Houston papers.

The war schooner San Bernard arrived at Galveston on Sunday night, with Judge Webb on board, and brings the intelligence that Mexico refused to receive or treat with him as an agent to procure the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas.

The Santa Fe expedition started on the 15th ult. It consisted of three hundred men. The Civilian says the march is not on a direct line, but comprises a campaign against the Indians—the course being first to the head waters of the Brazos, and thence across to the head waters of the Trinity, for the purpose of scouring the country about and between these points.

Andrew Jackson Davis shot himself accidentally, and died instantly at Austin, on the 12th, while endeavoring to explain some military manœuvre to a portion of the members of the Santa Fe expedition, to which he was attached.

The Houstonian states that the canal around the raft in the Gaudaloupe river, below Victoria has been completed. Steamboats can now go to Victoria.

Wyoming County.—The Commissioners appointed to locate the site of the County buildings for the new county of Wyoming, have decided in favor of Warsaw.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Decision in the Case of McLeod.—The Prisoner not discharged.—The decision of the Supreme Court of this State, sitting at Utica, in the case of Alexander McLeod, indicted for the murder of Amos Durfee, at Schlosser, in this State, in connection with the burning of the Caroline was pronounced on Monday, the 12th inst. The prisoner had applied for a discharge,—first, on the ground that he did not participate in the alledged offence, and was not present at its commission; and secondly, that if present and acting, it was in the necessary defence and protection of his country against a treasonable insurrection, of which Durfee was acting in aid at the time.

The Court, through Judge Cowen, decided against the application. The effect of this decision will be, to cause the prisoner to be tried on an indictment, by a Jury, unless the case in its present form should be appealed to the Court of Errors, [the State Senate,] as we have understood it would be, in the event of a decision like the present by the Supreme Court of New-York; and, should the Court of Errors affirm the present decision, that then the case would be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Court did not consider it their province, under the present application, to examine the question of the prisoners guilt or innocence, beyond the depositions or proofs upon which he was committed. "The depositions *heretofore* taken in the cause being cut off, there are no means of inquiry left to us on this motion, by which we can say whether the charge would probably be mitigated on the trial to a very doubtful case of manslaughter, or to a homicide in defence, or whether all participation might be disproved by showing a clear alibi."

There are still two Courts to review the decision, should the prisoner so elect, and if either of them reverse it, the case will not go to a Jury. If, however, it should finally go to a Jury, there is good reason to expect an acquittal; as it seems now to be universally understood that McLeod did not accompany the expedition which destroyed the Caroline.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says,—"We learn from Mr. Hillyer, of the New-Nork Deputy Sheriffs, who arrived from Utica this morning, that McLeod remains for the present with the Sheriff of Oneida county. What further course of proceedings will be taken is not yet determined.—McLeod, we learn, is anxious to go to a jury forthwith; should he determine upon this course, the application for a writ of error on the judgment of the Supreme Court, as intended by his counsel, will, of course, be abandoned."—*Jour. of Com.*

Incendiarism on the Frontier.—The last affair of this sort took place on the night of the 28th ult. The building destroyed was a barn belonging to Mr. Holt, about four miles from Missisquoi Bay: the store and other buildings adjoining belonging to Messrs. Holt & Crossett, were with great difficulty saved from the devouring element. It will be recollected that the Philipsburg affair has been charged under oath upon certain commissioned officers in Her Majesty's service. The Montreal Times attribes this last outrage also to wretches on the Canada side of the line, and throws the responsibility of the consequences on the authorities of the Provinces.—*Alb. Argus.*

Wyandott Indians.—We learn from good authority that Col. Johnson has succeeded in treating with the Wyandotts for the purchase of their ultimate removal west of the Mississippi. The tribe, consisting of about seven hundred souls, is the last remnant of the Indian race within the borders of our State. If our recollection serves us, the Wyandotts originally claimed to be the owners of the soil from the Lakes to the Ohio, and from Pittsburg to the Great Miami River. They were familiarly known as the *grandfathers* of the Western tribes. The first to possess, they are the last to leave. Those beautiful hunting grounds of their fathers, where a century ago a white man had never trodden, are now, entirely occupied by a different race, numbering more than two millions of souls.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

President Harrison's Remains.—The Committee and detachment of U. States Marines, arrived at our wharf with the remains of the late President, about three o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. About 9. the body was conveyed to the residence of Col. W. H. Taylor, followed by the committee and a number of the old and intimate friends of the deceased. Although a couple of military companies were on the wharf when the body was brought ashore, and notwithstanding that many of our citizens had likewise gone down, there was neither bustle, nor show, nor parade of any kind, but instead of these, the countenance of every one, as he silently followed the hearse, bore an impress of the deep sorrow that had been reawakened within.—*Cin. Gaz.*

On the 7th inst. the citizens tendered their last honors to the earthly remains of their late friend and fellow-citizen, William Henry Harrison. The hearse which bore the body from the residence of Colonel Taylor to the steamboat that conveyed it to North Bend, was preceded by the company of Dragoons, and the several military companies which arrived from the Louisville Encampment in time to join in the procession, and followed by relatives and personal friends of the deceased, by the Committee which had brought it from Washington, the Committee of Forty which had been appointed to make arrangements for the Obsequies, the City Council, Officers and Soldiers of the Late War, Judges and officers of the Superior and Common Pleas Courts, members of the Bar, Old Fellows, Firemen, other Associations, and large numbers of citizens in an individual capacity.

The procession moved to solemn music, from the residence of Col. Taylor to the steamboat Raritan, which lay at the foot of Main; and the pavements and doors and windows of houses, for the whole of this distance, were crowded with persons, numbering doubtless from 18,000 to 20,000, who had assembled to have a last look, as it passed, of the coffin which inclosed the body of the venerated dead.

The boat left the wharf for the Bend about 1 o'clock, bearing with the remains the Committee, and detachment of United States Marines, and relatives of the deceased. By special invitation, the Rev. John T. Brooke went down to perform the funeral service of the Church of England at the tomb.

It is much to be regretted, that all the Companies which formed the Oakland Encampment, did not reach the city in time to join in the procession. The Louisville, Buttler, Harrison, and Citizens' Guards, and the Dayton Artillery, left soon after the others, but on a boat which ran much slower than the Mail, and did not arrive here till just as the Raritan was putting off with the remains.

Tornado at Detroit.—On the 6th instant, Detroit was visited by a tornado of wind and rain which inundated all the streets, drains and cellars—swept down awnings and awning posts—stove in doors and windows—tumbled over chimneys and sycamores—scattered oil casks, dry goods, boxes, and brooms—crushed corn stalks and peas—riddled roses and frightened children—and shook every house in town to the foundation—so powerfully did it dash ahead.

"Why don't you come after cold vituals as usual?" said a lady to a boy who had for a long time been a daily visitor for that species of charity. "Father has joined the Temperance Society, and we have warm victuals," was the reply.

The Springfield (Illinois,) Journal publishes a wholesome warning in advertising A. D. Young, a young man of 25 or 30, who, it appears by the statement, has within a few years been married to no less than three respectable girls in the West, and been engaged to two others—all now living. The fellow is abroad through the country in some new disguise.

Butter and cheese is produced in the Empire State to the value of $10,497,032 annually. Oneida county alone produces $847,391 worth of butter. Herkimer county $676,351, and Dutchess, $713,834.

A society of Reformed Inebriates has been organized at Montreal. At the close of the second meeting, 22 individuals gave in their names for the Montreal Society, and eight for the society of Reformed Drunkards.

Leontio Vernon de Tracy, a young Italian nobleman, now lecturing in Montreal, is almost a match for the learned blacksmith. He is an exile, and has spent his time in roaming over the world. Though not yet twenty-one, he understands twenty-four languages, and speaks seventeen.

The bill reported from the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, for the support of a Home Squadron of ships of war, proposes to provide, for that purpose, for the pay, subsistence, repairs, &c, of two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels, and two armed steamers, "to be employed as a Home Squadron."

Hail Storm.—Some severe hail storms have lately occurred in various parts of the western country. One passed over four or five counties in Kentucky, whose track was from four to five miles in width. The next day, the 25th ult., another passed over Rush county, Ia., doing great damage to the crops. The Rushville Whig says so much hail fell that the wheat and rye crops were in many places entirely destroyed; the corn was also thrown down and greatly injured. The hail fell in such quantities as to lie in drifts without melting for nearly two days. The accompanying wind did also great damage to timber.—*Journal of Com.*

A Life Bridge.—A valuable invention has recently been exhibited in this city, by Dr. Beman, the object of which is the more effectual extinguishment of fires and to save persons from burning buildings. It consists of a square box or carriage body, mounted on a moveable platform a few feet below with which it is connected by a stout framework. Whenever a building is on fire, the machine is conveyed to and set down before it, two or three firemen instantly get into the box, through the bottom of which one or more hose-pipes are passed. By turning a crank they are immediately raised to the level of the fire or nearest window—whether twenty, forty, or sixty feet—and torrents of water forced exactly upon the flames. If lives are endangered, one side of the box is let down as a drawn-bridge directly to the nearest window, and the inmates of the burning building at once removed into the ark of safety. So of valuable property. Meantime the work of extinguishing the conflagration goes forward efficiently.—*Tribune.*

Captured Slavers.—The bark Harvest, which arrived at Fairhaven, on the 4th inst. reports that eleven slavers have recently been captured by H. B. M. cruisers, and carried into St. Helena, from July 1st, 1840, to April 3d, 1841. By these captures, *fourteen hundred and seventy-six* human beings were rescued from hopeless slavery, and will be restored to their country and liberty, while their inhuman stealers will meet the punishment due to piracy, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Horrible Proceedings.—A most violent and outrageous proceeding has lately occurred at Bellvidere, Ill. The facts of the case are briefly these: the country in the region of the Illinois River has been for a long time and is now infested with a gang of blacklegs, counterfeiters, horse-thieves and and pirates, and the people have found the laws, or at least the administration of them, entirely inadequate to the protection of their property; consequently they have been forced to form themselves into 'volunteer companies, and anti-horse-thieves societies.' One was formed about 20 miles below this, at Washington Grove. Mr. Campbell was actively engaged in getting it up. On Sunday night the 28th ult. two of the Driskells, notorious through that region as ringleaders and harborers of all sorts of villains, rode up to Campbell's house and asked his son if his father was at home; he called his father to the door, when the Driskells shot him dead and fled. The volunteer companies of De Kalb and Winnebago counties immediately collected and went in search of the Driskells. On Tuesday they caught the old man and one of his sons—tried them by Lynch law, and were convinced that they were the cause if not the perpetrators of the atrocious murder of Mr. Campbell. They sentenced them to immediate death, then placed the old man about ten rods off, and then bade him prepare for death, giving him five minutes; when the time was up, about fifty balls went through him. The son was then served in the same manner, neither making any disclosures more than saying that another son of Driskell killed Campbell. The company are now pursuing the other Driskell, who had fled with a confederate. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for his head.

However great the provocation, such violent proceedings cannot be justified.

Another Mammoth Discovered.—An animal has been dug up in 'Big Bone Lick,' we are informed by the Louisville Messenger, which measures sixty feet in length, in height twenty feet, and twelve feet broad at the hips? It is called the 'Kentuckian,' and it is said that the owners of the 'Missourian' have concluded to give up their small skeleton as a bad job.

Disastrous Fire—Waterford in Ruins!—A fire broke out at 4 o'clock on Sunday, in the village of Waterford, four miles above Troy, in a small building near the Episcopal church. It raged with the greatest fury for three hours and consumed nearly the whole business part of the town, including the Saratoga Co. Bank, Episcopal Church, Academy, the Mansion House, formerly Demanrest's, nearly every store in the place and about fifty dwelling houses—making in all from seventy to eighty buildings, among which were the most valuable in the town.

It was a scene of unparalleled confusion, devastation and distress. The whole village was covered with furniture, goods, and articles of every description. Every house appeared emptied of its contents, and the inhabitants of the village and the adjoining towns, together with many hundreds from Troy, crowded together in the neighborhood of the fire. At one time, the destruction of the bridge over the Hudson appeared inevitable, and nothing saved it but the exertions of the Troy and West Troy firemen, Waterford having but one fire engine, and that almost useless.

The whole loss is not less, probably, than $150,000, a portion of which is insured, though we have not learned to what amount. The Fireman's Insurance Company at Albany, have lost $6000 to $10,000. The Rensselaer and Saratoga of this city, and the Saratoga Mutual, and other companies are also losers.

The cause of the fire is not known; but strong fears are entertained that it is the work of an incendiary.

Rev. E. K. Avery.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveler, writing from Rhode Island, states the following:—"The murder of Miss Cornell was committed, if committed at all, on the night of the 20th of December, 1832, and on that night Mr. Avery was absent from his family in Bristol. He could not satisfactorily account for the time he was absent. In his examination, however, he said that in the evening of the 20th of December, he was returning home from the coal mines on the island of Rhode Island; and while on his way he saw and spoke to a man and boy, who were driving a flock of sheep. If he could have proved that he saw the man and boy at the time alledged, his innocence would have been established beyond a shadow of doubt or dispute. Unfortunately, in despite of every effort, they could not be found. I was conversing on this subject, a few days since, with a distinguished gentleman, of Bristol and he informed me of the astounding fact, that the man and boy have recently been discovered, and the boy, now a full grown man by the way, has by affidavit substantiated every word Mr. Avery asserted on his examination!

My information comes to me, from a source too respectable to be doubted, and I impart it to you with great satisfaction."

Notices.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the S. D. B South Western Association, will take place at Northampton, Clark co., O., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October. A general attendance, is desired, and brethren from foreign churches are invited.

DIED,

In this village, on the 19th inst., of consumption of the liver, Mrs THIRZA G., wife of George W. Barnes, aged 30.

Mrs. Barnes made a profession of religion some six or seven years since, and has ever maintained her profession as become a Christian. During her illness, which was protracted and severe, she manifested a willingness to depart and be with Christ in glory. In the death of Mrs. B, community has lost a valuable member. Parents and relatives have been bereaved, and the tenderest ties of affection broken which bound her to her husband. She has left an infant about two months old.

In Amity, on the 29th ult JESSE ROGERS, in the 74th year of his age.

Mr Rogers united with the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Waterford Conn., more than forty years since, and remained a member of the denomination; till his death. He lived several years in De Ruyter, and from there he was an early settler in the town where he died. His location was very favorable for the entertainment of travellers, to whom his doors were always open.

He had for several years been gradually declining under the influence of consumption, but his dissolution was hastened on by a shock of Numb Palsey. He left a numerous circle of friends to mourn his loss; but the circumstances connected with his life and death, gave them satisfactory evidence that they need not mourn as those who mourn without hope.

In Brookfield, on the 11th inst., Miss ABBY COON, daughter of Abraham and Amy Coon, aged 18 years.

Sister Coon experienced religion about two years ago, and in her illness enjoyed the blessedness of that man whose sins are forgiven, and whose iniquities are pardoned, and died as the good man dieth, in full triumph over all the powers of sin. Sister Coon was sick about three months.

In Bolivar, Allegany co., on the 5th inst., Mrs LUCINDA, wife of James Maxson, aged 45 years, 6 months and 12 days.

In Wirt, in January last, JUDITH LESTER, in the 85th year of her age.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Geo. Crandall, (you have our thanks.) Ephraim Maxson, (we have taken especial pains to mail your papers.) Ellery Babcock, (the matter is settled.) R. R. Lewis, (we must obey instructions first received.) Ezra Champion, Lucius Crandall, (we will write you.) Wm. Blanchard, John Whitford P. M. (we will do it.) James Hubbard, (we will do it.) "Spectater."

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Justus Parce, $3,48, cr. S. S. Eldridge, $2. self $1,48. J. B. Wells, $2 cr. Ethan Saunders vol. 2. James Hubbard, $4, cr. Ezra Babcock, John B. Cottrell $2 each vol. 2. E. Maxson $2, cr. Nathan Burch vol. 2. Geo. Crandall $13, cr. Z. R. Babcock, O. Lewis, John Clarke, Luther Clarke, Polly Randall $2 each vol. 2. John Fuller $3 vol. 1 & 2. John Whitford $2, cr. Schuyler Saunders vol. 2.

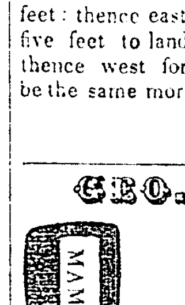
ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN CHANCERY.—John N. Elmore, Abijah N. Annas and William J. Ayer, vs. William R. Burdick and Emeline, his wife, Noah C. Worth, Henry A. Dellay and Frederick C. Dellay.—Z. T. Bentley, Esq., Comp. Solicitor.

In pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the Inn of B. Balch, in the village of Chittenango, in the county of Madison, on the sixth day of September next, at twelve o'clock, M. of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of De Ruyter, in the county of Madison, and State of New-York, and bounded as followss, to wit: Beginning on the east line of the north and south road, seventy-five feet north of lands owned by Joshua C. Curtis, formerly conveyed by James Nye, and sold to John Murch; thence north sixteen feet; thence eastly parallel with the other lots thirty-five feet; thence south eleven feet: thence east five feet to the well; thence south five feet to lands owned by Maxson & Burdick; thence west forty feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Dated July 19th, 1841.

F. W. SMITH,
Master in Chancery. 73–w6

GEO. W. SUTTON,



WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the manufacture of Boots and Shoes on a very large scale, and is happy to inform them that he is now prepared, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot, to furnish any style or quantity of work, manufactured of superior EASTERN TANNED STOCK, at as low prices, (according to quality,) as can be bought in Town, County, or State.

⁂The highest price paid in cash for Beef Hides and Veal Skins.

⁂WANTED 10 or 12 first rate Journeymen Cordwainers to work on heavy work. Please apply soon.

De Ruyter, June 15, 1841.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter, June 30th, 1841.

A
Ames, Fordyce W.
Ayres, Lorenzo D.
B
Burdick William,
Brown William,
Brown, Charles W.
Benjamin, Ephraim
C
Carpenter, Sarah
Crawford, Andrew
Colgrove, Eli
G
Gago, Alfred
H
Holcomb, D. F. R.
Hall, Egbert
Haskill, Jabez
Haskill, Simeon
M
Mc. Queen, Rodrick
Maine, Silas C.
O
Olin, Schuyler
P
Pulford, Samuel
Pool, Henry 2
S
Squire, Ethan
Stillman, Jared
Southerland H.
W
Warner, Adna
Winans, Stephen

M. SPEAR, P. M.

POETRY.

SUNSET MUSINGS.

BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

The Sun, that seemed so mildly to retire,
Flung back from distant climes a streaming fire,
Whose blaze is now subdued to tender gleams,
Prelude of night's approach with soothing dreams.
Look round :—of all the clouds not one is moving ;
'Tis the still hour of thinking, feeling, loving,
Silent, and steadfast as the vaulted sky,
The boundless plain of waters seem to lie ;
Comes that sound from breezes rustling o'er
The grass crowned headland that conceals the shore !
No 'tis the earth-voice of the mighty sea
Whispering how meek and gentle he can be !

Thou power supreme ! who, arming to rebuke
Offenders, dost put off the gracious look,
And clothe thyself with terrors like the flood
Of Ocean roused into the fiercest mood,
Whatever discipline thy will ordain
For the brief course that must for me remain ;
Teach me with quick-eared spirit to rejoice
In admonitions of thy softest voice !
Whate'er the path these mortal feet may trace,
Breathe through my soul the blessings of thy grace,
Glad, through a perfect love, a faith sincere
Drawn from a wisdom that begins with fear ;
Glad to expand, and for a season, free
From finite cares, to rest absorbed in Thee !

Miscellaneous Department.

From Graham's Magazine.

THE LIFE GUARDSMAN.

BY JESSE R. DOW.

The Life Guard of Washington! Who can think upon this band of gallant spirits without feeling a glow of patriotism warming his heart, and stirring up the sluggish feelings of his soul? Fancy paints against the figures which history has suffered to fade away, as the shadows departed from the magic mirror of Cornelius Agrippa ; and the heroes of the past start up before us like the clan of Roderick Dhu at the sound of their chieftan's whistle. They come from Cambridge, and from the Hudson, from Trenton and from Princeton, from Yorktown and from the Brandy-wine, from mountain pass and woody vale, gathering in battle array around the lowly bed of their sleeping leader, amid the solitary shades of Vernon.

The Life Guardsmen are fast fading away. One by one the aged members have departed, and now Lee's corporal slumbers beside his commander. Their march is over.

A more efficient corps never existed on this side of the Atlantic than the Life Guard. Animated by one motive, guided by one object, they surrounded their beloved commander-in-chief, and gloried in being known as his body guard. Was there any difficult duty to perform, it fell to this body, and gallantly did they perform the service entrusted to them. The eye of the general glistened with delight as they filed before him in the shade of evening, or returned into camp from some successful incursion beyond the enemy's lines, ere,

"Jocund day stood tiptoe on the mountain top—"

or the *reveille* aroused the army from their slumbers.

—

It was the anniversary of the battle of Princeton, when an aged man, with a stout staff in his hand, was seen trudging manfully down Broadway. As he passed along from square to square, he cast his eyes upon the signs and door-plates, and muttering continued on his course.

"Here," said he, "was Clinton's Quarters"—"Edward Mallory, silks and laces"—"and here was the house that Washington stopped at"—"John Knipherhusen, tobacconist," and "here was where the pretty Quakeress lived, who used to furnish the commander-in-chief with information as to the enemy's movements"—"Cafe de mille collonnes"—"all, are changed ; time has been busy with every thing but the seasons—they are the same ; the sun and the rain ; the evening and the morning ; the icicle and the dew-drop ; the frosts and the snow-drift change not but man and his habitations—aye, the very name of places and people have been altered, and the New York of the Revolution is not the New York of '37."

As the old man said this, he seated himself upon a marble door-step, and wiped the perspiration from his brow ; for he had walked a long way that morning, and the thousand associations that passed upon his memory wearied him.

A company of volunteers, in all the pomp and circumstance of city war, now approached by a cross street The bugle's shrill note, mingled in with the clarionet and cymbals ; and the glance of the sun upon their bayonets and polished hemlets, lit up the martial fire that slumbered in the old man's soul. He rose upon his feet.

"It is pleasant enough now to look upon such gatherings," said he, "but those who have heard the drum beat to drown the cries of the wounded and dying, cannot forget their meaning, though youth and joy accompany them, and though the smiles of beauty urge them on." And the old man wept, for the men of other days stood about him, and the battle-fields, then silent and deserted, teemed with the dead and the dying, and the blood formed in pools amid the trampled grass, or trickled in little rills down the smoky hill-side.

A servant now came out of a neighboring house, and invited the old man in. He thankfully accepted the hospitality of the polite citizen, and soon stood in a comfortable breakfast room. A young man of twenty-one received him with kindness, and a tall prim woman of eighty-six cordially insisted upon his joining her family at the breakfast-table. A beautiful girl of eighteen took the old man's hat, and came and wheeled up an old arm chair that had done the family some service in ancient days. The old man as she seated herself beside him, patted her upon the head, and a firm—"God bless you"—escaped from his wrinkled lips. The old lady suddenly paused in her tea-table duty, and looked earnestly at her guest. The old man's eyes met hers—they had seen each other before—but the mists of time shrouded their memories, and blended names, and places, and periods, strangely together.

"Will thee have another cup of tea?" said the matron to the old man.

"I have heard that voice," thought the stranger, as he took the proffered cup with gratitude, and finished his breakfast in silence.

"Oh! Grandmother," said the maiden, springing to the window, "here comes the Iron Greys ; how splendidly they look."

"I cannot look at them," said the matron, in a trembling voice—"thy grandfather was killed by the Brunswick Greys at Princeton."

"What was his name?" said the old man, fixing his dim eyes steadily upon the speaker's face.

"Charles Greeley," said the matron, shedding an unexpected tear.

"Charles Greeley," said the old man springing up—"why, he was a Life Guardsman, and died by my side—I buried him at the hour of twilight by the milestone."

"And thou art?" said the matron earnestly.

"Old Hugh Maxwell, a corporal of Washington's Life Guard at your service,' said the stranger guest.

"Oh! well do I know thee," said the matron, weeping—it was thee who gave me directions where to find him, and delivered to me his dying sigh. This is an unhappy day to me, Hugh Maxwell, but thy presence lends an interest to it that I had no idea of enjoying. William and Anne, thy grandfather died upon Hugh Maxwell's breast in battle—let us bless God that we are permitted to entertain the gallant soldier upon the anniversary of that day of glory."

And the son brought forth the old family bible, and the widow Greeley prayed after the manner of the Quakers, amid her little congregation.

When the service was over, and the breakfast equipage had been removed, the son and the daughter each drew a seat beside the old veteran, while their grandmother carefully wiped her spectacles and took a moderate pinch of Maccoboy. Then seating herself as straight as a drill sergeant in her cushioned seat in the corner, she turned her *well ear* toward the old corporal and looked out of the window.

"Tell us about the battle of Trenton, and of Princeton, Mr. Maxwell," said the grand children in one voice. The old man looked inquiringly at widow Greeley.

"Thee may tell it, though it may be a sad tale to me," said the matron, and Hugh Maxwell after resting his head upon his hand for a moment, began his account of THE BATTLES OF TRENTON AND PRINCETON.

The twenty-fifth of December, 1776, was a gloomy day in the American camp. An army of thirty thousand British soldiers lay scattered along ~~the~~ opposite side of the freezing Delaware, from Brunswick to the environs of Philadelphia. General Howe commanded the British cantonment, and Lord Cornwallis was on the march from New York to reinforce him.

The British soldiers were flushed with success. They had driven us through the Jerseys. New York Island and the North River were in their power. They tracked us by our bloody foot-prints along the gloomy, though snow clad hills ; and they looked eagerly forward to the day when the head of our illustrious Washington should be placed upon Temple Bar, and the mob of London should cry out while they pointed at it, "there rests the head of a Traitor." The banner of England floated heavily in the wintry air, and the fur-clad Hessian paced his round on the gloomy hills, with his bayonet gleaming in the stormy night ; vidетts were seen galloping along the hill sides, and the valleys echoed with the martial airs of England. But in our camp all was sadness. Five thousand men, ill-armed and worse clad, without tents or even camp utensils, sat crouching over their lonely watch-fires.

But this is not all. The crafty British general had offered a pardon to all who would desert the American cause, and many men of property ; aye! even members of Congress, recreant to honor and principle, pocketed their patriotism with the proclamation, and basely betrayed their country in the hour of her peril. Members of Congress did I say? Yes, those that had been members : and let me repeat their names, lest, perchance, they may have been forgotten in the days of sham power and speculation. Galloway and Allen deserted and joined the enemies of freedom in the fall of 1776.

Such was the state of things at this period. All was silence in the American camp. The star splangled banner hung drooping over our head quarters, and the sentinel by the low door-way stood leaning in melancholy mood upon his rusty and flintless gun. The commander-in-chief held a council of war. At the close of it he gave his opinion—he had heard of the scattered cantonment of the British army.

"Now," said he, striking his hand upon an order of battle, and pointing from the window of the little farm house toward the wild river, "now is the time to clip their wings." It was a master thought : the council of war concurred with their leader, and each member retired silently to prepare for immediate action.

The regiments were mustered—the sentinels were called in—a hasty meal was devoured—the evening shut in with darkness and storm—the word was given, and we began our march. One party moved down, one remained stationary, and one passed up to a point above Trenton. I was with Washington. No one in the ranks knew where he was to go, all was mystery, until we wheeled down the steep bank of the Delaware.

"Onward," was the word. "Cross the river," thundered along the line, and our freezing legions moved on. Who shall describe the pains and perils of that terrible march? Who shall reward the noble spirits, who trusting in their illustrious leader, moved onward amid famine, nakedness, and the winter's storm? Surely, at this day, a generous nation will not let the poor old veteran die who has his scars—but no certificate—to testify to the glory of that night—better feed an imposter than starve a hero.

But to my tale.—Upon a high bank, Washington and Knox, and a few staff officers, wrapped in military cloaks, sat upon their shivering chargers, and awaited the progress of the broken line. We moved on—some on cakes of ice—some on rafts with the artillery—and some in little boats. Dark reigned the night around—the wild blasts from the hills swept down the roaring stream—the water froze to our tattered clothes, and our feet were blistered and peeled by treading upon the icy way. The snow, like feathers borne upon a gale, whirled around us—the dark waters yawned fearfully before us—at every step we were in danger. Now precipitated into the stream, and now forced to climb the rugged sides of the drift-ice, still we advanced. At length the cannon and the tumbrile were landed, and the last soldier stood upon the opposite shore.

Shivering with cold and pale with hunger and fatigue, our column formed and waited for the word. Washington and his staff were at hand. "Briskly, men, briskly," said he, as he rode at the head of the line : and then the captains gave word from company to company, and the army marched on in silence. A secret movement of an army at night keeps the drowsy awake, and the hungry from complaining.—Man is an inquisitive animal, and the only way to make him perform apparent impossibilities, is to lead him after what he knows not. Columbus discovered America in a cruize after Solomon's gold mine, and the vast field of chemistry was laid open to human ken, in a search for the elixir of life, and the philosopher's stone.

All night our troops moved down the west bank of the river, and as the morning spread her grey mantle over the eastern hills, we reached Trenton.

The Hessians, under Rawle, slept. No one feared Washington,—and the mustached soldier dreamed of the Rhine and the Elbe, and the captain slept careless at his inn. But suddenly the cry was heard, "He comes! he comes!" Our frosty drums beat the charge ; the shrill fifes mingled in with a merry strain ; and our hungry army, with bare feet entered the city. Like the Scandinavian horde—in impetuosity and necessity—before the eternal city, we rushed upon the streets, and attacked the surprised enemy at every turn. The startled foe endeavored to defend themselves ; but, before any body of them could collect, a charge of our infantry cut them to pieces. Their colors were absolutely hacked off of their standard staff, while they advanced in line, by a sergeant's sword, and their officers were cut down or taken prisoners. Our victory was complete. One thousand men were killed and made prisoners, and the artillery, consisting of nine pieces, was captured. Such was the effect of the Battle of Trenton upon the enemy ; but to us the consequences were the reverse. Our hungry men were fed, our naked were clothed, the rank and file armed, and the officers promoted.

The same evening we re-crossed the river, but it was not the terrible stream of the previous night ; the foot-prints of boots and shoes were left on our trail, and the drums beat a merry call, while the bugles answered sweet and clear.

In a few hours the Hessian tents shrouded the captors on the site of our old encampment ; and Rawle's officers had the pleasure of drinking their own wine in their own tents, with Gen. Washington and his subalterns, as prisoners of war. So well planned was this attack, that we lost but nine men, and two of them were frozen to death after being wounded.

On the 29th of December, 1776, we again crossed the Delaware, and at 1, P. M., our eagles floated over Trenton.

The "mery Christmas" of our evening party astonished and aroused the king's generals. Lord Cornwallis hastened to form a junction with Gen. Grant, at Princeton ; and on the 2d of January, 1777, the British army marched against Trenton.

It was late in the afternoon when the advance guard of the enemy appeared in sight, their red coats forming a striking contrast with the winter's snow. Our drums now beat to arms, and Gen. Washington with 5,000 of us, crossed the rivulet Assumpinck, and took post upon the high grounds facing the rivulet. A heavy cannonade speedily commenced, and when night came on, both armies had a breathing spell.

Fresh fuels were now piled upon the camp-fires—the sentinels were posted in advance—small parties were stationed to guard each ford—the cry, "all's well"—the quick challenge and the prompt answer—the tramping of a returning vidette—and the occasional tapping of a drum in the guard-room, were heard in our camp. The British General rejoiced in the belief that the morning sun would behold him a conqueror of our leader and ourselves. Secure of his prey, the enemy made preparations to attack our camp on the first blush of morning. The noise of hammers—the heavy rumbling of cannon wheels—the clashing of the armorer's hammer, and the laugh of the artizan and pioneer, came over upon the night wind, and grated harshly upon our sensitive ears.

An officer, mounted, and wrapped in a military cloak, was now seen silently approaching the commanders of regiments in quick succession. He whispered his orders in a low tone—the colonels started with astonishment,—they looked, it was their general, and they immediately sent for their captains. Each officer heard the new order with astonishment, but to hear was to obey. The captains whispered it to their orderlies, and in twenty minutes the whole army stood upon their feet in battle array. Our tents were struck, and our baggage wagons ready for a march.

The sentinels paced their rounds as though nothing was about to happen. The laugh of the relieved guard was heard above the din of both armies, and "all's well" rang above the night.

We now stood ready in open column to march. Gen. Hugh Mercer had command of the van guard, and in a few moments our captains whispered "forward, and be silent"—our living mass immediately moved onward, and filed off toward Allentown. Presently we heard the rear guard, with the artillery, rumbling in our rear, and then our camp, so quietly deserted, was lost sight of in the shadow of the hills.

For upwards of two hours we moved on in comparative silence. Nothing but the whispers of the officers and the heavy tread of the men was heard. It was quite dark, and every breast seemed to be under the spell of mystery. At length a noise was heard, and a staff officer galloped to the rear. As he passed along, he said, in a clear voice, "the enemy are in sight."—In a few minutes the voice of the gallant Mercer was heard loud and distinct, giving his orders—"Attention, van guard, close order, quick time, march." We sprang at the word—each soldier grasped his musket with a firmer gripe—and away we went upon the run.

Three regiments of light infantry opposed us on the plain at Maidenhead and their drums were beating merrily as we drew near them—our front now came upon an open common. We broke into three columns, and headed by the gallant Mercer, dashed on. In a moment, a stream of fire passed along the British line, the dead and wounded fell around me, and our column wavered. At this instant, while Gen. Mercer, with his sword raised, was encouraging the van guard to rush on and secure the victory, a bullet struck him, and he fell from his horse mortally wounded. For a moment only the battle was against us, but soon the firm voice of Washington was heard, as he passed on to the front. Our musketry now echoed terrible ; the enemy began to give way ; a well directed fire from the artillery told fearfully upon the small armed foe, and they were routed. At this moment a British soldier clapped his bayonet to my breast—Charles Greeley thrust it away with his right hand—the soldier fired—his musket and the noble hearted Greeley fell upon my breast. I grasped his hand—it faintly returned my pressure—and then he straitened himself upon the ground, his eyes became fixed, his jaw fell, and he was dead. I bore him quickly to a wounded cart, and hastened to my platoon. The enemy were flying towards Brunswick, and we were masters of the field.

"On to Princeton," shouted our noble leader, as he sent his wounded aid to the rear on a litter.

The line moved on in quick time, and soon we entered the town. Our visit was as unexpected here as at Trenton. A portion of the enemy had taken shelter in the college. Our general as at Trenton headed the charge in gallant style, while the troops, animated by his fearlessness, nobly seconded him. The artillery thundered against the garrisoned college, and the musketry rung wildly from every corner.—Surrounded by a superior force, and not knowing but what Cornwallis had been routed, for they had heard the midnight cannon at Maidenhead, most of the enemy surrendered. A few, however, escaped by a precipitate flight along an unguarded street at the commencement of the attack. In this affair one hundred of the enemy were killed, and three hundred taken prisoners. Lord Cornwallis, as he lay on his camp bed, was roused by the roar of cannon. He started—the sound came from Princeton—he immediately ordered his troops under arms, and hastened to the scene of action. When he arrived the battle was won, and we were on our return march in triumph. As we crossed the Milestone river, we were halted to destroy the bridge at Kingston. I ordered a file of men to assist me, and hastily buried my companion in arms by the water side, while the enemy's cannon answered for minute guns for the brave. Having shed a tear of sympathy over his lonely grave, we joined the main body. At sunset we trod upon the bleak hills of Morristown, and the camp-fires were lighted, the campaign of '76 was over.

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As the old man finished his tale, the widow turned away her head, and the grand children hid their faces and wept. At length when they raised their eyes to their guest, his face was pallid—a wildness was manifest in his eyes ; and his frame appeared to be stiffening in death. They sprang to him.

"Forward—on—to—Princeton!" said he, in a cold whisper ; and the last Life Guardsman joined his companions in Heaven.

The next day a numerous body of strangers followed the old veteran to the tomb ; and the widow Greeley placed a plain marble slab at the head of it, and inscribed upon it—

HERE LIES
The last of Washington's
LIFE GUARD.

Be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak.

Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions.

Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask.

Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd.
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES,—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines :

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

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MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

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RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases ; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption ; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, aad several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation ; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,
10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid ☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb. CASH, Old Hyson do. at 5a6 Cash, New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

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Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

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He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
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Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold ; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

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FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases. ☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

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For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses ; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

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S. D. DELLAY.

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GEO. W. SUTTON.
De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

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De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

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THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.
ELISHA STILLMAN.
De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

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It is a book of 400 large octavo pages, and is done up in the neatest typographical manner, bound in muslin, and lettered in a superior style ; containing over 200 engravings of an interesting and beneficial character.

Those wishing to subscribe for the above valuable work can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who has the agency for this town and vicinity. A specimen of the Book can be seen at this Office The price is extremely low, for a book of the size, so well stored with interesting and useful matter, and reflects much credit, in every respect, upon its enterprising publisher. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited, and the work will be ordered immediately for as many hundred as may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of making so rich an addition to their Family Libraries, at so small an expense. Price only TWO DOLLARS.
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Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
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Newport—Daniel [illegible]
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Original Papers.

For the Register.

The Missionary's Last Day at Home!

BY SARAH D. HALL.

The bright sun had risen and shone o'er the hill,
The birds of the air began their glad lay,
The echo was silent, the forest was still,
And nature seemed dressed in smiles for the day.

When the exile arose to welcome the morn,
For slumber had fled from the last dreary night,
While thoughts fraught with anguish her bosom had torn,
And joy kindled not till the first rays of light.

The last dreaded echo died not on her ear,
Its direful notes her fond bosom did swell,
'Till the long wished for morn at length did appear,
'Twas the sad heavy dirge of the last Farewell!

She had parted with many that nature called dear;
She had bid them adieu, and left them behind,
And at their departure had not shed a tear,
Nor suffered one cloud to pass o'er her mind.

But, alas! the dread hour of trial had come;
The hour which nature must e'er shrink to tell,
When to *parents, brothers, sisters and home*,
The echo must vibrate, Farewell! Farewell!

Ah! how can she look on the guides of her youth,
While nature stands bleeding at every pore?
Ah! how can she yield to this solemn truth,
My matron and sire I ne'er can see more?

With brothers and sisters to-day she must part,
A wandering exile, on earth for to roam;
Where now is the solace for her wounded heart!
Where now can she look for parents and home!

Once more her commission resounds in her ear,
While "Lo, I am with you," her master doth cry,
The day-star of hope now banishes fear,
And fountains of grief no more dim her eye.

Affection may drop the tributary tear,
As friends gather round to bid her adieu;
But from their embrace herself she must tear,
While the dear dell and cottage recedes from her view.

Her Savior's commands she will gladly obey,
Since friends all so dear she can leave in his care.
While faith reaches forward to view the glad day
Where anchored in glory she'll meet them all there.

Ceres, March 13, 1840.

Literary Department.

TASTE AND MORALS.

BY PRESIDENT HOPKINS.

Is the prevalence of a cultivated taste favorable to morals? Is there a connection, either in individuals or communities, between good taste and good morals?

That the affirmative of these questions is true, I infer, first, because we find in the emotions of taste, to say the least, an innocent source of enjoyment for our leisure hours, and the mind that is innocently happy, is less accessible to temptation. Indolence, mere vacuity, we all know is the porch of vice, and the great dangers to the young arise from their hours—from the want of means of innocent mental exhilaration, in which they can be induced to spend these hours. It was said by Franklin, that leisure was a time in which to do something useful; but all are not Franklins. If leisure time can be, as it is by many, usefully employed, so much the better; but he who should provide for our youth the means and inducements to spend their leisure time innocently, would be a public benefactor.

A good taste involves a ready susceptibility to the emotions of beauty and sublimity, and of course readiness to receive pleasure from the common appearance of nature, and from every free and natural expression of good feeling. It is, in my view, of the first importance both to character and to happiness, that the young should cultivate a relish for these simple and natural pleasures, the sources of which are open to all. It is important to happiness. How much happiness does the young florist secure, who can look upon the common violet as it opens its eye from the snow of the early spring, with much the same pleasures as upon the choice exotic which is resorted to and exclusively admired by those who have unfortunately been taught that it is vulgar to admire what is common! How much happiness does he secure who is touched by a beautiful action wherever he sees it, who appreciates sympathy wherever he finds it, and however expressed. A mind rightly constituted in this respect, drinks in enjoyment from the objects and occurrences of daily life, as the eye does light. It is also essential to character. How many young men enter life with a false estimate of the advantages which wealth and fashion can confer; who find their happiness, not in the contemplation and pursuit of appropriate objects, but in what others think of them, and to whom the world becomes insipid unless *they* make a figure in it. Let now misfortune come upon such men, and the world fails them. Their world is gone; they have no resource; they become generally dishonest, sometimes inefficient and gloomy, and commit suicide. These persons come to consider the common and truly great blessings which God has given as nothing unless they may possess those artificial and egotistical enjoyments which arise from conventional society. They see not the splendid ornaments and rich provisions which, to adopt with a slight accommodation the beautiful language of another, are gathered round the earth for them—its ocean of air above, its ocean of earth beneath, its zodiac of lights, its tent of dropping clouds, its striped coat of climates, its fourfold year. It is nothing to them, if they have not man for their servant, that 'all the parts of nature incessantly work into each other's hands for their profits; that the wind sows the seed, and the sun evaporates the sea, the wind blows the vapor to the field, the ice on the other side of the planet condenses the rain on this, and thus the endless circulations of the divine charity nourish man.' What a change when such a person is brought back to a true relish of the simple pleasures of nature! Even sickness, depriving him for a time of what he undervalued, if it bring him back to this, is a blessing; and then the result may be stated in the words of Gray:—

"See the wretch who long has tost
On the thorny bed of pain,
At length regain his vigor lost,
And breathe and walk again."

Then,

"The meanest flow'ret of the vale,
The simplest note that swells the gale,
The common sun, the air, the skies,
To him are opening paradise!"

Then, though he may hold little property by that title which the law gives, he yet feels that the universe is his for those nobler purposes for which it was intended to act on the spirit:

"His are the mountains, and the valleys his,
And the resplendent rivers;"

and he looks back upon his former discontent as the petulance of a child. The simple beauties and the glad voices of nature have made him a man again.

But again, I infer that there is a connection between good taste and good morals, because there is an analogy between those qualities in matter which excite the emotions of taste, and those relations on which morals depend. So much is this the case, that some philosophers found morality upon a theory of the beautiful, considered as a sublime harmony. In all beautiful objects in nature, or in art, there is an order, a propriety, a fitness, a proportion; and the impression which these make upon us is so analogous to that which is made by virtuous conduct, that we use the same term to express both. To me, indeed, it seems that beauty in matter is to moral beauty what instinct is to reason, or what the light of the same elements, but destitute of the highest. Hence, as we would naturally expect, morals furnish that region in the province of taste in which she gathers those flowers that are richest in beauty and sweetness in perfume.

"Is ought so fair,
In all the dewy landscape of the spring,
In the bright eye of Hesper, or the morn,
In nature's fairest forms, is ought so fair
As virtuous friendship!"

But I observe again, that there is the analogy just pointed out between their causes, so there is an affinity between the emotions themselves of taste and correct moral feelings, and the transition from one to the other is obvious. The point requires illustration. That our emotions as associated in groups, is practically known to every body. Even the child does not ask his father for a sixpense when he is in ill temper, because he knows the transition is not easy from ill-temper to generosity. Deep grief can not pass at once to sudden joy. It must be by a gradual transition, first to tender melancholy, and then to cheerfulness, and then to joy. "The garment of sorrow," as Coldridge expresses it, "must be drawn off so gradually, and that to be put in its stead so gradually slipt on and feel so like the former, that the sufferer shall be sensible of the change only by the refreshment." It is by understanding well the affinities of the feelings that the orator can continue to control them as they pass over their widest range. The necessity of a suitable state of mind in order that the emotions of taste may arise, has already been noticed; and what I now observe is, that a state of correct moral feeling is more favorable to this emotion than any other. There is between them such an affinity that they really associate with each other; while there is, between the emotions of taste and a vicious state of mind, no such affinity, but they are to a great extent incompatible.

The external world often gives back to us but the image of our own thoughts, and hence may seem almost as variable as the dim forms of twilight to which the imagination gives its own shape. This tendency of the mind to cast its own hue over nature, or rather to receive different emotions from external objects, according to its own state, is well illustrated by Crabbe, in his tale called "The Lover's Journey." In this tale, Orlando, the lover, starts on a pleasant morning with the expectation of finding the object of his affections at a village, where she had agreed to meet him. The first part of his journey lay across a heath covered with furze. But hear him:

Men may say
A heath is barren; nothing is so gay;
Barren or bare to call this charming scene
Argues a mind possessed by care or spleen."

And thus he went on, admiring the wholesome wormwood and the vigorous briar, till he reached the village, and then disappointment came. The lady had gone to a village some miles further on, under circumstances that vexed him, and led him to doubt her affection. He doubted even whether he should proceed, but at length determined to see and upbraid her. Now hear him again, as he passes along by the side of a beautiful river:

"I hate these scenes, Orlando angry cried;
And these proud farmers, yes, I hate their pride;
See that sleek fellow, how he stalks along,
Strong as an ox, and ignorant as strong.
These deep, fat meadows I detest; it shocks
One's feelings there to see the grazing ox;—
For slaughter fatted—as a lady's smile
Rejoice man, and means his death the while."

And if mere disappointment, without a consiousness of guilt and remorse, could produce such effects, what must we expect when the mind is not at peace with itself? Tendencies are shown by extreme cases, and it is in perfect consistency with the nature of things that Milton makes Satan exclaim, on seeing Eden in its united innocence and beauty,

"O hell! what do mine eyes with grief behold!"

Who can imagine a miser, even, to say nothing of a thief, or a drunkard, lifting his eyes from his buried heaps, and enjoying the scene before him, however beautiful? While he who performs a deed of charity at the end of his walk, will find nature wearing a richer dress on his return. The mind conscious of rectitude is at peace with itself, and is in that calm state which permits it to enjoy whatever is pleasing.

But not only, as in the cases now mentioned, is a right state of moral feeling favorable to taste, but the emotions of taste also tend to introduce moral ideas and emotions. It is, as I conceive, chiefly from this fact that nature has a tendency to lead the mind "up to nature's God;" for we must all be conscious that when we view nature as beautiful or sublime, this tendency is strongest. No one can have stood by Niagara, or upon the White Mountains, without feeling this. Hence the groves and the high hills were the first places of worship. Hence the Indian sacrifices to the Great Spirit when he passes through the wild rapids. And as we associate the beauties of nature with the wisdom and goodness of God, so do we, in many cases, instinctively infer from the displays of taste in man, something of his moral character. Who, for example, in traveling through a solitary forest, if he should come, as there are many such, to a neat log-house, with a trellised woodbine at the door, and with every thing orderly and clean about it, would not expect to pass by unmolested, or, if he should call, to be civilly and kindly treated?—whereas, if every thing bore the appearance of filth and dilapidation, and the only signs of taste were those which indicted a taste for rum, he might well quicken his pace for fear he should be waylaid. No one expects to find indications of taste about the dwelling of a drunkard, or of one abandoned to any low vice. I appeal to any one who hears me, whether he has not felt it was an indication of a good moral character, and an encouragement to charity, when he has entered some poor dwelling and found that there was still kept alive, in the midst of poverty, a susceptibility to the emotions, and a regard to the requisitions of taste.

Religious Department.

From the London Christian Examiner.

KEEPING OTHERS' VINEYARDS.

Amidst the exertions which are now put forth by the universal church, there is not a little danger lest zeal should be confounded with piety, and determination of effort mistaken for purity of motive. Of this circumstance we are often reminded, and that in no friendly way, by some whose religion, whatever it may be worth to themselves or others, is certainly in no peril from that quarter. But, for any to dispute the extent of the obligation to spread, throughout the universe, the glorious gospel of the blessed God, is only, in other terms, to demur whether to them will apply the description, "Ye are the salt of the earth," and "lights of the world." And since it is devoutly to be wished that all such selfish religionists would question the reality of their own discipleship, it would be cruelty, indeed, to say one word which might induce them to think more highly of themselves than they ought to think.

Yet is it lawful to learn from an adversary, and censure, even when misapplied, may have a beneficial tendency—it may lead to self-examination. And to confess the whole truth, some who are by no means disposed to dispute the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" may nevertheless, take up the lamentation, "They made me keeper of the vineyards, but mine own vineyard have I not kept."

An apostle supposes it possible to speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and yet to be as sounding brass, or a tinkling symbal; and in his own person, he manifested perpetual caution, lest, after having reached to others, he should become a castaway. It is, therefore, inconceivable that any measure of attainment, either as to Christian experience or righteousness success, can exclude the necessity of serious enquiry into the state of our hearts before God, or supersede the caution, "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall."

It is exceedingly possible to be declining in personal religion amidst the most powerful excitement of public services, and this will infallibly be the case if they are permitted to infringe on private devotion.—A neglected closet is a thing for which nothing can compensate. We may engage from morning till night in the most important matters that can occupy our attention; we may all the while be employed in bringing others to a sense of their responsibility, and beseeching them in Christ's stead to be reconciled to God, and yet our own souls may lose much of the tenderness of holy compassion, much of the fervor of heavenly love; in a word, much of every thing which distinguishes the Christian from the man of the world. And when we have done our work successfully, and others have been profited by our exhortations, we may retire, abashed and confounded, lamenting that it is not with us as it was in former days.

Religious declension may proceed to a fearful extent without awakening the slightest suspicion that things are so. The Holy Spirit may be grieved by our self-confidence, by our pride, by our formalism, by our unbelief, while our most intimate friends perceive nothing in us but humility and devotedness. This will assuredly be the case whenever we begin to cherish a similar opinion. The blame-worthiness of the Pharisee in the temple was not that he arrogated to himself the virtues which he recounted there, (for he ascribed them all to God, and rendered thanks for their gracious bestowment,) but it was, that, in the presence of the Holy One of Israel, he could see any thing in himself but reasons for deep humiliation.

But, if in the midst of engagements of a purely religious kind, it is sometimes a difficult task to maintain a vigorous condition of piety, that difficulty becomes yet greater amidst secular duties and in public life.

Brethren, take heed to your spirits, and walk through the world with cautious steps. Amidst your rights, as members of the commonwealth, forget not your sacred obligations as citizens of a better country. Beware of planting thorns for your dying pillow.

From the New-York Observer.

POSTURE IN PRAYER.

An article in your excellent paper of the 6th inst. from the pen of a "Country Clergyman," under the above title, has suggested some thoughts to my mind, on a subject which I long deemed important to the Christian church. It is undoubtedly desirable, as proper, that a more general uniformity should characterize the devotional exercises of those churches who are united in one common faith, and who assemble from time to time, to worship the same God and Father of all, and His Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. Your correspondent justly observes that, at the present time no such uniformity exists. Some congregations sit, others stand, whilst a part of them adopt a mixed course of standing, sitting or reclining forward, as best suits their convenience during prayer. He seems, however, to take it for granted that either one or the other of these postures is suitable, and recommends a return to what he calls "the good old ways"—that is to standing.

Some years ago, my attention was called to this subject, and I then took pains to examine the word of God, in order to ascertain what was the position adopted by the Prophets, Apostles and holy men of old, as also by our Lord himself. The result of this investigation was the irresistable conclusion of my own mind that no other was known among the people of God, in Scripture times, when assembled for public worship, than KNEELING; and also that this was the usual posture in private prayer.—In II Kings, viii. 54, we read thus:—"And it was so, when Solomon had made an end of praying all this prayer and supplication unto the Lord, he arose from before the altar of the Lord *from kneeling* on his knees, with his hands spread up to heaven." This, it will be remembered, was at the dedication of the temple. Again, at the consecration of the temple we find in II Chron. vi. 13th. that he (Solomon) "stood and *kneeled down upon his knees*, before all the congregation of Israel, and spread forth his hands towards heaven," &c. In Psalm xcv. 6 David says, "O come let us worship and bow down, and *kneel* before the Lord, our Maker." We read also that Daniel kneeled down three times a day, in his private devotions, and prayed. We have also sundry examples in the New Testament of Christ and his apostles kneeling in prayer. In St. Luke xxii. 41, it says that Jesus *kneeled down and prayed;* and in Acts 9th, 10th, 20th, and 26th, we hear of Peter and Paul imitating his divine example in this particular. These are but a few of the texts which I might quote, all tending to confirm my position; but I think these will suffice to show that the kneeling was the posture of prayer most common in the ancient church, as well as among primitive Christians. From a careful perusal of the Bible, I think we may infer that kneeling and and prostration were used to express penitent humility; bowing to express deep veneration, and standing to show forth joy and thanksgiving. We read, it is true, "that the Pharisee *stood* and prayed," but even in this case seems to be tacitly implied that he wanted that humility which would lead him to *bow down* his body before God. If then, it be shown from Scripture that kneeling is the most ancient, reverential and customary practice of appearing before God, both in public and social worship, I am at a loss to understand how our good puritan forefathers could have found authority for abolishing a practice so devotional and becoming.

But aside from the authority of Scripture, and time honored custom, it appears to me that every reflecting mind must admit, that kneeling is the most *expressive* posture of humility, devotion and penitence. From time immemorial it has been customary to kneel in the presence of an earthly sovereign. How much more should we bow down when we come into the august presence of the King of kings, and Lord of lords. It may be said that the posture is merely an outward symbol—that God looks not at the outward appearance, but at the heart of those who worship Him. This is very true. But it is equally true that in approaching the throne of Him before whom angels fall and arch-angels veil their faces, an external reverence and humility are proper, and that the abasement of the body may essentially assist devout feelings.

The chief objection to standing is that the attention of the congregation is apt to be diverted from the worship of God to objects which continually meet the eye. As I presume it will not be contended by any that sitting during prayer is sanctioned either by the word of God, or by ancient usage, I will merely observe that wherever it prevails, it is doubtless of recent origin, and is most likely a degeneration from the kneeling posture. Still I think it far less objectionable than standing, in view of the considerations just mentioned.

A CITY LAYMAN.

THE ROBBER RELEASED.

Barabbas sits in sullen despair on the floor of his dungeon, awaiting every moment the appearance of an officer, who is to lead him to execution,—when, lo! there rushes in a breathless messenger, with joy depicted on his countenance, bringing the most incredible intelligence. 'Hail to thee, Barabbas!' he cries out, 'thou art free, thou art free!' and, even while he speaks, he is unchaining the astonished prisoner, and calling him to arise and leave his confinement. In the first moment of astonishment, it seems to a criminal as though he were still dreaming; he then begins to think that he has been permitted, for a few hours to walk about the courts of his prison, to which he must return after enjoying for a short space the free air of heaven. The messenger, however, assures him anew that he is free, and explains how the thing has taken place. Thus Barabbas learns that the sentence of death no longer impends over his head, for it has been annulled and torn; that he has nothing more to do with offended justice, for he has been restored to the rights of a citizen, and no complaints will henceforth be raised against him; on the contrary, he will be treated as though he never had committed; all this has been done, because another has stood in his place, and suffered death on the cross instead of him. The messenger who brings this blessed intelligence, withholds nothing, but declares it freely and fully: and is he not in this the type of a faithful herald of the gospel?—Yes, ye souls that are weary and heavy laden, a message similar to what the murderer received is now conveyed to you, only far greater and far more blessed. In clear and simple terms we declare, that since the great exchange took place, before the judgment-seat of Pilate on Mount Golgotha, there is no condemnation for you that are in Christ Jesus. And we entreat you to receive this word in faith and humility, for we speak in Christ's stead, and bring you the message in the name of God.—*F. W. Krummacher.*

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

"IT IS I, BE NOT AFRAID!"

There is not a passage more emphatic, and at the same time more cheering and comforting to the afflicted soul than this.—In the hour of trial, when the clouds of adversity darken our path, and there appears not one ray of light to guide our steps; when the tempest roars, and death, that grim tyrant, stares us in the face, then it is that this sublime and soothing passage comes with all its force, and calms the troubled soul of man.

What a blessing these words of comfort have been to mankind ever since they were uttered by our Savior! The child, when in the dark, hears a footstep approach, its little heart beats faster, but the mother's voice falls upon the ear, "It is I, love, be not afraid," and all is peace in the infant's bosom. Oh! is it not beautiful to contemplate the child's reliance on its mother, but infinitely more so to see the young leaning with the same reliance on the bosom of their Savior. And when sickness comes with its withering blight, and the mother sits beside the cradle of her idolized child, watching for the last breath, yet hoping, praying (oh, such prayers as that agonized mother pours forth, none but those who have suffered, can know,) that God will hear and spare her child. Suddenly it gasps, it breathes once more, and all is over—and that wretched mother sits almost distracted. In her despair she cries, "My child! my child! who has taken it from me—was it not mine own?" But a light breaks in upon her, and a voice whispers, "thy child is not dead, but sleepeth" "it is I, be not afraid.

Again, we kneel beside the death bed of the loved one, and ever and anon a shade of doubt and anxiety passes over the pale face as the shadow of death falls upon it—and like the mariner, tossed upon the ocean wave, without compass or a guiding star, so is the loved one, until we rouse the scattered senses by whispering the blessed assurance of our Savior, "Though you pass through the valley and the shadow of death, yet will I not leave thee; "it is I, be not afraid."

And we have the satisfaction of knowing it is all sufficient. The immortal part has winged its way to the spirit-land. Oh! may I ever call to mind these words of our blessed Savior, "It is I, be not afraid," and I think I may bear the ills of life, and the approach of death, without a murmur.

E. N. G.

Hopes and fears chequer human life.

From the New York Baptist Register.

A SIN TO BE SICK.

According to Prof. Finney, of Oberlin, it seems it is a sin for one to be sick, unless placed in such circumstances as to overwork his organs. We commend the article below, from the New York Observer, embracing the grave nonsense of the Oberlin Professor, with the judicious strictures of the Observer editor, to the consideration of our readers, asking them, when they think the great reformers of the world are going to bring up, in the grand finale of their theories?

"A SIN TO BE SICK.—In the Oberlin Evangelist of the 12th of May is a lecture by Mr. Finney on "A seared conscience." Under the general division, "the consequences of a seared conscience," he remarks:

"'For myself, I can not be sick unless I have been placed in such circumstances as necessarily to overwork my organs, without feeling the deepest shame and remorse. All sickness is the result of violated physical law: and when that violation can be avoided, that is a deep sin and shame, that produces sickness. But all that you may overlook, and will overlook, if your conscience becomes seared. And you may go down to your grave, and to hell, under the deep abhorrence of God, for your reckless violations of the laws of your being; pitying yourself, ascribing both your disease and death to a mysterious providence.'

"If, as is taught at Oberlin, we may refrain from every violation of the moral law, and so be free from sin, it is certainly easier to avoid a breach of physical law, and so be exempt from sickness. "All sickness," Mr. F. says, "is the result of violated physical law," and whenever he is sick, he says that he "feels the deepest shame and remorse, unless he has been placed in such circumstances as necessarily to overwork his organs." But surely this is working more than God requires of any man. His commandments are not grievous. No man ought to overwork his organs, and so make himself sick. And if we work no more than God requires of us, according to Mr. Finney's theology we shall never be sick.

"And why is not this the natural and legitimate deduction from the doctrine of Oberlin Perfectionism? Afflictions, sickness among the rest, are certainly the fruit of sin. Take away the cause and the consequence is removed. In heaven the inhabitant shall never say, "I am sick." And if the believer here on earth becomes *perfectly* holy, why shall he not be perfectly happy?—And if perfectly happy, he has secured a gracious deliverance from the trials to which, in sin, he was subject, and therefore feels no ill. And if at any time he is sick, he is thus reminded that he has sinned; and "he feels the deepest shame and remorse."

"Such is the progress of error. Let the mind once be loosed from the moorings of Bible truth, and there is no telling whither, or to what lengths, it will be driven. The stouter the bark and the more canvass flying, the farther and faster it will wander. If we have now reached the point in morals where we may live without sin, and the point in physics where we may live without sickness, it would be well to inquire if the *Ultima Thule* of human attainments has not been found. If not, where will the world be a hundred years hence?"

MR FINNEY'S DOCTRINE (adds the Register,) fully adopted, seems to us would check very much the further settlement of the west. And verily, had it been promulged and generally embraced before the settlement of western New York, the Empire State would show little else but an unbroken wilderness from Oneida to Niagara. Most of it was an exceedingly sickly region, as well as nearly all the western States, and sickness was almost inevitable to the pioneer settlers. Now if they had deemed it so wicked to be sick, as to produce "feelings of the deepest remorse," to have ventured a conflict with the impure atmosphere would have been too criminally perilous, certainly for moral men; and if there had been any settlement at all, it must have been by a set of abandoned creatures who had no fear of God before their eyes, and whose "consciences had become seared!"

Our missionaries in foreign lands, must belong to the class of seared consciences.—Numbers of them are constantly getting sick, and have to return to recruit, or die.—If this sickness is "the result (on their part) of violated physical law," for which they ought to feel the "deepest shame and remorse," it is high time the characters of missionaries was more closely scrutinized, and that we send out no more of these "seared consciences."

The present age is called an age of humbugs. And if some of these should eb found among the systems of theological professors, don't be amazed. Though the sun is at meridian, it is an alarming foggy day, and every man is in danger who does not carry *the good bright lamp* in his hand, and look carefully to his steppings.

We live in an age when men are fond of learning almost the loss of religion. Nothing will pass with our men of wit but what is agreeable with the nicest reason; and every man's reason is his own understanding. These mighty pretenders have no surer ground to go upon than other men.—They plead for right reason, but they mean their own. In the mean time, they take from us our own surest guide, for religion suffers by their contentions about it.—*Baker.*

The end of learning is to know God, and out of that knowledge, to love him and to imitate him, as we may the nearest by possessing our souls of true virtue.—*Milton.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, July 28, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

NEW AGENTS.—ISAAC W. JONES is authorized to act as an Agent for the Register at Sharon Centre, Potter co., Pa.

Eld. JAMES L. SCOTT is authorized to act as an Agent for the Register where-ever he may travel.

Borrowed Capital.

It is somewhat common for men to trade on "Borrowed Capital." It is a more frequent thing for men to use property not their own by neglecting to pay the purchase price for it. To all appearances they are frequently as rich and contented as the wealthiest. Those of the former class commonly exhibit the most arrogance and haughtiness of all classes. A sort of Aristocratic pride and supreme selfishness, shows itself in every move, and a species of sovereign contempt is manifest towards those who choose not to think of themselves more highly than they ought to think. This course, in those who have no higher motive than worldly gain, is pardonable: but when it is exhibited in things pertaining to the kingdom of Heaven, it exhibits most odious features. A Christian bartering the interest and truths of religion for personal objects! It is a contradiction in terms, and yet it is of frequent recurrence. It bears upon its front the undeniable truth, that there is no real capital in possession, or in other words, that the heart is destitute of those feelings and emotions that characterize the real christian. We now suggest the inquiry to every professed christian, is your heart right with God? and have you in lively exercise the holy feelings and disinterested benevolence of the gospel? or are you trading on borrowed capital—professing the religion of Jesus Christ, while you exhibit none of its characteristics? That holy religion teaches,

1. *Supreme love to God.* This is first taught in that moral code of laws written by the finger of God on tables of stone, and delivered to men from Mount Sinai, and afterwards taught by the Prophets, by the Lord Jesus Christ, and those whom he commissioned to preach the glad tidings of salvation to sinners. The whole duty of the creature to God, is briefly summed up in the teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ thus, to love God with all the heart, soul, might, mind and strength. The relation of the creature to the Creator requires this. A love which prompts to obedience in all things commanded, is such as God requires all to exercise to himself. Any thing less than this he will not accept. Any thing that savors of worldly conformity, that detracts aught from the praise due him, or that is designed to subserve convenience, or excuse disobedience, is "Capital Borrowed" from the devil, to serve the Great Jehovah with. It may do to deceive men, but with God, to whom all praise is due, it is not current. Love unadulterated with any manner of sin, is alone acceptable to God; all things else are spurious.

The name of Jesus has doubtless often been professed from different motives than that he is worthy of all praise. This profession is sometimes used as a cloak for sin, and impious hands have touched holy things, and blasphemous tongues have used holy phraseology. Such we think must be regarded as capital borrowed, which can be of no other service than to deceive men, while it will make an eternal bankrupt of him who uses it. Again, men borrow capital by referring to what they once were, and by depending upon the good opinion which was once entertained of their piety and disinterested zeal in the cause of truth. This may for awhile deceive men and sustain one in his unrighteous cause, till he has made the Zion of God bleed at every pore, and caused the name of Jesus to be blasphemed. Oh, how has the church of God suffered by such merchantmen, and by the introduction of such spurious coin!—Do these not know that their pretensions are hollow in the sight of God? Do they suppose that the mask will never be removed, so that men and angels, with God, shall see the rottenness of the heart? Such conduct is trading on "Borrowed Capital." In the day of accounts that soul will be reckoned within equity and justice, when nothing will be accepted as an excuse for not having always exercised the heart unto righteousness. It will be vain to say we have eat and drunk in thy house, in thy name cast out devils, and done many mighty works.

Another way of borrowing capital, is, to trust to a hope once had in the Savior.—What evidence of piety has that man exhibited who has never borne the cross of Christ—never submitted to the duties of religion, but relies on a hope, which years since he indulged. The only evidence of being in favor with God, is to have in lively exercise the principles of the gospel, to love and cherish the things of the kingdom.

A species of self-deception is sometimes manifested, in misjudging the nature and and tendencies of religion, especially by those who adopt new theories of religion, whose animal feeling takes the place of holy obedience. No matter, say they, what a man is if he is only a christian, (i. e.) no matter what he does if he only *feels happy!* If we mistake not, very many are led astray by such false notions of religion, trusting that all is well when they have never yielded their hearts to God. Such are trading on "Borrowed Capital"—are bringing the sinful feelings of the heart into the service of God, and palming it off upon men for the pure principles of the gospel.

2. *Love to man.* A man cannot love God as he requires, without loving his neighbor as himself. These two principles contain the whole duty of man. He who is entirely selfish in his feelings and actions, does not love God; and he that does not love God is selfish, and the benevolence that the gospel requires is not in his heart. That man who feels no desire for the well-being and salvation of his fellows, and yet professes strong attachment to God, is using "Borrowed Capital"; his religion is not pure.

3. *Love to the Church.* Christ says a new commandment give I unto you, that ye love one another. Here is a test of saintship that is incontrovertible. If a man's heart is right with God, it is right with his brother. If he loves God whom he has not seen, he loves his brother whom he has seen. "By this we know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren."

Christian brother, try yourself by this rule. How is your **heart** affected towards your brother, even though he be an erring brother? Does christian charity hide a multitude of faults? If a brother err, do you seek to restore him in the spirit of meekness, considering yourselves lest you also be tempted? If not you are using "Borrowed Capital;" you are making false pretensions to that religion which is pure. Every effort you make to raise yourself, or humble your brother, exhibits the rottenness of the heart, and shows you to men and to God as destitute of the first principle of the gospel.

☞The obituary of NANCY H. STILLMAN, published in another column, was marked for insertion last week, but was accidentally left out. All who knew her will be consoled with the reflection that she is at rest in the bosom of her Savior. Her ardent piety—her inflexible attachment to the truth—her benevolent affections, with her circumspect deportment gave her a good report of all that knew her.

PUBLICATION DAY.—We send out our paper this week two days earlier than usual. We have been induced to alter our publication day from the sixth to the fourth day of the week, so that our mail subscribers may receive it before the Sabbath. This is the best arrangement we can make at present. We trust it will be acceptable.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION MINUTES.—After the Minutes were printed, we discovered a mistake in them for which we now offer an apology. The place of holding the Association was Friendship instead of "Alfred." The Compositor thinks that he can not be blamed for this, since the manuscript gave no account of where it was held, and he supposed it was at Alfred.—The Minutes have been sent as directed.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Our city papers have not reached us as usual this week. We are, therefore, obliged to omit the proceedings of Congress.

For the Register.

A Word in Season.

The following extract is from a charge which was recently given at the Ordination of Mr. Fancher, McGrawville, Cortland Co., N. Y. The charge was delivered by the Rev. David Malin:—

"I charge you, Dear Brother, not to let irresponsible conventions of men interfere with your ministry. Be not dictated by resolutions instructing you in the duties of your ministerial office, emanating from Infidels, Unitarians, Hicksite Quakers, Universalists, Unionists, and men without any fixed religious sentiments, though they may be found in company with some sound members of the Christian church.

"Remember that your ordination vows are resting upon your own soul, and that you can not permit such irresponsible bodies of men to lord it over your conscience, without losing your ministerial character and influence, and jeopardizing your immortal interests, and the interests of the church of God. Preach the preaching which God bids you, and watch for souls as one who is to give account."

One thing, however, must not be forgotten, viz.: that if all ministers had ever been faithful to preach the preaching which God bids, heeding this his command, "*Open thy mouth for the dumb,*" "irresponsible bodies of men" would not have found the pretext with which they are now furnished, to attempt to instruct ministers in the duties of their office. J. R. J.

For the Register.

The Commencement of the Sabbath.

NUMBER 1.

MR. EDITOR.—In consequence of a difference of opinion concerning the commencement of the Sabbath, I would request of you the privilege of giving publicity to what appears to me to be the scriptural view of the subject.

The subject is one of importance, being intimately connected with the due observance of the Sabbath; for if we let the cares and business of the week encroach upon the commencement of the Sabbath, there will be reason to fear a great intrusion of secular thought during the whole of the day, and consequently much of the benefit which otherwise would have accrued, will be wholly or partially lost. But is it not also desirable that a uniformity of practice should prevail in our denomination with respect to the beginning of the Sabbath? Being few in numbers, does not every such discrepancy have a tendency to weaken the strength of the whole? But farther, the subject demands serious inquiry, as it stands related to the authority of God, for to that implicit obedience should be rendered. "To the law and to the testimony," then, let us bring *this* for trial, and whatever is there laid down let it be practiced.

In entering upon the subject it will be proper,

I. To consider the origin or commencement of terrestrial time, and its division by the Creator.

II. Whether the seventh day Sabbath was an exception to the division in its commencement.

III. The practice of the Jews from antiquity to modern times. And,

IV. The practice of various denominations of Christians since the commencement of the Christian era.

1. The sacred oracles are our sure and only guide; and they declare that "*In the beginning* God created the heaven and the earth." If any difficulty exists, it is in fixing the definite meaning of the term, "IN THE BEGINNING." The phrase cannot refer to God, for the scriptures assure us that he is "without beginning." Exod. xv. 18, Deut. xxxii. 40, xxxiii. 27. Neither can it have reference to Eternity; as to that there *can* be no beginning. Nor will it, I think, be contended, that it points out the time when Angels were created. But are we to infer that no definite meaning is to be attached to it? Certainly not. That it has a meaning, and an important one, is evident. That it refers to, and points out, the precise moment predestined in Eternity, when the Almighty should arise and with a word create our world, is certain. To that point in duration when God spoke matter into being—to that second in the circumference of eternity, when the Creator "spoke, and it was done; commanded, and it stood fast." From this point, then, *earth must* reckon her longitude; from this date her embryon existence; and when from this, having measured her seven millennial weeks, her tangent orb will again be immerged in the circle of eternity. From this point the inhabitants of earth must compute their time; even from that very instant of duration, when, by Omnific power, earth rose from the unfathomable abyss of nothing, and *was!* How august; how sublime; how meager all imitation has Moses penned time's pristine history! How totally unlike all after writers, without prologue or introduction the least, he majestically introduces to man the era of his computation! How very definite, also, his meaning!—Time then began, and from that momentous moment will date its end.

But, again, unless time commences at that very moment of duration, how can we reconcile the account given in Exodus xx. 11. There we are told that "In *six* days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is." Now are we to understand that the Lord did not mean *exactly six days?* perhaps a little more, perhaps a little less? Did the inspired penman write at random? Or, did he mean just what he said? no more, and no less?—Doubtless he did. Therefore he did say, and meant to say, that "In *six* days the Lord made heaven and earth," &c. No longer time, and no shorter was employed. Six days—six whole days, and six days only were spent in creative operations, commencing from the very predestined moment to which reference is made in Gen. i. 1, viz.—"In the beginning"—and ending at the very point of time on the sixth day, when the earth had run six consecutive periods or days. Taking it for granted that the same person penned the passage in Gen. i. 1, and Exod. xx. 11, might he not have been charged with a discrepancy unpardonable, considering the importance of the subject? If we do not admit the phrase "In the beginning," to point out the identical moment from which our time is computed, then no more or less than six days were spent in creative operations. If time did not commence until *Light* was created, as some contend, then more than six days were spent in creating, which renders untrue the expression in Ex. xx. 11, as creative operations continued until the close of the sixth day.—But if time began some length of duration anterior to the creation of matter, then less than six days were employed, which also militates against the passage in Ex. xx. 11, for it must not be forgotten that all creative operations closed on the sixth.

Thus we see, that to harmonize the first of Gen. with Ex. xx. 11, time must commence at the very moment in which matter was spoken into existence, and to which the phrase "In the beginning" relates.

In a future number the subject will be investigated farther.

Yours, in the Lord,
SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD.
Shiloh, N. J., July, 1841.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

THE TRINITY.—NO IV.

THE PERSONALITY AND DEITY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

I.—Personality of the Holy Spirit.

It may not be unimportant to remind the readers of the Register, that by the use of the words person and personality, when applied to God, we mean, "that the only living and true God exists in such a manner, that there is a foundation in his nature to speak of himself in the first, second, and third person, and say, I, Thou, and He, meaning only Himself."

The arguments for the Personality of the Holy Spirit may thus be epitomized:—

In the language of the Bible, the Holy Spirit is said to be sent forth—to move—to strive—to know—to search—to hear—to speak—to guide—to lead—to help—to testify—to have a mind, or pleasure—to prophecy—to intercede—to give gifts—to work in the soul of man—to work miracles—to sanctify—to quicken—to be pleased—to be vexed—to be provoked—to be resisted—and to be grieved. (Dwight, p. 373)

In support of the Personality of the Holy Spirit against the theme of representing him as the mere Attribute of God, I will annex two passages of inspired truth, and on them I will rest the argument:—

St. Matthew xii. 31. All manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men, but the blasphemy against the HOLY GHOST shall not be forgiven unto men.

Acts of the Apostles v. 3. But Peter said, Ananias, why hath Satan filled thy heart to lie unto the HOLY GHOST?

The Personality of the Holy Spirit being once admitted, no argument can be maintained against his Deity.

But our vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity can not be properly closed without distinctly noticing,

II.—The Deity of the Holy Spirit.

Passing over the Baptism Commission, the Apostolic Benediction, and many other branches of the general argument for the Deity of the Holy Spirit, I hasten to fix the attention of each reader, on

Acts v. 3 and 4. But Peter said, Ananias, why hath Satan filled thy heart to lie to the HOLY GHOST? Thou hast not lied unto men, BUT UNTO GOD.

A statement of what we meant by the Doctrine of the Trinity, has been made; a selected outline of the arguments for sustaining this doctrine has been given. To the mind of the writer, the evidence thus furnished, amply proves that the one only living and true God exists in three persons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. This is the Doctrine of the Trinity.

In the Register, a series of articles consisting of nine numbers, has recently been published, enumerating "Reasons for not embracing the Doctrine of the Trinity." To select from those "reasons" what I may judge demands specific attention, will be the design of my next article.

The sixth and concluding number, will consist of a brief summary of the whole argument, and the recording of such reflections as the nature and course of this discussion will naturally suggest,—*especially at this crisis in the religious aspects of this country.*

JOSEPH R. JOHNSON.
De Ruyter, Monday, July 26, 1841.

News of the Day.

A boy named Norman Flanders, lately standing on the wharf at Buffalo, fainted, fell into the canal, and was drowned.

The "Martha Washington Temperance Society," is the name of a new society, formed in this city—whose object is, the reformation of female drunkards, and to give relief to drunkards' wives and children.

The farmers in the vicinity of Troy are receiving seven and eight cents per pound more for wool, than they received at this time last year.

1516 passengers arrived at this port from foreign parts, during the week ending on Saturday last.

Over $2,100,000 have been expended on the Girard College, now being built at Philadelphia.

Pittsburg, Pa. is alive to the Temperance reform, the Mayor and most of his officers having signed the pledge. The celebrated Dravo House, the largest Hotel in the city, has become a Temperance House.

Mr. Parmenter, who once was an intemperate man, and who is completely blind, is lecturing in Vermont, on the cause and claims of Temperance.

Dr. Wm. James McNeven, the Irish patriot and companion of Emmett, died in this city in the 79th year of his age, on the 13th inst. Mr. Thomas Trainer is now the only survivor of the little band who accompanied Emmett to our shores, after the failure of their attempt to revolutionize Ireland.

A man who owed the editor of the Macon Messenger two dollars, and told him he had no money, lost his pocket-book the same day, containing about $1000.

The yellow fever was raging at Havana, on the 5th ult. Letters of that date, state that fifteen cases were taken to the hospital daily.

The mortality in New York this season is much less than in Philadelphia, as appears by the weekly reports. There were 140 deaths in the last named city last week, and only 117 in New York; a large per cent. in favor of New York, considering the difference in population.

During the month of June the N. Jersey pilots brought in 44 vessels, 37 of which were boarded out of sight of land, and took out 29. These make an aggregate of 3047 vessels hitherto in charge of the N. Jersey pilots, without accident.

Gov. Seward has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $250 for the arrest of Thos. Magan, charged with the murder of Thomas Sharp, of Saratoga.

In digging cellars for several new houses to be erected for David Leavitt, Esq., on Brooklyn Heights, a great number of human bones have been exhumed. Thirteen skeletons have thus been taken up, and three or four gold buttons.

The Franco-Grenadian Company, established at Paris, have at length overcome all governmental difficulties, and having provided the requisite funds, are about to commence operations in excavating the ship canal over the Isthmus of Darien or Panama.

A society of Reformed Inebriates has been organized at Montreal. At the close of the second meeting, twenty-two individuals gave in their names for the Montreal Society, and eight for the Society of Reformed Drunkards.

It is a curious fact, presented by the late census, that thirteen states—just one half of the whole number—contain each over half a million of inhabitants.

Saratoga Springs.—Seventeen hundred and fourteen visiters arrived at Saratoga Springs between the first and eleventh of this month.

Slave Trade in Havana.—An earnest effort is being made in Havana, among the principal inhabitants, to put an effectual stop to the slave trade in that island.

There is a British vessel in the port of Boston whose standing rigging is made of iron-wire.

Samuel S. Randall, Esq., of Albany, has been appointed (by Hon. J. C. Spencer,) Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools for this State, under the new school law of last winter.

Foreign Missions.—The New York Express announces the nomination of Edward Everett as a Minister to England, Charles S. Todd, Minister to Russia, and Daniel Jenifer, Minister to Austria.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Emigrants.—8897 emigrants have arrived at the sheds in Montreal the present season—of which 1458 have arrived within the last twelve days; about 1900 lbs. of oatmeal were distributed to the destitute in the above period.

Death of Gov. Reid, of Florida.—The Augusta Sentinel says, that a private letter from Tallahassee, mentions the death of the Governor, on the 2d inst. He died of congestive fever, which is said to prevail to an alarming extent in and around Tallahassee.

The great Rail-Way from Bristol to London is in operation. It cost upwards of $20,000,000; is 120 miles in length, with a tunnel drilled three miles through a solid rock.

The estimated amount of Tobacco exported from the U. States, in the year ending the 30th of September last, was 119,481 hogsheads; value, $9,884,951.

The Public Lands.—The estimated quantity of public land unsold and now subject to private entry, is 118,173,441 acres.

The estimated quantity, surveyed and unsurveyed, not offered at public sale, is 103,416,863 acres.

The quantity which has been sold from the earliest period of the sales, is 86,708,724 acres.

The amount paid therefor, by the purchasers, has been $131,113,435.

The quantity granted to each State and Territory, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 3,826,836 acres.

The quantity reserved from sale, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 837,589 acres.

The estimated quantity of public land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished in the States and Territories, 735,915,699.

From the Franklin Palladium.

Among the most interesting civil causes which came on for trial, was that of *Patrick McFarland* vs. *John McNulty.* It was an action brought by the plaintiff, for the seduction of his daughter by the defendant. The character of the parties, the relation in which they stood to each other, and some of the facts and circumstances elicited on the trial, rendered it peculiarly interesting and exciting. The defendant is a Roman Catholic Priest, residing at Hogansburgh, in this country; his parochial duties have frequently called him to this town, on which occasions he has made the plantiff's house his home, up to last November.

The plaintiff is a respectable farmer, and has resided in this town about fifteen years, and is a prominent member of the Roman Catholic church. Ann M'Farland, the daughter of the plaintiff—to recover damages for whose seduction this suit was commenced—is about 19 years of age, and an only child. She is also a member of the same church, and has been for the last three our four years in the habit of frequently visiting Hogansburgh, and spending several days, and sometimes weeks at a time, in the family of Mr. M'Nulty. It was during one of these visits, that the seduction is charged to have taken place.—The cause was ably managed on both sides. For the plaintiff, Messrs. Hascall, Parkhurst, Stow and Beckwith. For defendant, Messrs. Foote, Jackson and Gillett. The Jury, after being out about one hour, returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff of $2,500.

An Unprofitable War.—We learn from the Exeter News Letter that Robert Pratt was committed to jail in that town last week, on a charge of obstructing, or attempting to obstruct the passage of the cars on the Eastern Railroad in Hampton. Pratt not finding it easy to remove the rails, took his stand upon them with a club, and threatened wild war against the Locomotive. The Engineer, on seeing him, stopped the train—knocked the club from his hand—kicked him down a precipice—sent him off to jail—and proceeded on his route as "calm as a summer morning."

Horrid Assault.—Our letter from Cape May contains an account of a most horrid assault, committed on Saturday morning last, off the Capes, but as neither names nor particulars are given, it may not be amiss to state them.

The schooner Daniel Webster arrived at our wharves yesterday, under command of the mate, Mr. Williams, and having in custody a man, named James Crugar, who is charged with the murder of Capt. Augustus Phelps, under the following circumstances. James Crugar, his wife, and four children took passage for this city from New York, in the Daniel Webster, and during the voyage, Crugar's conduct was such, at times, as to indicate insanity. During Friday night when outside the Capes, a heavy blow came on, and the Captain was forced to lie by until it cleared. This seemed to awaken the anger of Crugar, who spoke to the captain in such a manner, that he had to be carried below. The next morning the vessel proceeded on her course, and about 6 o'clock, the mate, who was at the wheel, remarked to the captain, "If you get your glass, you can see the light house." Capt. P. got his glass, and was in the act of looking in the direction indicated, when Crugar came aft, picked up a sharp wood axe which was lying by the caboose, and springing at the captain, was in the act of striking, when the mate called out, "my God, save yourself." The captain immediately started, turned half round, and received the blow of the axe on his neck and jaw.

The mate immediately seized Crugar, who made a most powerful resistance, tearing handfuls of hair from the mate's head, and causing great trouble before he was mastered. He was finally conquered and bound, and in this state brought to the city. A brief examination was held before the Mayor, at which the evidence of Williams was given, and the prisoner committed for a further hearing this morning. Upon his arrival at the prison, he again became very unruly, and required some force to subdue him. The steamboat Sun, which arrived yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from Cape May, brings the information that at the time the boat left, Capt. Phelps still survived, but in so low a state, as to forbid the hopes of recovery.—*Phila. U. S. Gazette.*

Fatal Accident.—An accident of a distressing nature occurred on Thursday last, at the stone quarries in Newcastle, near Sarle's Corner, opened for the purpose of obtaining materials for the new Croton Dam. It appears that the workmen, of whom we understand there are about 60 or 70 employed on the premises, had prepared for a heavy sand blast, and charged the aperture and given the alarm for the men to clear the quarry previous to the explosion; the workmen did so in the usual manner, Stephen Kelly taking shelter, as had been done before, behind a ledge of rock; but when the blast took effect, it threw out a vast quantity of stone, and one of the pieces weighing perhaps half a ton, fell on the verge of the ledge where Kelly was, broke it off, and descending on him, crushed him to death in a very short time. Immediate efforts were made to extricate the body, but although he breathed perhaps 10 or 15 minutes, the unfortunate man never spoke after the accident.—*Westchester Herald, July 20.*

The Confessions.—Messrs. Chambers & Knapp, of this city, have published, as most of our readers are aware, a pamphlet of seventy or eighty pages, containing the confessions of the negroes, Madison, Warrick, Seward and Brown, who were executed yesterday, for the murder of Baker and Weaver in April last; together with lithographic likenesses, taken while they were in jail. According to the statement of Madison, he was born in Virginia, the slave of Asa Brockman, and was sold when 12 or 15 years of age to a negro trader by the name of Blakely and taken to New Orleans.

He soon obtained the full confidence of his master, returned with him to Maryland, and was encouraged by him to tell "false tales" to slaves, whom he wished to purchase, and to aid him in coaxing off, or in stealing and secreting others. The slaves were told that his master was from a free state, and that they would be taken to Canada, out of the reach of their masters. To the women and girls he held out the prospect of marrying rich white men, and of living in style and splendor. Blakely, in connection with his partners, having collected from 80 to 100 slaves, started by land to New Orleans.

On their return to Washington, a plan was formed by which Madison's master was to sell him as often as he could, after which he was to run away and go back to him.—He was sold in this way to Mr. Clay, at Washington, for $1,300, and soon after joined his master in Baltimore. He was afterwards sold for $1,000, in Virginia, and again returned as before. Near Orange Court House, he states that his master robbed the vault of a merchant of a large amount of money and bills, amounting to about $100,000, and set fire to the building which was entirely destroyed. On their return to New Orleans, Madison was sold to Mr. Blanchard, and the purchase money, $900, was given by his former master to him as a reward for his fidelity.

After this, he was engaged, as he states, with a man named James Buel, a clerk of Mr. Blanchard's, in obtaining goods on forged orders. Soon after, Madison concealed himself in the store of Mr. Williams, which he robbed of $300. Afterwards, the store of Mr. J. H. Fields, of Bienville street, was robbed of $3,000; and, in company with a man by the name of Learned, $2,700 was obtained from the bank on a check altered from $200. About this time, a partner, named David Rook, was taken into the concern, and the firm turned their attention to stealing negroes, running them to Mobile and selling them at auction.

Such are a very few of the cases of negro stealing, robbery, and other acts of villainy, in which Madison was engaged, previous to his coming to St. Louis.

Here, he was engaged, with others, in robbing the stores of Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Goodell, Messrs. Braun & Hollander, Sinclair, Taylor & Co., and E. & A. Tracy; and here his infamous career has been brought to a close on the scaffold.—*St. Louis Gazette.*

Peoria, (Ill.) July 9.

Wheat Crop.—The fields are beginning to assume a rich golden tinge, and some are nearly ready for harvest. Wheat every where looks promising. It has not been at all injured by insects, and unless it should rust or blast, of which there are no indications now, there will be a bountiful crop. Since penning the above, we are informed that some of our farmers have already cut their wheat, and that the beginning of next week may be dated as the midst of our harvest.—*Register.*

The Sandwich Islanders, are, it appears by recent letters, sending missionaries to the heathen! A letter in the N. York Observer says:

The second church in Honolulu has raised about three thousand dollars in three years for the erection of a house of worship and school house, besides a considerable amount for other public and charitable objects. They have engaged, too, in the work of foreign missions. Six of its members had volunteered to go as missionaries to the Indians, west of the Rocky Mountains. From these, two had been selected, who had either gone or were soon to go. The first church at Honolulu sent a press and types to the Oregon Mission, with which the first printing was done in any of the Indian languages there spoken.

The Prudential Committee of the American Board have addressed a memorial concerning the outrage at the Sandwich Islands, to the King of the French, and through Mr. Baird, have had personal communications with him, and with the French minister of foreign affairs on the same subject. The attention of the government of the United States has also been called to that outrage. The result, in either case, is not yet known.

Letters from Dr. Grant, at Constantinople, to May 17th, state that the Maronite Patriarch had made a formal complaint to the Sultan, against the American Missionaries at Beyrout, for interfering with the religion of the country, and requested that they be removed." The Sultan had communicated the complaint and the request to Commodore Porter, our Ambassador at Constantinople. The result is yet to be learned. We may presume that Commodore Porter will understand and do his duty, and that the expulsion of the Missionaries will be prevented. The great European powers will be deeply interested spectators of the progress of these affairs, if nothing more. England will not be willing that the power of deciding who may have intercourse with the Druses, and other inhabitants of Mount Lebanon, shall be lodged in the hands of the Maronite Patriarch, a tool of France.

The West.—The Iowa City Star announces, under the head of "Arrival Extraordinary," the arrival, on the 24th ult., of the first steamboat that ever ascended the river as high as that spot. There were no impediments found to an easy and safe navigation of the river, except a few snags and projecting trees a few miles below the city, which it is said would be immediately removed by the citizens.—*National Intelligencer.*

An Hydraulic Ejectment.—"A landlord at Bagtinelles," says the Detroit, "had the misfortune to have his house occupied by twenty-three tenants, none of whom paid him any rent. But making concessions he got rid of them all except one tenacious fellow, who still held out, although the landlord offered to give him a release in full of all demands. Being desirous of avoiding litigation, the costs of which he knew must come out of his own pocket, he called upon his refractory tenant and repeated his offers: but finding him still obstinate, he went out of the room, locked the door, and ordered every aperture to be hermetically stopped up by a mason. This being done, a man at the top of the house, furnished with a sufficient quantity of water, received order's to pour a torrent down the tenacious fellow's room, by means of the chimney. This operation lasted three hours, by which time the inundation rose to the window sills. At length the family of the tenant, who were shut up with him in his watery habitation, prevailed on him to capitulate."—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Indictments for Libel.—The Grand Jury yesterday came into court with three several bills of indictment against James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, for libels published in his paper of the 14th of June last, in what purported to be a report of the proceedings of the Court of Sessions, in the trial of James Ritchie, on an indictment for receiving stolen coffee. Two of the indictments are for alleged libels on Judges Lynch and Noah, conjointly, and one on Juge Noah alone. Bennett was sent for by the Court, to come forward and enter into bonds for his appearance to answer these several libels.—*Express.*

Family Manufactures, Cloths, &c.—The total value of these goods made in this State, is set down at $16,534,075. Considering the cheapness with which woolen and cotton goods are turned out by machinery in factories, the product of sixteen and a half millions worth of domestic goods is highly creditable to the industry of our country matrons and their daughters, by whose fair hands this large amount of cloth has been spun and woven. The ladies of Yates county have reported $127,000 worth of domestic goods, made by themselves, more than has been claimed by the ladies in any other county in the State. Their product is set down at $310,891. The ladies of Chatauque stands next, they claiming to have made $183,522 worth of goods.

The Railroad Bridge across the Connecticut at this place is now completed. It is doubtless the most splendid and substantial specimen in the United States. It was built by Mr. Howe, the patentee of the plan. The bridge was crossed for the first time, by the train from the West, on Monday noon, in presence of a large number of our citizens, who made the air ring with shouts at the final achievement of this great enterprise.—*Springfield Gazette.*

Ignorance and Vice.—A young man was convicted of manslaughter last week in our Court of Common Pleas. He is said to be one of a family of thirteen brothers and sisters, living with their mother, and all of disreputable and infamous character, not one of whom can either read or write. This in a land of free schools, thousands of churches, and a tasteful and discriminating people.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Catholics and the School Fund.—The secular papers are beginning to awaken to a sense of the danger to which we have been exposed by the school bill which nearly passed the Senate of this State in favor of the Catholics.

Many persons now see on examining its provisions, that it is designed to allow the principles of Romanism to be taught in schools supported by the money of the people, and to bring the children of evangelical parents under the instruction of Jesuits. The Commercial Advertiser and the New York American, have both expressed their decided opposition to this plan of Bishop Hughes. The Express has also published a strong article to the same purport. We recommend extreme watchfulness to all who are opposed to the intermeddling of Rome and her partisans with our civil affairs.—*Baptist Advocate.*

The Pittsburg Trade with Mexico.—The Pittsburg Intelligencer says, the trade and commerce of that city with Santa Fe, Chihuahua, and the leading towns of Mexico, are gradually increasing. Six horse waggons are constructed in Pittsburgh, loaded with assorted goods from New York and Philadelphia, transported to Independence, in Missouri, and there driven across the country to Mexico, where they are sold, and paid for in specie or the best funds.

A Fact.—Not long since, a reformed drunkard was taken very sick, and for a time was unable to speak. His friends wishing to stimulate him, offered him some liquor. He could not speak, but shook his head, and continued to as often as it was offered him. When he recovered, he requested his friends not to offer him liquor unless they wanted to hurt his feelings.—"Especially," said he, "when I am *sick* don't give it to me—it nearly killed me when I was *well.*"

West Point Academy.—The Board of Visiters to the Military Academy at West Point, seem by their report to the Secretary to have been highly gratified with the condition of the Institution. The examinations in the different departments of scientific instruction, as the report states, were highly satisfactory. The Cadets appear well grounded in all the branches, and afford gratifying evidence of the ability and fidelity of their instructors.

In the department of moral and religious instruction, the Board were very much pleased with the views entertained by those to whom it is entrusted, and the pains they seem disposed to take in giving a right direction to the minds of the young men.

In relation to the fiscal concerns and property of the Academy, the Board state that the amount of money expended here by the Government for the year ending the 1st of May, 1841, applicable to the Institution, for *the cost of instruction and pay of Cadets*, is as follows:

Amount expended by the Paymaster,	$101,271 50
Amount expended by the Quartermaster,	26,482 80
Making together,	$127,754 30

Of this sum, $81,405 68 is for *pay for Cadets*, being $28 per month to each.

Out of this sum the Cadet boards and clothes himself; furnishes his own books, stationary, and mathematical instruments, the furniture of his room, washing, &c.; every thing in fact, but fuel.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Mount Vernon.—The Madisonian says, that this hallowed spot continues to attract multitudes of people, American citizens and foreign travelers, who visit it to pay their homage to the memory of Washington. The number of visiters each day is from 40 to 50, and those who are favored with suitable letters are received with the utmost urbanity and kindness, by the very amiable and highly intelligent Mrs. Jane E Washington. A portion of the grounds are now bearing crops; the gardens continue to be cultivated and protected by the very gracious Phil Smith, a resident there of 40 years standing, and the buildings and lawns are still preserved as nearly as practicable, in the state in which they were left by their immortal proprietor.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 7.

President Harrison's Remains.—The Committee, and detachment of the U. States Marines, arrived at our wharf with the remains of the late venerable President, about three o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant. About 9, the body was conveyed to the residence of Col. W. H. H. Taylor, followed by the committee, and a number of the old and intimate friends of the deceased. Although a couple of military companies were on the wharf when the body was brought ashore, and notwithstanding that many of our citizens had likewise gone down, there was neither bustle, nor show, nor parade of any kind; but instead of these, the countenance of every one, as he silently followed the hearse, bore an impress of the deep sorrow that had been re-awakened within.

The funeral obsequies by our citizens, will take place this morning.

Conviction of Madame Restell.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, the trial of this female for a misdemeanor, in producing the miscarriage of Ann Maria Purdy, by the use of instruments, terminated in a verdict of guilty by the Jury. Public opinion responds to this verdict as a righteous one, and awards to the District Attorney, who has prosecuted it with so much zeal and ability to a successful result, his appropriate meed of praise. In his summing up speech, this gentleman spoke full three hours and a half with great eloquence and power. Near the close the Court and Jury, as also the Counsel himself, were melted into tears. It is to be hoped that the lesson of public justice thus taught her, will not be lost upon the unhappy woman on whom the vengeance of the law has fallen.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the N. O. Bee, July 12th.

Fires.—Since our last publication, no less than three fires have occurred. The first broke out on Saturday night about 12 o'clock in St. Peter street, (1st municipality) in the house of Mr. Holmes. It was soon extinguished without further damage than the destruction of the occupants' furniture.

The second alarm was given at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire proved to be in Circus street, between Girod and Julia. Five large two story frame houses, three in front and two in the rear, were totally destroyed, by which a large number of poor families were rendered destitute.

The flames had not been subdued when smoke was seen issuing from a house in Lafayette, near the junction of that city with the second municipality. The fire originated in a grocery store on the Levee in the block on this side of Jackson street.

We presume that about 15 front houses were destroyed, together with the buildings in the rear, and the progress of the flames was arrested by tearing down the remainder of the block.

We regret to add that the intense heat and unwearied efforts of the firemen occasioned several severe *coups de soliel.* No less than 9 members of No. 13 were taken ill, several of whom were taken to the Hospital.

The citizens of Lafayette exhibited marked kindness and hospitality toward the different fire companies. We were unable to learn whether any insurance had been on the property consumed.

True to her Principles.—Slavery cannot exist long in the Bay State. Deputy Sheriff Pratt, of Boston, came down in the cars on the morning of the 8th inst., from New-Bedford, bringing with him on a writ of habeas corpus, a colored girl, named Louisa Fearing, about 18 years of age, from Richmond, Va., from which place she had come as a servant with a family on a visit to the North. A hearing of the case will be had before the Supreme Court on Saturday next.—*Atlas.*

National Debt.—The National Intelligencer estimates that the amount of debts and liabilities of the United States Government on the 1st of January next, will be $18,694,449. This does not include the $15,000,000 which is proposed to borrow for the construction of a Fiscal Bank. The amount of debt and outstanding appropriations on the 1st of January last, was $17,273,081.

English Navy.—The following is an accurate statement of the force of the English Navy:

445	ships mounting	18,286 guns
5	" in admiralty ser.	40
48	" in revenue ser. say	144
489		18,470
102	Steamers.	
1	do Revenue service.	
103		
1	Bomb ketch.	

In addition to the steamers above enumerated, those belonging to the Royal Mail Company, going to the West Indies, and part of those going to the Mediterranean, are built on the model of first class steam frigates, and are at the disposal of government in case of war.

The steamers trading to the United States and Canada, although not constructed for war steamers would yet be serviceable.

It is probable that in case of need, government could command in this way twenty first class and eighty second class steamers, and perhaps 200 tugs suitable for sea service.

Statistics of New-York City.—The new Business directory, published at 89 Nassau street, which we have noticed contains a great variety of information useful to citizens as well as people from the country. The classification of Trades and professions, extends, it is stated, to nearly a thousand divisions, and by means of the index, a Stranger in search of any particular class of Trades or Mechanics will readily find them.

The following are among the most numerous class of Trades and Professions given in the Book: Commission merchants about 500; Importers (59 classes) 500; Grocers 550; Lawyers 596; Brokers (27 classes) 314; Auctioneers 59; Hotels 58; Porter houses 161; Restorators 70; Hardware dealers 61; Hide and Leather dealers 42; Booksellers and Publishers 64; Newspapers 45; Periodicals 64; Printers 56; Druggists 83; Hatters 68; Tailors 175; Hair-dressers 62.

This directory is understood to contain the names and firms of most of the business men in the city, embracing about twelve thousand names.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Hurricane.—Our citizens had a taste of an Oriental Tornado yesterday. The way the wind rain and hail swept through our city about half-past 1 o'clock, was not to be beaten. It inundated all our streets, drains and cellars—swept down awnings and awning posts—stove in doors and windows—tumbled over chimneys and sycamores—scattered oil casks, dry goods boxes and brooms—crushed corn stalks and peas—riddled roses and frightened children—and shook every house to its foundations—so powerfully did it dash ahead.

In the country and on water, we fear greater mischief was done. Neither corn nor wheat field could maintain their perpendicularity in such a blow, when accompanied with such a rain. Nor could shipping last long, if they were caught napping; but as the thunder kept up an incessant din for half an hour before the blow begun, probably old sailors were prepared for it. We shall soon hear more.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Hydrophobia.—We regret to learn that several instances of rabies have been encountered in this city. Ten at least of the dogs killed exhibited symptons of hydrophobia. On Tuesday of last week four men were bitten, in 22d street, near 2d Avenue, by a large rabid dog—and a colored child was bitten in 22 street, near 6th Avenue, the week previous, by a large dog belonging to the child's mother. Another man was also bitten by a rabid dog, in Attorney street, and it is to be apprehended that some if not all of these unfortunates, will be attacked with and die of hydrophobia. The dogs that inflicted the bites were all destroyed. Much difficulty has been thrown in the way of the officers and men by crowds of idle boys, and by men and women also, who have repeatedly attacked them, and tried to get them mobbed. Some of those have been arrested and confined, and it is determined to enforce the severe penalties of the law against all who violate its provisions. 604 dogs have been killed since the killing commenced.—*N. Y. Tatler*

Horrid attempt at Murder.—A hardened wretch by the name of *Joseph Nichols*, of Murray, was committed to Jail in this village, on the 6th inst., for an attempt to murder his wife on the 5th, by cutting her throat. It appears that he had lived with his present wife but a short time, before his abusive treatment compelled her to leave him, for the safety of her person.—Two days before he committed the deed, we are informed he ground a bowie knife and declared his intention to kill his wife and a Mr. Purdy with whom she was then living, who, at the time was confined to his bed with sickness. On the 5th he entered Purdy's house and inquired of Mrs. Purdy for his wife. On being told that she was in the next room, he went in and asked for Purdy, of his wife. On finding that he was in a bed-room adjoining, he made for the room, when his wife interfered, which it seems, provoked him to despatch her first. He seized her by the hair of her head, and with his knife, severed the large cord on the side of her neck, cutting it to the bone,—and, we learn, nearly severed the jugular vein, and one of her fingers.—In the struggle she folded her arms over her throat, which probably prevented his completing the work of death on the spot. Mrs. Purdy also interfered and gave the alarm, when the wretch fled, but was quickly pursued and arrested. His wife, most horribly mangled, still lingers, and it is said there is a faint hope of her recovery.—*American Standard.*

When I see a professor of religion caring little or nothing for religious publications, which convey the interesting news of Immanuel's conquests, of revivals, &c., I fear he takes but little interest in the Redeemer's cause.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the S. D. B South Western Association, will take place at Northampton, Clark co., O., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October. A general attendance is requested, and brethren from foreign churches are invited.

DIED,

In New York, on the 12th inst., of consumption, NANCY H. STILLMAN, wife of Mr. Paul Stillman, in the 27th year of her age.

In Spafford, on the 3rd inst., after an illness of about three months, ESTHER, wife of Russell M. Burdick, Esq., in the 40th year of her age.

LIST OF LETTERS.

S. S. Griswold, (it will be acceptable.) Z. Campbel, (we will attend to it immediately.) B. B. Stillman. "A Traveler," (we will think of it.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices. The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Webster's Dictionary, large,	Novum Græcum Testamentum,
" " small.	Colloquial Phrases,
Davies' Bourdon,	Greek Reader,
" Legendre.	Greek Lessons,
" First Lessons,	Jacob's Latin Reader,
" Arithmetic,	Polyglott Bibles,
Comstock's Chemistry,	Quarto "
Phelps' Philosophy,	Medium Drawing Paper,
Brown's Grammar,	Demi " "
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,	Cap " "
Day's Analysis,	Drawing Pencils,
Olney's Geography,	Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Parley's "	Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.
Cicero's Orations,	
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,	

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

CHANCERY SALE.

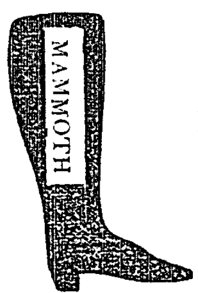
IN CHANCERY.—John N. Elmore, Abijah N. Annas and William J Ayer, vs. William R. Burdick and Emeline, his wife, Noah C. Worth, Henry A Dellay and Frederick C. Dellay.—Z. T. Bentley, Esq., Comp. Solicitor.

In pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the Inn of B. Balch, in the village of Chittenango, in the county of Madison, on the sixth day of September next, at twelve o'clock, M. of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of De Ruyter, in the county of Madison, and State of New-York, and bounded as followss, to wit: Beginning on the east line of the north and south road, seventy-five feet north of lands owned by Joshua C. Curtis, formerly conveyed by James Nye, and sold to John Murch; thence north sixteen feet; thence eastly parallel with the other lots thirty-five feet; thence south eleven feet: thence east five feet to the well; thence south five feet to lands owned by Maxson & Burdick; thence west forty feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Dated July 19th, 1841.

E. W. SMITH,
Master in Chancery.

3-w6

GEO. W. SUTTON,



WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the manufacture of Boots and Shoes on a very large scale, and is happy to inform them that he is now prepared, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot, to furnish any style or quantity of work, manufactured of superior EASTERN TANNED STOCK, at as low prices, (according to quality,) as can be bought in Town, County, or State.

The highest price paid in cash for Beef Hides and Veal Skins.

WANTED 10 or 12 first rate Journeymen Cordwainers to work on heavy work. Please apply soon.

De Ruyter, June 15, 1841.

WANTED,

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
De Ruyter, July 1st, 1841.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter, June 30th, 1841.

A	Haskill,
Ames, Fordyce W.	Haskill,
Ayres, Lorenzo D.	M
B	Mc. Queen,
Burdick William,	Maine, Silas C.
Brown William,	O
Brown, Charles W.	Olin, Schuyler
Benjamin, Ephraim	P
C	Pulford, Samuel
Carpenter, Sarah	Pool, Henry 2
Crawford, Andrew	S
Colgrove, Eli	Squire, Ethan
G	Stillman, Jared
Gage, Alfred	Southerland H.
H	W.
Holcomb, D. F. R.	Warner, Adna
H Egbert	Winans, Stephen

M. SPEAR, P. M.

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

PAINTING.

SAMUEL W. HALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter, that he has commenced the business of HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GLAZING, & GRAINING, in imitation of various kinds of Wood and Marble; such as *Mahogany, Oak, Birds-Eye and Curled Maple, Grecian and Irish Marble*; in this village and surrounding country; in all its various branches, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to please, and all those who may favor him with a call, may depend upon having their work done in a workmanlike manner.

PAPER HANGING,

done with neatness and despatch. By his long experience in the above business, he hopes to share with the rest of mankind.

N. B. He will be at the Shop of Daniel R. Burdick, where is kept all kinds of Cabinet Ware.

De Ruyter, July 8, 1841. 71w3

10,000 Tin Pans,

together with a large assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be purchased in the State. Also,

Stoves, Pipe and Furniture,

For sale by ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER.
May 27.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with the one he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C. ...ey's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

among which are French, English, and American ... of almost every variety of style and quality ... in New-York Market; Bl'k, Blue-bl'k, ... Bonnet and Florence Silks, Printed and ... Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and ... Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table ... Crapes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, ... Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself, from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality. 64tf

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841.

P. S. The Store will be closed on the *seventh* day of the week. H. J. W.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

DE RUYTER, MAY 27, 1841.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, are receiving their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising an unusual variety, which they offer for Cash, Barter, or Approved Credit, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this place. This place having been celebrated as the cheapest in the world, we think the above statement sufficiently comprehensive. Old and new customers are solicited to call and examine.

TO BUILDERS.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER are sole Agents in this place for the sale of Bliss' SASH AND WINDOW BLINDS, at Factory prices. 7X9 SASH on hand. Blinds, and other sizes Sash procured to order.

They have also on hand,
Pine Lumber and Shingles,
30 Kegs Swedes Iron Nails,
60 Boxes Window Glass, 7X9 to 12X18,
A large stock of Building Hardware,
Paints, Oil, Putty, &c.
May 27.

Elmore, Annas & Ayer,

Are Agents for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines.

Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.

For particular recommendations of the above article, please refer to the advertisement of the Sole Ag't.

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life,
Moffatt's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Phinney's Family Pills,
Dr. Phelp's Compound Tomato Pills,
Miles' Compound Extract of Tomato Pills

With others too numerous to mention.
May 27. 65tf

Physicians and Families

Will find an extensive assortment of Medicines of the best quality, and at the lowest prices at the
May 27. STONE STORE.

ROAD WARRANTS.

A quantity of Road Warrants just printed and for sale at this office.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

There's music in the mountain stream,
Whose foaming waters never fail,
And in the gentle murmuring brook,
When slowly winding through the vale;
There's music in the woodland grove,
When zephyrs sport among the trees,
And plumaged songsters tune their lay,
Assisted by the rustling leaves;
There's music in the lovely dell,
When one frail flowret fades in death,
And weeping sisters bow their heads—
Lament her fate, then yield their breath.
'Tis music which can charm the heart,
While days and moments onward roll,
And like the thought of former joys,
It's sweet, yet mournful, to the soul.
But could there be Elysian fields,
Where Earth's transplanted flowerets grow,
Where faded leaves their sisters meet,
And rippling waters constant flow,
What choral music then would rise,
When floweret met her sister fair,
And faded leaves regain'd that stem
On which they grew and flourish'd here!
Yet music of a sweeter strain
Is heard from Heaven's etherial dome;
When seraph's harp and angel's tongue
Proclaim earth's flowerets welcome home.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Northern Light.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

BY JOHN A DIX.

At the very moment when cities put on their worst aspect, and the country is fairest and most attractive, it may not seem altogether consistent with impartial justice to set up a comparison between them. And yet it will not be difficult, we apprehend, to hold the balance even. That cities possess some superiorities over the country, particularly at less genial seasons of the year, will not be disputed. When our friends in the interior are blocked up by mountains of snow, and the intercommunications of pleasure and business among them are difficult, if not impracticable, each man among us shovels off his twenty-five feet front of side-walk, under an enlivening sense of the fine for neglect thereof, and we pass from one extremity of the city to the other, with as little obstruction as in the heat of summer. But cities have some superiorities over the country at all seasons. They contain, in a more concentrated shape, the means of intellectual improvement. Extensive libraries, reading rooms, and book-stores are there to be found, furnishing information on almost all subjects, and in almost all languages. The perpetual contact and collision into which mind is brought with mind, quicken the intellect and keep it in constant preparation for conflict. Men are, as it were, always within pistol-shot of each other, walking the streets and laying down at night their intellectual weapons sharpened, and their harness buckled to their backs. Yet we must concede that the country has some advantage over us in certain departments of mental labor. Its shades, its tranquility, and its repose are peculiarly adapted to meditation. He, who would penetrate the depths of a subject, will more readily attain his object in its cool and quiet retreats, than in the heart of a city, with its bustle and its tumult to distract his thoughts and disturb his processes of investigation.

But assuming for the city some superiority in the particulars adverted to, how do we sink in the comparison when we turn to other views of the subject! Let us look about us, and see what is our condition now. It is midsummer: we are in the very middle of the sign Leo; and the "dog-star rages." Let us look at the thermometer—92 degrees in the shade! What a suffocating heat, and no escape from it! The rich man did not long for a drop of water from the finger of Lazarus more eagerly than we for a mouthful of air fresh from the towering Catskill or the martial Helderbergh, which we see in the distance. We close our windows and blinds and shut out the light of day, under the suggestion of a philosophical friend that light and heat are in some degree inseparable, and that if we exclude the one we get rid of a portion of the other. We sit down in this artificial twilight of our dwellings, and find life supportable. But business calls us out. We must be at our counting-rooms, our offices and our work-shops: we have a cause to try at the Circuit: some good friend in the interior has sent us money to pay taxes, or a power of attorney to procure a pension for one of the gallant spirits who shed his blood in asserting our independence, and we must see the Comptroller or the Pension Agent: we have promised to meet our friend Jenkins at his rooms, and assist him in that ugly business with which he is entangled. We are in the streets. There is not a cloud in the sky, and the sun shines out with equatorial splendor. He has just reached a point in the heavens, from which he looks straight down the street we are to walk through, leaving not a foot of shade on either side for shelter. There is no choice but to face him in all his fierceness. The pavements and side-walks are heated to the temperature of a furnace. Our soles are none of the lightest; but our feet burn as we tread these pavements of brick, which seem fresh from the baking. We pass along the street. The sun has been shining for hours on the fronts of these houses, which are exhaling, for our discomfort, the heat they have absorbed. Here comes a cart heavily laden, dragged painfully over the pavement. The horse is struggling with his load, panting at least thrice for every step he takes; and the carman is looking doubtfully for a dry spot in his red bandanna handkerchief, to wipe off the streams that are pouring down his mottled visage. An unhappy cur, with his nose muzzled under the dog-law, has just passed along. Are our Common Council ignorant of the natural history of the animal, or did they invent this torment for the express purpose of making him mad by shutting up his tongue in his mouth, and thus close the principal outlet for his surplus heat? A half a dozen laborers have gathered under this awning, for want of a better shade. They have just finished their half days labor, and are breathing a moment before they encounter the fiery ordeal, through which they are to pass to their dinner. What would they not give, of the little they have to give, if they could exchange places with one of the thousand groupes of their fellow-laborers in the field, who, at this very moment, are finishing their lunch under a tree of impenetrable shade, and are preparing to lie down for an hour upon the bosom of their mother earth, with the purest air all around, and the grass and ground and wild flowers beneath them, sending up freshness and fragrance? What a contrast to all this do we present! We have covered up the fair face of our mother with bricks and paving-stones: a few trees scattered along the streets, tantalize us with conceptions of shade, which we are not to realize; narrow patches of grass of a few feet in length, in front or rear of our dwellings, parched brown, meet the eye here and there—solemn monuments, as they are, of the broader surfaces, which we have overspread and buried alive under our contrivances to hide the face of nature.

But, the heat of the day is past, and the night is falling alike over the face of the country and the town, We begin at length to think we breathe more freely. The streets are no longer blazing with the rays of the sun; but alas! they have been gathering heat all the day long, and they are now giving it out as we pass through them, in streams as sensible as the breath of a volcano. Those, who keep or can afford to hire vehicles, have driven out of town, and are breathing the free air, or snatch hasty glimpses of the field and trees before they are lost in the darkness. These are the favored few. The lot of most of us is to pass the evening and the night where we have passed the day—in the heart of the city. And, in spite of its heated atmosphere, there is something animating in its aspect at the early hours of night—in its long lines of flickering lamps, in the numberless lights that stream from the windows of its dwellings, and in the hundreds and thousands that are seen in the streets, sitting at their porches or making the flinty pavements vocal with their tread.

But the hour of rest has come, bringing new discomforts with it. As the air begins to grow cool and fit for the renovation of our drooping bodies and spirits, we must shut it out. This is the overruling necessity of every night. The city burgess of the middle ages was not more vigilant to close up the inlets to his fortified dwelling than we to shut up our less martial tenements—he against the feudal enemy, and we against the house-breaker and the thief. But there are great occasions which call for fresh precautions. The evening papers tell us that a gang of desperate villains are abroad, and that our property and our lives are in danger. What a peering into the condition of locks and fastenings do these warnings produce! We examine every window, we lock and bar and double-bolt the street door, and shut up every opening through which the breath of night can gain admittance. The dog has his proper station assigned him. We bring forth our pocket-pistols, see that they are loaded, put fresh caps on them, and place them within reach of our bed. Thus prepared for the most desperate extremities, we commit ourselves to the care of a superintending Providence, brooding over apprehended invasions of our domestic altars by our fellow-man, and with a host of bloody resolutions at our hearts.

These, however, are eras in our lives.—We are not always thus belligerent. But in our best estate there is no lack of discomfort. We must lie down at night in steaming bed-chambers until the summer heats are over, and rise in the morning, unrefreshed, for the repetition of the same scenes through which we passed yesterday. Nor are we comforted by the frequent suggestions which spring up within us, as to the condition of him, who, in the calm and quiet retreats of the country, lays his head upon his pillow, with the cool breath of Heaven pouring in at every door and every window, thrown wide open to receive it, and sinks to rest with the assurance that, amid such evidences of the power and beneficence of the Almighty as those which surround him, no impious hand will be raised to take from him his property or shed his blood.

But of the country we will not speak, while we have at hand a friend, who discourses of it with the eloquence and fervor of a poet, and the feeling of a man.

[Concluded next week.]

Children's Department.

From the London Child's Companion.

THE WOOLLY BEAR.

"A woolly bear! a woolly bear!" cried little Robert, as he bent down to smell at a full-blown rose in his father's garden. Robert's father, being near at hand, walked to the spot, when he saw one of those fine hairy grubs which are called woolly bears, making the best of his way from one side of the gravel walk to the other.

Little Robert left the rose-bush to watch the woolly bear, whose legs moved at a rapid rate under his body, while the hairs on the creature's back were all in commotion.

"Tell me," said Robert's father, "how many hairs the woolly bear has on his back." "Oh," said Robert, "I could not count them for the world." "Tell me, then," said his father, "how many strides he takes to go across the gravel walk." "Indeed, I can not tell," replied Robert, "for he has so many legs, and moves them so very fast, that I can not tell at all how many strides he will take." "Well, then," said Robert's papa, "I will ask you but one more question about the woolly bear; can you tell me on what errand he is going, that makes him in such a hurry?" But Robert was as much at fault in giving an answer to this question as to the others.

"As you seem to know so little about the woolly bear," said Robert's father, "I will tell you something about him that may surprise you. In a week or a fortnight he will build himself a house, or rather, he will spin himself a dwelling place, in which he will shut himself up for a time, and appear as if he were dead, and then, all at once, he will come out afresh in a new suit of clothes. His furry great coat will be cast aside, and he will appear in a rich brown and white coat, and a bright orange waistcoat and trowsers, so that you would not know him in his new apparel."

Little Robert thought his father was joking about the woolly bear, but yet he hardly knew what to make of the matter. No sooner did his father leave the garden than Robert ran into the house to seek for Betty, and to beg from her a cup, or something of that kind, that he might put the woolly bear into it, and feed it there, for then he should find out whether his papa had been joking or not.

Good-humored Betty soon found a cup for the woolly bear; it was a white one, wide at the top, just such a cup or pot as we sometimes see brought to a table full of black current jam, or preserved gooseberries. Into this cup, Mr. Woolly Bear was put, with a lettuce leaf or two; he soon began to eat the lettuce leaves, and seemed as happy as a woolly bear could be.

Every day little Robert fed the woolly bear with a fresh lettuce leaf, and every day he watched him to see if he had begun to build his house. At last, the woolly bear gave over eating. It was of no use to put a fresh leaf into the cup, for he would not teach it. Soon after this, he began to spin, fastening his silky threads to the side of the cup, and to the top of a lettuce leaf in it that had become dry.

Little Robert now began to think that what his papa had said was all true, and not a joke; so he kept watching the woolly bear for a short time every day, till the insect had nearly covered himself over.—What surprised Robert the most, was, that the woolly bear pulled off the hairs from his own back, to spin them up with his web. For some weeks, the web did not alter its appearance, though the woolly bear inside it, became less and less, until it seemed covered up in a kind of husk or shell.

One morning, before little Robert had gone to the white cup to look at the web, Betty came running to him with great joy, to tell him that the woolly bear had come out of his house, dressed up in his new clothes. Robert lost not a moment, but scampered off as fast as he could to the white cup.

How surprised was little Robert at what he saw. There was nothing like a woolly bear there, but, clinging to the side of a cup, was one of the most beautiful butterflies he had ever seen. It was about an inch and a half long, with wings of a fine chocolate color, prettily marked with yellowish white streaks, in different forms. Underneath his upper wings he had another pair, somewhat less, and these, and the whole of his body, were of a bright orange color.

"Well," cried little Robert, clapping his hands with delight, "it is just as papa said it would be. There is Mr. Wooly Bear come out of his house in a new suit of clothes; he has thrown away his furry great coat, and is dressed up in a rich brown and white coat, and a bright orange waistcoat and trowsers."

At this moment, little Robert's papa came to have a peep at the woolly bear turned into a butterfly. The beautiful insect, as if glad to be alive, crawled out of the cup on to the table, and then on Betty's hand and arm, every now and then opening his wings, and showing his fine rich dress beneath it.

After this the butterfly ran about the floor and Robert laughed heartily, for he would have it that the butterfly was running after Betty. It was some time before little Robert was sober enough to listen to any serious remark; but when his papa saw his face look a little grave, as if he was thinking about the woolly bear being changed into a butterfly, he spoke thus to little Robert:—

"My dear boy, you were pleased when the woolly bear ran across the garden walk, and when it began to spin itself a dwelling, and you are still more pleased now, when it is changed into a beautiful butterfly; you have seen this wonderful change with your own eyes, and will, no doubt, always remember it. Now God, who brought about this change, is always doing things equally wonderful in every part of the world.

"Forget not, that he who made the woolly bear made you—that he made all people; and that so great is his love for mankind, that he gave his Son to die for sinners.—He has promised that after we are dead and have been laid in the grave, he will raise us up again; that these bodies of ours shall be newly formed, and that all who trust in his mercy and love, and serve and obey him, shall dwell with him in glory.

"Every promise that he has made us he will be sure to keep; but if ever, in reading his holy word, you should be tempted for one moment to think any thing too hard for God, call to mind how easily he changed the woolly bear into a butterfly."

The ways of nature, like those of God, are past man's finding out.—*Baker.*

Temperance Department.

From the Olive Leaf

THE EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.

The great Lord Chancellor Bacon's opinion of drunkenness was, that "All the crimes on the earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property as drunkenness."

Some go so far as to say that there are no advantages to be obtained from drunkenness, but let such read the following twenty-one attainments which are the invariable offspring of that delectable practice, and say are they not advantages?

1. If you wish to render yourself unfit for rational enjoyments, and rational intercourse, become a drunkard, and that will fully accomplish the end.

2. If you wish to become a fool, be a drunkard, for that will soon destroy your understanding.

3. If you wish your prospects in life to become dark and clouded, be a drunkard, and they will become dark and clouded enough.

4. If you would destroy your bodily health, be a drunkard, for drunkenness is the mother of disease.

5. If you would ruin your soul, be a drunkard; for the drunkard shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven.

6. If you would be a suicide, be a drunkard, for thousands have brought themselves to a premature grave by drunkenness.

7. If you would expose your secrets, as well as your folly, be a drunkard; for they will run out as the brandy runs in.

8. If you are plagued with robust health and a strong bodily constitution, be a drunkard; and you will reduce both to debility and disease.

9. If you would get rid of your money and wealth without the trouble of knowing how, be a drunkard; and they will vanish insensibly from you.

10. If, when unable to labor, you would have no resource but that of a work-house, be a drunkard; and you will be unable to provide any other.

11. If you are anxious to expel all harmony and happiness from your domestic circle, be a drunkard; and discord with all her train of evils will assuredly follow.

12. If you would have yourself always under public suspicion, be a drunkard; for, little as you may think of it, almost all agree that those who would rob themselves and families, would also rob another.

13. If you would be reduced to the necessity of shunning your creditors, be a drunkard; and you will soon have reason to skulk out of the public ways and betake yourself to by-paths, or remain within doors.

14. If you are fond of the amusement of court of conscience, be a drunkard; and ten to one but you will be fully gratified.

15. If you would be a dead weight on the community—'a cumberer of the ground,' be a drunkard; for that will render you useless, helpless, burdensome and expensive.

16. If you would be a nuisance in society, be a drunkard; for the breath of the drunkard is like a pestilential vapor, his appearance slovenly, idiotic, and ridiculous, and his example, in word and action, hateful and pernicious.

17. If you would be odious to your family and friends, be a drunkard; and you will certainly become so.

18. If you would be a pest to society, be a drunkard; and you will be avoided by every good and virtuous person, as if tainted with some deadly infection.

19. If you dread remonstrance, and if you feel a horror of being reclaimed, be a drunkard; and that will render you impervious to every salutary admonition.

20. If you would smash windows and lamps, break the peace of society, and your homes also—tumble under carts, off horses, off buildings, out of rail road cars, be locked up in the watch-house, dungeons, &c.; be a drunkard, and it is strange if you do not succeed.

21. Finally, if you are determined to be utterly destroyed in estate, body and soul, be a drunkard; and you will find that it is impossible to adopt a more effectual means to accomplish your end.

VIATOR.

Agricultural Department.

From the Northern Light.

HAY MAKING.

BY S. W. JEWETT.

Hay making is one of the most essential theories in agriculture, and perhaps one where the practical operation of profit and loss, is as much varied as any one process in farming.

With regard to the mowing of grass, in general, for hay, the workmen should be made to cut as low as possible, by which the crop is increased; if it be wet by dew or rain, hands should be ready to shake it out immediately after the scythe. As soon as the external wet is dried off, it should be raked and secured into cocks of seventy-five or one hundred pounds.

It may be proper here to remark, that the hard hay of a poor soil is little subject to heating, which often occurs with that on rich soil made of succulent herbage. The latter, therefore, requires longer time for its making.

To preserve as much of the sap of grass as possible, without increasing the danger of firing, is, in my view, the grand practical problem of hay making. To effect this, grass should be put immediately into small hay cocks about four feet high, not by rolling, but by laying one fork full upon another, and of as small a diameter at the base as they can be made to stand with, giving each of them a slight kind of thatching, by drawing a few hands-full of the hay from the bottom of the cock all around, and laying it lightly upon the top with one of the ends hanging downwards. This is done with the utmost ease and expedition; and when once in that state, the hay is in a great measure out of danger; for unless a violent wind should arise immediately after the cocks are put up, nothing else can hurt the hay; as no rain, however violent, can penetrate these cocks but for a very little way; and if they are put up dry, they never lie together so closely as to heat, although they acquire in a day or two such a degree of firmness as to be in no danger of being afterwards overturned by wind unless it blows a hurricane.

If there should come rain upon the cocks many times, it will be proper to give them an airing before they are removed to the barn; and more especially that portion which comes in contact with the ground. In such cases, the first drying wind, or fair day, lay them over into tramp cocks, by placing the top of the cock on the ground and putting two or more together; in this way the hay is secured until the maker wishes to remove it to the stack, yard or barn.

Clover hay should remain longer in the cock than other grasses, that all the larger stems may undergo their proper fermentation. Hay cured in this manner being rather heavy at the time of its removal to the mow, the process is every year condemned by our laborers; but we find no hay that opens more bright and sweet than that which is cured in this manner.

The old mode in which I was first educated to make hay, by spreading and turning, is not only more expensive in curing, but the value of the hay is lessened at least one-third.

Where the grass is matured and thin, the weather being good, it may be only the business of a day; but this can not be the case with a heavy burden or early mown hay; the grass being cut when full of juices, the succulent stalks require time as well as sunshine to part with their moisture. When spread and exposed to the hot sun, the leaves and exterior parts soon dry, but the interior parts of the larger growth are not divested of their moisture. If housed in this stage of the curing process, it is sure to undergo, in the evaporation, an overheating in the mow; or if it is exposed to dry by the effects of wind and sun, so thoroughly as to prevent any after damage, then the leaves and blossoms which constitute the best parts of the hay, are over dried, crumble, and are lost.

It is asserted by distillers of plants, that to procure the most oil, they must not be dried in the sun, as it not only lessens the quantity of oil, but also diminishes the flavor. When the plants are allowed to undergo a severe fermentation by being packed in heaps so as to heat, it diminishes the oil, sugar, or mucilage, also; which properties are the life-giving essentials to all the animal creation.

Most plants produce more oil when distilled full in the blow: clover should be cut in this stage; this hay is eagerly devoured by stock, and affords the most nutriment if well cured at this period, as above advised, but cattle reject it, and would nearly starve rather than to eat coarse clover that has been whitened out in the sun.

Herds-grass or timothy should be cut when nearly ripe, as the latter math and seed adds to the value of the crop; red-top may be the last hay-grass that is to be cut, as it grows in moist lands.

On our clay soils, where both timothy and clover abound, if the first part of the season be dry, and the middle and latter season be wet, it is better for the mixed crop to stand a greater length of time; because the after math may gain more by standing than the first crop will lose by seasonably cutting.

I generally let the grass ripen, that some seed may fall every other year to the ground, to prevent a degeneration, and to keep the land well stocked. To effect this, we reverse our mowing by cutting first this season the field which was the last to receive the scythe last year.

We also use as little salt as possible at the time of putting up our hay: the best time and method of feeding salt to stock in winter, is to brine the hay in the more mild or warmest days, when the stock have the least appetite; in this way we find a ready market for our poorest hay, as sheep and cattle will devour it with avidity if well brined. I am of the opinion that salt is not good but injurious to stock, if they are obliged to take much of it in cold weather. By brining the hay, say one quart of salt to five of water, for one hundred sheep, once or twice a week or less, every warm spell, it will increase their appetite and digestion, and is a preventive against the scours in sheep, and other cattle; hay also when cured in the cock is not as liable to produce the above disease as it is when half cured in the sun, and then mow burned.

I was greatly prejudiced against the horse rake, until I was frequently advised by other judicious farmers to give it a trial. We soon found it equal to two extra hands in collecting hay, to say nothing about the greater profit in avoiding the exposure to rains.

Where the grass is heavy, wet, or quite green, we follow the scythe, and spread the grass, as soon as partially wilted. We rake first one way with a revolving horse rake; sufficient help follows, with forks to put it into cocks; then the ground is all cross raked, and by this process a field of eight or ten acres may be secured in a short time. We thus gather it up as clean, as it would be if raked by hand. Thus by laying prejudice aside, (by the way, farmers are apt to have too much of it,) long enough to give it a fair trial, we have been the gainer full ten-fold.

Weybridge, Vt., 28th June, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES,—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co's

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine &c. &c &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The known and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to need recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale

WANTED,
10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid ☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb, CASH, Old Hyson do. at 5a6 Cash, New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills.	Godfrey's Cordial,
Morrison's Hygean "	Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Samuel Lee's "	Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Doctor Bishop's "	Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Cheeseman's Arab'n "	Hive Syrup,
Dr Phelp's Tomato "	Laudanum,
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "	Paregoric,
Dr Phinney's "	Oil Organium,
Moffat's Veget. Life "	" Spike,
Gregory's Billious "	" Lemon,
Harlæm Oil,	" Anise.
British "	
Pectoral Bal'm Honey	

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c., &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 23.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 75.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE,] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, AUGUST 4, 1841. [$2.50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Religious Department.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF GREAT CITIES.

BY REV. JOHN TODD.

Great cities, in proportion to their wealth and population, must decide the character of the nation. Let them be filled with the influences of religion, and with the waters of life, and the whole nation bathes in them; let them become corrupt—the depositories of all that is polluted in the land—and they are the great slaughter-houses of the soul, and the recruiting places of the world of darkness.

The parents who live here, and the parents who send their sons here—the absent mothers, who spend sleepless nights, praying that their children may be shielded from temptation, are not the only people who are interested in the moral character of the great city. The whole land is interested.

Here, unprotected and unsuspecting youth walks over concealed pit-falls—and what can throw a shield over him, to protect him from temptation—and what hand will grasp his and keep him from falling? Here mind is gathered, excited, restless, sleepless—and what can make it feel its responsibility to live for man and for God? What can prevent the great city from becoming an awful charnel-house—what, if not the religion of the heart—the religion of the Bible?

O! what mind will come and cool the feverish, refresh the weary, invigorate the feeble, give nerve to the strong for high and noble doing, except the breath of the Almighty! And when you think of this everchanging mass—these hopes constantly withering—when you think that out of every thirty or forty that you see thronging these streets, one must every year drop into the grave, and be forgotten—will you say that we are out of the way when we plead, that if there be one spot on earth beyond all others, which needs the religion of Christ, in all its powers, that spot is the great city?

Upon other spots sweeter dews may fall; over other spots brighter rainbows may hang; around other spots there may be more of poetry and of romance—more that seems like the garden of Eden before the serpent entered it—but at no point do the arrows of death fall so rapidly, and with such fearful certainty—upon no point of the foot-stool of God is the demoralization and death going on with such terrible power—and over no spot are the shouts of the spirits accursed so loud, as that point which we call the great city.

When the great city, in modern times, throws off the authority of God, and becomes so proud as to take its fate into its own hands, the angel of wo does not now come as he came to Sodom, with the phial of wrath in his hand—not as he paused over Babylon, with the mill-stone in his hand—not as he stood in Jerusalem, waving the drawn sword—not in the shock of war, as he hurled Nineveh from her old foundations, and trampled Jerusalem under foot; but he *now* comes unseen, and cuts the cords which bind men to conscience, and the judgments of God come in the shape of a hardening heart, and a seared conscience, and the city is cursed by being only a wide gate-way into the world of eternal sinning.

Oh! the city—the great city!—thou personification of all that is great, and splendid, and glorious, and magnificent among mortals—thou hast no walls to protect thee, no gates of brass to shut any thing out from thee; but, when I think of the multitudes of busy dreamers, each of whom might shine as the sun, in the firmament of heaven, to all eternity; when I think of thy wealth, which, if consecrated to God, might make the distant mountain and valley ring for joy; when I think of thy talents, which might devise and execute a highway for our God; when I think of thy fashions and follies which are the sea in which such multitudes float down to ruin; when I think of the cold graves, which hide so many of thy sons and daughters every week; when I think of that multitude of souls, so feverish, so restless, so longing for somebody to show them something good; when I think of thy sins, so great, so constantly crying to heaven for vengeance; and when I think of that long, long eternity which we must shortly meet—I tremble, and bless God that, with a feeble voice, though with the impotency of dust and ashes, I may speak to these my hearers, and beg their prayers, their sympathies, and their hearts, for the work of saving the great cities of our land. I shall try, God permitting, on a future occasion, to tell them, what they may do, and how they may do it. In the meantime, let it be written on the heart, that the man who lives and acts as a member of the great city, has a vast responsibility resting upon him. He has abundant opportunities to do good; and fearful will be his account if he neglects and wastes them. The ship in which he has taken his passage to the eternal world, is freighted with treasures which worlds could not purchase. All around are the rocks, and the quicksands, and the ten thousand dangers. This cargo can be landed safely—and everlasting songs of gratitude shall be poured upon the head of every one who is faithful; but fearfully will he meet his doom, who lived and died on such a spot, and all he did was to help men to unfit themselves for heaven.

Examples do not authorize a fault. Vice must never plead prescription.

From the New York Evangelist.

ALTAR FIRES.

"The fire shall ever be burning upon the altar: it shall never go out."—*Lev. vi.* 13.

This was the direction given by the Most High to the priests of ancient Israel; but is there not in it, Christian, a spiritual adaptation to thine own duties and obligations?

I saw one who had recently devoted himself to the service of Christ. He no longer insulted the majesty of God by offering "strange fire;" the flame upon the altar, though faint and flickering, was pure, and tended heavenward. Carefully did he guard that trembling flame—assiduously did he watch it, and constantly did he fan it with the breath of prayer. By degrees it rose higher, and burned more vigorously, and the light of it was seen from afar. He was pleased with its brightness, and began to feel that it might now sustain itself, and that a little less watching and care would be quite as well. So he sometimes left it for hours together—and while he was "busy here and there," about his necessary business, as he considered it, the flame had well nigh expired. He returned one year to his neglected altar—and though the darkness of night was gathering around, he could perceive but a faint and dying radiance. Alarmed, he anxiously hastened to gather the dying embers, to rekindle the flame, and supply anew the aliment needful to sustain it. The remembrance of long days of neglect flashed across his mind, and as he saw to what fearful danger he had been exposed, he trembled for himself. The alarm was salutary, for a time he was watchful, and the flame burned clear.

I looked again towards the altar. The sunshine of prosperity shone brightly upon it, and upon him who guarded it, and beneath its beams the sacred fire grew dim. The flame had died away, and the only token of life was in the scattered embers, almost extinct among the ashes; yet he whom it most concerned, heeded it not.

Yet again I looked. The night of adversity had come upon him; for the beloved of his heart, "the desire of his eyes" had been taken from him "at a stroke."—He lay in the dust, and his altar fire was disregarded. She who would have assisted him to watch and cherish it, had gone to the dead; what inducement had he now in his loneliness and brokenness of spirit to arise and watch? Thus he mourned, and almost murmured, till the Compassionate One passed that way and looked upon him. With words of gentleness, he spoke of the bitter chastisement, and of the stern necessity, in a worldly and idolatrous spirit, which had called for it from a loving Father's hand. Then in accents of encouragement he added, "He doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men." "No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous but grievous; nevertheless, afterward, it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness." The heart of the mourner was touched and broken—but with another than earthly sorrow, and he arose from the earth in a strength not his own, resolved still to watch and labor, though bereft of his dearest earthly joy. He did more, for he offered upon that altar the incense of his bruised and crushed affections, and from it a sweet fragrance, "well pleasing unto God," ascended towards heaven.

Christian, how burns the fire upon thy *family* altar? Are thine own offerings, and those of *all* thy household daily laid there, at the time of the morning and the evening sacrifice? Are they all "pure and holy," as the ancient incense was required to be? Does the fire ever burn clear, so that an holy one like Manoah's angel, might in that flame descend from heaven to bless those who are kneeling there?

How burns thy *closet* fire? No eye marks it but his "who seeth in secret;" to him let conscience answer. Since the day that he had mercy on thee, what light has illumined the hallowed apartment where he appointed to meet thee? The fire that burns there was first kindled from heaven; has no unhallowed incense mingled with that pure flame? How burned it this morning? Shall the evening shades still find it bright and clear? Ah! Christian, guard it well; the fire upon that altar should "ever be burning." Never should it be suffered to grow dim, till its flame, earthly as it is, though tending upwards, shall be exchanged for the unclouded light of heaven.

C. C.

"WITHOUT GOD."

"The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." A fool, indeed, he must be; for an idea more pregnant with all that is horrible, I confess myself unable to conceive. I do not mean its contrariety to reason; though, in that respect, the individual who cherishes it may be denominated a "fool;" but I speak of its fatal influence on all that is dear to the human mind. No God! Banish then, all confidence in the present, all faith in the future; a lawless chance presides in the universe. The glorious sun knows no fixed government; or, if it rules the day, and sheds its heavenly light around us, there is required but a contrary bias in matter, and it shivers into a thousand fantastic motes, destined but to blind. Order, whose voice is heard by the stars in their courses, is expelled from its throne, and chaos exults in their confusion. And life—life which is seen waving in the beauteous verdure of the field, which is felt thrilling and throbbing in our hearts, and seems to glow throughout the universe; life expires and sinks into torpor, or disappears in anguish and despair. No God!—I know not, then, when some of the planets shall rush from their spheres, and spread destruction wide around—I know not when some monster shall spring from the womb of nature, whose errand shall be pestilence and death—I know not when the passions of man shall be let loose, and all this confusion become worse confounded. No God! My mind seems torn from its centre, and all nature to feel conscious alarm. I see but shapeless masses and spectral horrors; I hear but the roar of elements, and am myself tossed, whirled, and agonized in the fathomless profound. No God! The thought is enough to scare reason from its throne, and to despoil the intellect of its every power.

But such is not the fact. There is a God; and the thought is the return of life, and order, and joy. There is a God; and, therefore, spring brightens into the beauty of summer, and autumn, in its season, comes with the horn of abundance. There is a God; and, therefore, night is clothed with its starry garb, and distils on our eyelids the blessing of repose; and day comes with the rod of its power, unveiling the face of nature, and opening the sources of joy. There is a God; and, therefore, love still warms our spirits, and animates us yet more and more. There is a God of the present; and, therefore, our earth runs its course through the heavens, and marks its periods of revolution until all the purposes of beneficence are accomplished.—And God is no less a God of the future, inhabiting eternity; and never shall the light of his countenance cease to smile on creation, until the voice from his throne is heard to diffuse happiness which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor the heart of man conceived.

How delightful the consideration, that such a Being there is—One who has given us all things richly to enjoy, and at whose right hand are pleasures for ever more—One with whom is the fountain of life, and without whom all is death! Without whom, did I say? Without God? Surely, the idea is impossible. By him, all that is, was made—by him, all that is, subsists—in him we live, and move, and have our being.—His eye is on the smile of the child, and his glance on the tenderness of the mother. His are the tones of a friend, and his the voice of a parent. Of him, and to him, and by him, are all things; existence without him, is, therefore, impossible; nature had its birth in his smile, and his smile alone perpetuates its course. He willed it, and we came into being: he wills it again, and we die.—*Rev. G. Legg.*

THE SPIRIT OF GOD SPEAKS TO ALL.

My friend, art thou young, full of hope and lofty expectations? Doth life seem all a fairy land, covered with a fresh verdure, lit by a golden light, and crowded with a a sweet perfume? The spirit of God speaks to thee. It speaks in the history of human nature, in the ruin of confident hopes, in the sad disasters, the broken careers, the baffled projects, the weary and sad hours of millions, who have trod earth's pilgrimage before thee. It speaks to awaken thee from thy dreams, to call thy young affections, thy vigorous thoughts, thy warm desires, to the contemplation of the beauty of holiness—the power of religion—the bliss of heaven!

My friend, art thou old? Dost thou look back upon a weary life of change? Are the friends of thy youth gone? Is thy step feeble, thine eye dim, thy body weakened? Art thou almost ready to exclaim, all is vanity? Well then, the Spirit of God speaks to thee. It speaks in the events of threescore years and ten. It tells you that the fashion of earth passes away. It points to your opening grave, and bids you think of a better world and prepare your soul for its Maker's presence.

My friend, art thou a parent? Hast thou a parent's hopes, a parent's fears? Desirest thou the welfare of thy offspring? Oh! how solemnly speaks the Spirit of God to thee. It speaks in that little band of immortal spirits around you. It tells you how by every careless word, by every irreligious act, by the worldliness of your life, you are perhaps bringing on them destruction as terrible as it is sure. It bids you think as a *father* should think, fear as a *mother* should fear; and to remember God hath no retribution more fearful than that laid up for a faithless parent.

My friend, art thou a man? Hast thou an immortal soul? Does thy heart never beat against the sides of its prison house, that its longing desires may be released?—Is thy mind never moved by quick stirring thought? Art thou pressing ever onward and upward? Art thou conscious of thy powers? Knowest thou that thy capacities are boundless, and wouldst thou satisfy them? The Spirit of God speaks to thee. It bids thee fill thy hungry soul with heaven's truth, warm thy affections into an everlasting love of holiness, and busy thy mind in making all things work together for good. Thus speaks, thus burns, the Spirit of God. And now wilt thou, youth—and thou, age—and thou, father—and thou, mother—and thou, man—wilt thou quench the Spirit of God.—*Rev. T. B. Fox.*

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—It has been suggested that a great point with Missionary Societies should be to educate pious natives—that is, such as apparently have the necessary talent—for the office of the Christian ministry; and the main point of value in such an education is, that the education should be in the English language—for this simple and plain reason, that if the English language is acquired, the whole of English theology, in its almost endless variety of books, is at once within the reach of a person so prepared; and it is equally evident, that without a knowledge of others than his own language, it is necessary that theological works should be translated into it before he can understand them. The time, the labor, the expense of such translations, is an effectual bar to prevent such an accomplishment. If our great missionary societies had commenced twenty years ago on that plan of educating native preachers of talent in the English language, what a multitude would there have been, at this time, of men, inured to their own climate, with means of information, by reading our own theology equal to English missionaries.—*London Patriot.*

Literary Department.

From the Northern Light.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD.

The practice of boring the earth to a great depth for the purpose of obtaining water, has become very common both in Europe and in this country, and the success which has almost uniformly attended undertakings to raise water to the surface in this way, would seem to render the practice proper whenever water is with difficulty procured, or the geological position of the strata such as to warrant the boring.

The theory of Artesian wells is easily understood. The crust of the earth is deposited in layers, some of which are porous, filled with cavities, and pervious to water, while others are impenetrable by that fluid. These layers are bent, broken, or contorted; in some places having one inclination, and in other places a different one, and in some places having been wholly removed. Now it is evident that where a porous strata reaches the surface, if the place of cropping out is its most elevated part, as it frequently is, whatever water is received at this point must descend the porous strata, until it finds some method of escape to the surface at some lower point, or failing in this, to remain in the deepest part of the porous strata, confined by the impenetrable strata above. Sometimes by a dislocation of strata, this descent of water to what would have been the natural place of escape, is interrupted, and the effect of an impervious dam throwing the water upwards or backwards to its source, is produced. In either of these cases if a hole is bored into the strata containing the water at any point lower than its source, the water will rise to the surface, and forming a constant stream, constitute what is called an Artesian well. From the nature of the case, it will be found that such wells or springs are only reached at great depths; a point, however, mainly depending on the inclination of the strata holding the water, and the distance from the place where the water was received.

Artesian wells have been made in Albany, New York, various places in New Jersey, and at the great Salines of Onondaga county. This method of procuring water, in the hands of skilful men, promises to become of still greater utility, and not only be important in an economical point of view, but lend essential aid to a more correct understanding of the structure and condition of our globe. "Artesian wells are the most available, and of the most use in low and level districts, where water can not be obtained from superficial springs, or ordinary wells of water."—(Buckland.) Much difficulty was formerly experienced in procuring good water in or near London, but Artesian wells are now common, and in a great measure remedy the deficiency, as they promise to do in New-York. These wells are sunk through the London clay formation in that of the plastic clay series, a depth of from 400 to 700 feet, where the water rises to the surface, and in those about Brentford a few feet above that point. It has been found, however, that as the number of perpetually flowing wells in that basin increases, the water rises with less force, and may be expected, as they are multiplied, to eventually cease flowing.

Some of the most celebrated Artesian wells are those of Perpignan and Tours in France, some of which throw a column of water some 40 or 50 feet above the surface; and M. Arago in his valuable memoir on Artesian wells, states that the water rushes up with so much force, that a cannon ball placed in a pipe of some of these wells is violently ejected by the ascending stream. In Wurtumberg the warm water of an Artesian well is used to warm a paper manufactory, and prevent the freezing of water on the wheels; and at Stuttgard it has been successfully employed in the warming of green houses.

The most important Artesian well yet formed, is the one just completed at the barrier Grenelle, near the great slaughter houses of Paris, and where much inconvenience has been suffered for the want of water. The boring has been going on for several years, and the whole expense is stated at 160,000 francs, or about $30,000. The city of Paris paid the expenses to the depth of 1200 feet, when finding no water, it was proposed to abandon it. A committee of the Institute waited on the Government, and proposed that the boring should be continued under their direction, stating that even should no water be eventually obtained, the advantages in a scientific point of view, particularly that relating to the internal temperature of the earth, would fully justify the continuance of the boring.—This perseverance has been amply rewarded, as in the fore part of the present year, a fine spring has been struck at a depth of about 1,800 feet, which rises to the surface and forms a beautiful thermal fountain of the greatest value. A series of experiments have been constantly conducted in this boring to ascertain the rate of increase of temperature as the earth is penetrated, and the result would seem to be in accordance with other observations made at great depths, namely, that after a certain point below the surface has been reached, (above which the temperature is continually variable,) there is a constant and regular increase, indicating that a high temperature must exist at no great depth, when compared with the whole diameter of the earth.

The borings which have been conducted by the State or by individuals at Salina, in New York, have probably had more important results than any other ones made in this country. It is true the depth is not as great as those in the Kenhawa wells, but they have done more in determining the character of the strata containing the salt water, and the improbability of finding rock salt in them, than in the other case. The numerous borings made in these Salines, extending over a space of some four or five miles, would seem to prove that the salt water or brine occupies a basin excavated from the red shale, of a limited extent east and west, but extending north and south for several miles, further perhaps than has generally been supposed. This excavation has been mostly filled with diluvial materials, pebbles, gravel, &c., and the whole may be considered as filled with brine to the level it reaches in the various borings, which is not far from that of the Onondaga lake, a body of water occupying a slight depression in the centre of the salt reservoir, from the brine of which it is separated by a body or strata of compact impervious marl.

Ladie's Department.

From the Mother's Magazine.

A MOTHERS' EARLY EXPERIENCE.

MRS. ALLEN—I have read your valuable journal during the past year with deep interest, and although there may be thousands in our privileged and enlightened country, far more adequate to the task, yet I feel constrained to add one to the list of mothers whom you number among your correspondents. I have long and deeply felt the responsibilities which rest upon the Christian parent; yet I have nevertheless suffered my domestic cares to absorb most of my time, of which a great proportion was the proper and natural claim of my children.

When I assumed the marriage relation, I found myself unfitted for the discharge of the duties it involved, by an erroneous system of education, combined with many and peculiar trials, such as sometimes shadow the orphan's lot; for I had been the victim of sorrow and oppression, from my childhood, and Grace had not wrought its perfect work within me. With a morbidly sensitive disposition induced by circumstances, heightened by a recourse to reading, indiscriminately, works of fiction, or whatever light reading presented itself, as a relief from life's burthens—perhaps it is not surprising that I became, for a season, the victim of circumstances. Had I been guided by the counsel of a judicious friend, in my choice of books, doubtless my mind had received an entirely different bias, and my life would have been redeemed from many an error—from many a sad remembrance. Alas! how many of the severest trials we are called to encounter, have originated in the neglect, or mismanagement, or both, perhaps, of parents, or those who are expected to supply their places.

I saw and deplored my deficiencies, and resolutely determined to overcome all difficulties—but I found them far more numerous than I had anticipated. My husband's business always gave us a large family—while his circumscribed means increased my perplexities. Cut off from the enjoyment of the society I valued, with little leisure for a resort to books, my undisciplined mind became a prey to vexations and discouragement—and at times yielded to such a degree of excitability, that the recollection is a source of abiding penitence and humiliation.

I saw or fancied friends estranged—perhaps my manners had become repulsive—had taken the hue of the distempered mind. It was not difficult to ascertain the origin and character of this sad disease; and having done so, it was plain the only remedy must be within myself. Still I wanted resolution to resist the tide of circumstances and of feeling which bore me on.

Surrounded by prattling childhood, my mind was wrought even to agony, in view of the manner in which my maternal responsibilities were being fulfilled. We were remote from schools—my own time was engaged in domestic avocations. To instruct them myself, I considered impossible. I was eaten up of care already.—Should I attempt it, it must be at the sacrifice of domestic order and comfort—and how could I hope to benefit them seriously by such odd scraps of time, as by dint of great exertion, I might be able to redeem? I became extremely unhappy. Sometimes I was admonished by hints, or openly, for my neglect. Once I was told, "your children have the first and strongest claim upon you—you cannot neglect them, but at a fearful peril." I was grieved and troubled, but not persuaded.

I finally aroused to more just views of the subject by several circumstances, in conjunction with the influence of the Mothers' Journal. I had always been ready to admit the fact that my children had the first and strongest claim upon my attention. I now began to conclude, that perhaps some domestic matters might give place a little, and I soon found that it would be far easier than I had imagined, to bestow upon them considerable attention—and that, too, without sacrificing the character of a good housewife in its legitimate import. I found I had been a slave to [illegible] appearances, which had little to do with the true interests or comfort of my family. And when my eye fell upon a superfluous article of dress or furniture, which had cost me the sacrifice of precious hours, or days, or weeks, perhaps it carried to my heart a bitter pang. I felt that I had miserably squandered a great portion of my best earthly inheritance—time of more value than wealth, for money could not purchase it. And when I turned a glance into the neglected garden of my own heart, I was indeed effectually aroused, and felt that it was time for action. I dared not dream away the remnant of existence. I believed that by a strong effort of principle, I might yet retrieve my moral energies, and I have been assisted to make the effort. Partial success has smiled upon my exertions, although they have been subjected to many hindrances, and sad interruptions.

The paralyzing hand of sickness has been laid upon us—the number of our little flock has been diminished—a part have been recalled to the presence of Him from whom we received them—where, as we humbly trust, they will be literally taught of God. May the others be spared to inherit immortality through faith in Him "who is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever."

Notwithstanding these afflictive dispensations of Providence, I cannot suffer myself to be discouraged. I needed severe discipline: I have received it from His hand who doeth all things well, and I believe it is good for me that I have been afflicted." It is enabling me to meet the ills of life with greater fortitude, and to receive its blessings in a spirit of deeper thankfulness.

I think too it has led me to feel more deeply the obligations which I owe my family—particularly the children which have been spared to us. Strange that I should ever have been willing to delegate so precious a trust to others. The conscientious mother exerts a greater degree of influence over her little children, than any other person can do. Whose anxiety and faithfulness shall equal hers for her offspring? Whose eye of love shall be like hers, in detecting the secret springs of action, or the dawning dispositions to good or evil, which infancy develops? Whose prayer shall exceed hers in fervency for wisdom to direct? Or who, like her, shall feel the necessity of unwearied application in the acquirement of virtue and knowledge, that she may be able to impart it to the child she loves?

Does any affectionate mother say, "I gladly would assume these duties, but for me it is impossible—I have no time?"—Dear sister, we never know what we can accomplish until we make the trial. The case indeed demands decision and immediate action. But let the heart become enlisted in this cause, and many other subjects will lose much of their seeming importance, while many will dwindle into insignificance. We are under a sacred obligation to God, and to our children, to do all for them that we are capable of doing; and if we are wise, we shall be able to redeem a valuable proportion of our time to devote to them.—It is not a small matter—the influence exerted upon the mind of the child, will be traced in the character of the man: nor is it too much to suppose it will have a bearing upon the destiny of the immortal spirit.

I acknowledge that society has claims upon our attention which must not be neglected. So far as is convenient, we should respect its customs—yet we are under no obligations to ape its follies, to follow in the wake of its fashions, or its dissipating amusements.

Perhaps the plea of indolence might sometimes be substituted for inability from other causes.

Many serve mammon for their children's sake. Wealth, it is true, may give them consequence in the opinion of many; but a virtuous and well disciplined mind, stored with useful knowledge, is a treasure to its possessor, to its friends, to society, and to our country.

Alas! are we, rational and immortal creatures, placed here to toil after baubles, vanities which perish with the using, and treasures of yellow dust, which, when our race of life is run, must all be left behind—and to neglect our children, who are born to live forever?

The above remarks have not been intended for those whose situation in life places them above the necessity of exertion for obtaining the same end at which I have wished to arrive; neither for those whose poverty, and want of early advantages, seem to preclude the possibility of their ever being able to superintend the education of their children. Yet I would gladly say something for the encouragement of those weary and disheartened ones, whose situation may be similar to what mine has been; for I think there must be many such, who only need "a word in season" to induce them to seek, and to find a "more excellent way." May we not hope to hear from some such hereafter, through the medium of the Journal? In such a case, I will endeavor again to resume my humble pen—and may we not hope to be able mutually to strengthen and sustain each other in the performance of our duties, so that hereafter our children may "rise up and call us blessed?"

LIVIA.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, August 4, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION of the Students of De Ruyter Institute will commence on Monday, the 9th of August, and continue three days. On Wednesday evening there will be an EXHIBITION at the Presbyterian Church, commencing at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. All who feel an interest in the school are respectfully invited to attend.

☞The great length of our Congressional News this week, has prevented us from furnishing our readers with our usual variety of intelligence.

"Prepare to meet thy God."

This admonition is to every one that is not reconciled to God by the atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ. Every moment is bringing you nearer the time when you must come into audience with the Deity. On every hand your fellows are falling victims to the destroyer. To day they live in all the enjoyment of mental and physical vigor. To-morrow shuts them from the world and all its varied scenes, and fixes their unalterable destiny in the eternal world. Haste, then, the preparation while life prolongs its precious light. Haste, ere the Holy Spirit takes its flight. Haste the preparation, lest death find you unprepared to meet God in peace.

"Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment."

1. *Because appearances may be deceptive.* No man is prepared to judge correctly on any subject, or of the conduct of any man, or set of men, until he has before him all the evidence that can be adduced for or against. The first view of a subject may, or may not be correct. A representation may be so made, as to convince all unacquainted with the matter that it is incontrovertible, every feature of which may be wrong. A plausible argument does not necessarily imply a probability of correctness, neither where there is a probability in an argument, is it certain that the argument is true. Consequently all who judge from first appearances only, are as liable to judge wrong as right. And if it be a matter touching the conduct or character of men, there is great injustice done; or if it be a matter affecting the interests of the soul, then great danger is incurred.

An endless variety of circumstances tend to give a wrong coloring to almost every subject that is presented to the mind. In morals and religion the heart naturally inclines to reject every thing that savors of purity, and requires self-denial. In business matters self-interest blinds the mind, and controls the conduct. In matters of common concern, men may be governed by interested motives, and fail of discovering that which is most important for them to see, and discover things to the prejudice of others that do not exist. The envious man cannot endure the prosperity of others, therefore he is prepared to give their motives and conduct the darkest coloring they will bear. Men who are known to be governed by supreme love to self, and intolerance to others, are not to be credited when they make any representation of matters in which they or their enemies are concerned. It is impossible for such to act disinterestedly, even tho' they so cloak their schemes as to hide themselves from the observation of the ignorant, yet the well-accustomed eye can detect the plot and him who laid it. If he bring a thousand witnesses, alike interested with himself, to give his word the form of truth; yet to those who know his arts, all efforts to hide the truth are vain. And he who will judge of a matter from the representation of such, fail of "judging righteous judgment."

2. *The mind is sometimes unprepared to judge.* All men know that a mind prejudiced for or against a measure, is unprepared to judge rightly of it. A man can not be convinced against his will. Light, as glowing as the meridian sun, may beam on his optics in vain; his sightless balls refuse to see.—Evidence, that cannot be gainsayed, is presented in vain. Reason urges her plea with no avail. And it is equally futile to attempt to convince him that one thing is right and another wrong. Such a man fails of judging righteous judgment. He judges simply from the appearance, as presented to his prejudiced mind.

Men should judge righteous judgment, because doing otherwise they either do injustice to themselves or others. If they misjudge relative to the requirements of the gospel, and thereby refuse compliance with them, they endanger their own interests.—If they misjudge the motives or conduct of men, they do them injustice, by imputing that to them which they do not allow; and before judgment is given, both sides must be examined with impartiality. Before we decide against men, we must be sure that we have all the evidence that can be adduced, and not decide according to a prejudiced representation. This all will do who acknowledge the sacred rule of doing to others as they would be done by. In matters affecting the interest of the soul, men can not be too careful in judging. Their happiness beyond the grave depends upon giving the subject of religion an impartial investigation, and in deciding upon things as they are. A neglect to examine the claims of God, upon all men will result in a wrong course of conduct; and this, in endless disappointment. Judge, therefore, not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment.

Anti-Mormon Almanac, for 1842.

We have received a copy of the above named work. Its design is to show that "Mormonism" authorizes the crimes of *Theft, Robbery, High Treason and Murder.* It also exhibits the number of the sect, their views, character of their leaders, &c.

☞For sale wholesale and retail at the Health Book-Store, 126 Fulton street, New York.

Suicide—CLARK ROGERS, of Fabius, put an end to his existence on the morning of the 21st ult. He had exhibited symptoms of insanity for some time. The fatal act was accomplished with a gun barrel loaded with a slug of lead about an inch in length, and a piece of steel about four inches in length. This load he discharged by means of a hot iron. The charge entered the lower part of the chest, and come out at the back of the neck. He died instantly.

General Conference.

The Annual session of the S. D. Baptist General Conference will be held with the first S. D. B. Church in Alfred, Allegany co., N. Y., commencing on the 4th day of the week before the second Sabbath in Sept. next. The several Benevolent Societies of the denomination will hold their sessions during the week. We trust that all who come up to these convocations will be prepared to act for the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom.

For the Register.

Meekness.

There is not in all the fine traits of character which adorn the lives of Christians, one which more readily finds an avenue to the heart, secures the good will and commands the respect of others, than meekness. There is not in sacred Writ a virtue more sincerely regarded, more highly commended and more happily approved. Rashness, anger, malice, pride and revenge are therein most seriously reprobated, and fearfully denounced, as the proceeds of an unregenerate heart, and the fruits of an evil spirit.—But meekness is classed with the celestial graces of the Holy Spirit. It is represented as one of the characteristics of regeneration. The Holy Scriptures abound with specimens of this virtue exhibited in the lives of holy men. Of such was Moses.—Indeed, we have not so brilliant, so perfect and beautiful a display of this grace, in all the biographical sketches of history, excepting the life of the Messiah, as is set forth in the conduct of Moses. And this appears more conspicuous in consideration of the circumstances in which he was placed.—How did he feel, and what an interest did he manifest in the welfare of his brethren, when at the command of God he left the flocks of Jethro, and proceeded to the land of Egypt to become an instrument in the hand of God in their deliverance from the iron yoke of Pharaoh. He chose rather to suffer afflictions with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. When, after their exit from Egypt and arrival at the Red Sea in the wilderness, they murmured and cried against Moses, saying, "Because there were no graves in Egypt, hast thou taken us away to die in the wilderness? Is not this the word we did tell thee in Egypt saying, let us alone that we may serve the Egyptians?" But hear what was the reply of this great and good man. Behold the effusions of his meek and quiet spirit. His words are appropriate to Christians in all ages, and in all circumstances, in which they are led to murmur, and to question the goodness of Providence. "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you to-day." Those acquainted with the history of this eminent servant of God, cannot be insensible of the repeated provocations he received from that people which the Lord declared were stiff necked; neither can have escaped their notice the gentle reproofs and patient forbearance, which, toward them he exhibited. But we pass to other examples.

How was the behavior of Job whom God declared to Satan, was a perfect and upright man? Amidst all his deprivations and afflictions, he maintained his integrity, meekly acquiescing in all the hand dealings of his Maker, awaiting all the appointed time of his affliction till his deliverance came.—He knew that, though worms should destroy his body, yet in his flesh he should see God. At the suggestion of his wife to curse God and die, what was his reply? Thou speakest as one of the foolish women speak.—What! shall we receive good from the hand of the Lord, and shall we not receive evil?

But of all the examples of meekness exhibited by any being which was ever clothed with humanity, none ever equalled those of our Savior. What does his whole life manifest but one continued train of the virtues? And among all, what one shone more resplendantly than meekness? Yes, he was meek, mild, and gentle in public instruction, and private devotion. He was mild and calm in his reply to his parents on being informed of their careful search for him. He was meek at the tomb of Lazarus. He was meek in the house of the Pharisee. He was meek in his sermon on the Mount.—He was meek in the performance of the miracle at the marriage in Cana. He was gentle with Nicodemus. He was humble at the well of Jacob. He was meek in the garden of Gethsemane. He was meek when Judas betrayed him with a kiss! He was meek when Peter cut off the ear of the servant of the high priest. He was meek in bearing his cross up Calvary's bloody summit. He was meek and did not retaliate when the merciless Jews reviled, spit upon, and buffetted him! He was meek when they crowned him with thorns! He was meek when they maliciously nailed him to the cross. He was meek when they maliciously nailed him to the cross. He was quiet when they cruelly scourged and mocked him. He was meek when he bowed his head and died! And finally, in his unmerited grace, unfeigned love, illimitable goodness, and wonderful condescension in leaving the Heaven of Heavens, the blissful seat of revering angels, and coming to this earthly ball, the dark abode of sin and misery, to enshroud himself in a clay tenement, the habitation of wretchedness, for thee! O rebel man! to suffer, bleed and die! He was MEEK! If then, he who is the second mentioned in the God-head, the mighty Maker of heaven and earth, was humble, and poor, and meek, why canst not thou be meek, O frail, sickly, mortal man? Thou who art a feeble worm of the dust, where is thy power? and what canst thou do to save thyself from prowling enemies around, and the unfathomable abyss below thy feet?—What hast thou to be proud of? Art thou thine own architect? Hast thou made thy frame? Devised, projected, arranged, and set in order, and in living, moving operation the various bones, muscles, organs and tissues, the mighty hydraulics, and the wonderfully curious and delicate apparatus, mental and physical, of which thou art constituted? If then, gentle reader, we are not our own, nor aught we claim to possess is ours, if the meek are blessed, and are to inherit the earth, if the proud are to be burned up, that there be left neither root nor branch, (Mal. iv. i.) if the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll, and the elements shall melt and be consumed; if "the wicked shall be turned into hell with all the nations that forget God; in short, if our happiness, temporal and eternal, our salvation, our interest, our honor, our all, and moreover the interests of Christ's kingdom, depend upon our submission to God, let us be meek.

S. E. B.

Congressional News.

From the New-Yorker.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Wednesday, July 14.

In the House of Representatives last evening the bill appropriating $139,666, for the payment of Navy Pensions, was passed. This morning the bill "making appropriations for the purchase of Naval Ordnance, and Ordnance Stores, and for other purposes," was passed. It appropriates $600,000.

The resolution of inquiry relative to the McLeod case was taken up for the morning hour, and advocated by Mr. Young of New York in an eloquent and able manner. He dissented from the course of the President in his letter of instructions to Mr. Crittenden, as interfering with the jurisdiction of the State of New York, and expressed his hope that the course of justice in the trial of McLeod would not be retarded.

Mr. Fillmore from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported "a bill, respecting duties and draw backs;" which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The bill of appropriation for a Home Squadron was taken up in Committee, but passed for the present without action.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, submitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the call for information as to the seizures of American merchantmen by British armed cruisers.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the House again resolved itself into a Committee and took up the bill "making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and suppressing Indian hostilities." After various amendments and debate, the Committee rose and reported progress and the House adjourned.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Tappan offered an amendment, that nothing in the bill should be construed into an admission that Congress has no constituted right to repeal the charter. This he advocated in a long constitutional argument. He then at the suggestion of Mr. Buchanan, withdrew the amendment for the present, to give place to those which would consume less time.

An amendment offered by Mr. Clay, of Ala., and amended by Mr. Clay, of Ky., was debated at some length, and passed, providing that in case the Bank suspend specie payment, its bills shall not be received during said suspension, which shall be adjudged a cause of forfeiture of charter.

Mr. Benton moved to strike out the clause of the bill prohibiting Congress from establishing any other bank during the existence of this, except the banks of the District of Columbia, whose capital to be limited to $5,000,000.

This was lost: Yeas 19, Nays 25.

Mr. Benton moved an amendment to strike out the clause fixing the rate of interest to be received by the bank on its loans to 6 per cent., and inserting 5 per cent.; which was rejected. Yeas 17, Nays 26.

An amendment offered by Mr. Clay of Ky., as a substitute for one by Mr. Clay of Ala., after some debate, was adopted, providing that in case the suspension takes place during a recess of Congress, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide otherwise for the safe-keeping of the public money until provision is made for this purpose by Congress.

Mr. Clay of Ala. offered an amendment to strike out 12 per cent., as the interest to be paid by the Bank on its liabilities whose payments have been demanded for the time of its suspension, and insert 25 per cent. This was rejected: Yeas 19, Nays 25.

Mr. Clay of Ky., from the Committee on Finance reported the House bill, authorising a loan of $12,000,000. He expressed the hope that it might be immediately acted on as it was required by the wants of the Treasury, and hoped it would be passed this week.

Mr. Merrick reported the House bill "to revise and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia."

Mr. Calhoun said to-day that the Opposition would probably be able to finish their amendments by Saturday night. Thus there is some progress making on the bill. The House are accomplishing much business under the one-hour rule, suggested by one of its most laborious and worthy members, Mr. Warren of Ga.

Thursday, July 15.

In Senate, to-day, Mr. Wright presented the resolution of a meeting of citizens of New York City, held at the Park in that city, a few days since, soliciting the interference of this government for the release of the American citizens, now British prisoners of state at Van Dieman's Land. On his motion the resolutions were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Tallmadge presented a memorial of citizens of New York City, and one of citizens of Richmond, Oswego Co., N. Y., for a Bankrupt Law.

The resolution of Mr. Buchanan was taken up calling for a list of removals from office since 4th of March, 1841, with the amendment offered by Mr. Mangum, calling for a list of the removals and appointments from the 4th of March, 1829, to 4th of March, 1841.

The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Benton expressed his desire of speaking on the resolution, and at his request it was laid over.

An interesting debate here occurred, which was commenced by Mr. Clay of Ky., who said he would be very glad if Senators would consent unanimously to take up the Loan Bill from the House, as the necessities of the Treasury required its immediate passage.

Mr. Calhoun objected, as they were engaged on another subject—(the Bank Bill)—which he wished to finish first.

Mr. Clay explained the necessity of it. He stated the estimated amount of expenditures for the present year would be twenty-four millions of dollars independent of new appropriations. This was two millions per month, and from a statement from the Treasury of the 13th inst., he had learned that there was on hand but nine hundred thousand dollars, being barely a provision for a fortnight's supply of the wants of Government, and thus the immediate passage of the Loan Bill was required.

Mr. Calhoun said he preferred another expedient, which he intended proposing: the temporary issue of Treasury Notes, which would relieve the Government much more speedily than a loan.

Mr. Clay was entirely opposed to this, and went for an old-fashioned loan, that the people might see how much they were in debt. He referred to their tardy transaction of business, and the advance of the House.

Mr. Calhoun said it was effected by assailing the liberty of speech, and by a most dangerous rule which placed the right of debate of the minority in the hands of the majority.

Mr. Clay thought the public would not complain of it at all, and for one he was ready to resort to similar means for the transaction of their business when necessary. The great grievance to the people was the unnecessary protraction of debate, and it would be no grievance if, by such a measure, they did the business before them, and returned home in two months and a half.

Mr. King was amazed, when most of the time had been consumed by the Senator and his friends, that he should attempt to force a gag-law on them. Let him attempt it—(Mr. Clay—I will)—and he might prepare to stay here till next winter. He wished the Bank Bill to be disposed of first, and said his friends would finish their amendments and be prepared for the question on Monday next. But the other side did not wish to take it now, until some of their absent friends returned; and yet they were accusing them of delaying the bill

Mr. Benton rose to back his friends, and opposed all gag-laws or previous questions, particularly to cut off amendments. They could finish their amendments and be ready for the question Monday night.

Mr. Clay said the Senators had made a proposition which they knew could not be acceded to, one of their friends being necessarily absent, on account of indisposition in his family. He advised gentlemen to keep good humor, and abstain from bullying and menacing, because if existing rules did not serve for the transaction of business, he was ready according to the Constitution to make the necessary ones.—He gave notice that when the Senate came out of Executive Session he should move to take up the Loan Bill.

After further remarks by Messrs Calhoun and Linn, against taking up the Loan Bill, the debate was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and so remained during the day.

In the House, the Fortification bill was argued and amended at great length, in Committee of the Whole. No action was taken on it.

It is understood that the following appointments were confirmed by the Senate to-day:

Col. Chambers to be Governor of Iowa.

Mr. Montgomery, Postmaster at Philadelphia.

Mr. Riddle, Postmaster at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Friday, July 16.

In the Senate, after some unimportant morning business, Mr. Clay of Ky. asked to be indulged in taking up the Loan bill. He thought its discussion need not consume more than a day—the Treasury Note bills of the former Administration had been despatched in that time—and the Treasury had now pressing need of the funds—there was not enough in it to last a fortnight—and he trusted this bill would be taken up without dissent.

Mr. Calhoun objected that this bill proposed to create a permanent debt, while he preferred to issue more Treasury notes.—Mr. Wright objected that this bill was but an entering wedge for the Land Distribution bill, to which he was hostile. Mr. Allen of Ohio was also averse to hurrying this bill through ahead of other business.

Mr. Clay reminded Mr. Calhoun that the Treasury Note system was that of the last Administration; the friends of the present had always preferred a Loan as more open and manly, but they had not obstructed the passage of Treasury Note bills. He asked like courtesy now. He finally called the Yeas and Nays on the motion to take up; when, after further debate, on the suggestion of Mr. King of Ala., the opposition gave way, Mr. Clay withdrew his call, and the Loan bill was taken up without a division.

Mr. Clay, in a brief and forcible speech, exhibited the necessity for the passage of this bill. The Appropriations for the current year were $24,210,000. The War Department had called for $2,500,000 more as indispensably necessary; and about $1,500,000 more were required to fit out a Home Squadron, supply Ordnance for the Fortifications, &c., and pay the Naval Pensions, making in all over $2[illegible]. To meet this the entire means of the Treasury for the current year, (Treasury Notes included,) were but $20,780,000. This left a deficit of over $7,000,000. But $6,000,000 now would be required to pay Treasury Notes falling due before the 1st of March next; so that the actual deficiency of the Revenue was over the $12,000,000 which this bill authorized the President to borrow if needed.

Mr. Clay proceeded to show that the money was to be borrowed only when the President should find it necessary, and only so much as should be required; that it was payable after three and within eight years; and he trusted that the friends of the late Administration would not prevent those of the present from liquidating and paying off the debt outstanding when they came into power. In answer to a doubt expressed by Mr. Wright that so much would be needed, Mr. Clay stated that the receipts from Customs for the first half of 1841 had fallen below the lowest estimate, being only $5,708,000.

Mr. Wright still feared that this measure was intended to facilitate the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands. To prevent that, he moved an amendment, providing first that no part of this Loan shall be made until "after the application of *all* the money in the Treasury, and *all* the accruing Revenue from Customs, *Lands*, and all other sources," to the wants of the Government. Secondly, that none of it shall be applied to the redemption of Treasury Notes not yet due. On motion of Mr. Clay, this latter clause was struck out—Yeas 27; Nays 22—and then after another spirited debate, the rest of the amendment was rejected: Yeas 23, to [22 Oppo. and Mr. Henderson of Miss.] Nays 26, [all the Whigs but Mr. H., and Messrs. Rives and Graham, absent.] The Senate now went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Garret Davis of Ky. moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, do severally report to this House, at the next session of Congress, the number of persons employed in the public service, in any manner, in their respective Departments, or in any business directly or indirectly connected with such Departments, either in or out of Washington city; and that they also report the duties required by law and performed by all such persons; what portion of their time is required in the performance of such duties; what is their compensation severally; and what reform and retrenchment may be reasonable and practicable in diminishing the number of persons so employed in the public service; excepting all soldiers, marines, and sailors, and their officers in the service of the United States from the operation hereof.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury do report to the House of Representatives at the next session, in what medium or currency the several pension agents, since March, 1829, have paid the several pensions within their agencies.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury do, at the next session, report to this House what sums shall have been paid into the Treasury in virtue of all laws limiting the pay or other emoluments of any officer or other person in the employment of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tenn., offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the House a list of all the officers of the Government who derive their appointments from the nomination of the President and concurrence of the Senate, who have been removed from office since the 4th of March last, denoting in such list their names and grades, and dates of their removals, and the persons appointed in their place; also a like list of the names of those whose term of service being limited to four years were not renominated to the Senate, and a like list of the names of those nominated in their places.

And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, and the Postmaster General be directed to report to this House the names of all persons removed from office, or the employment of the Government, (other than those appointed by the President and Senate,) and the names of those appointed or employed in their places since the 4th of March last.

After an hour of wrangling, appeals, motions to amend, calls for the Previous Question was ordered, and first taken on a proposed amendment to the amendment moved by Mr. Botts, of Va., which was divided as follows:

"That they also report the names of all officers removed under similar circumstances since the 4th of March, 1829, to the 4th of March, 1841."

And it was decided in the affirmative: Yeas 188, Nays 4.

So the first branch of the proposition was adopted.

And the question was then taken on the second branch of the proposition, to wit:

"And also to inform this House why they have not removed faithless and incompetent officers with greater despatch than they have done."

And it was decided in the negative: Yeas 34, Nays 145.

The question was now taken on Mr. Cave Johnson's amendment as amended, which was adopted: Yeas 120, Nays 78.

And then the whole batch was likewise adopted: Yeas 128, Nays 71.

The House now went into Committee of the Whole on the Fortification Bill, and Mr. Cushing of Mass. spoke in reply to a former speech of Mr. Rhett of S. C. His drift was to show that the McLeod difficulty had arisen under the former, not the present Administration. He was followed by Messrs. Rhett of S. C., Pickens of S. C., and McKeon of N. Y., each treating of McLeod, the Caroline, War with England, &c. &c. Mr. C. Brown of Pa. moved to to insert $20,000 for the repair of Fort Mifflin on the Delaware. He complained that the Cabinet which had been *forced* on the late President Harrison contained no Pennsylvanian. He was called to order for this expression, declared out of order, an appeal taken, argued at length, and the decision of the Chair sustained. Mr. Brown then concluded, and Mr. Watterson of Tenn. took the floor, and spoke an hour about blue lights, Gov. Strong, &c. Before he had got along to the Hartford Convention, he was called to order by the Chair, and obliged to go back to the Fortification Bill. He concluded by avowing his opposition to the bill.

Mr. Wise also made an able speech against the bill as unnecessary at this time. He thought the existing appropriation would last till January. Mr. Fillmore forcibly replied. After some further conversation, Mr. Proffit moved that this bill be taken out of Committee at 2 o'clock to-morrow, and demanded the Previous Question, which was seconded, and the Main Question ordered by 77 to 71. The Main Question was then put and carried: Yeas 77 [all Whigs;] Nays 76 [59 Opp. 17 Adm.] So the House agreed to take the bill out of Committee at 2 to-morrow.

Saturday, July 17.

The Senate have been to-day occupied in the discussion of the Loan Bill from the House, which has been retarded by debate and amendment in almost every possible form, it being the evident design of the Opposition to encumber it with amendments so that it may go back to the House, and thus to withhold supply for the Treasury, which was stated by Mr. Clay, Chairman of the Finance Committee, to be required immediately—there being on the 13th inst. but nine hundred thousand dollars on hand: not enough to last a fortnight.

Mr. Calhoun presented resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Virginia, expressing their opinion of the extra session, declaring it uncalled for by the wants of the nation, injudicious and subjecting the country to a useless expense; that the Bank question had not been at issue before the people in the late Presidential contest, that a U. S. Bank was unconstitutional and injurious, that it was their duty to wage an interminable war of repeal against it; and also against the Distribution bill.

Mr. Calhoun said he needed not to express his concurrence in these sentiments, and took occasion to say that if a Bank was established, he should go for its repeal, as being unconstitutional and incompatible with the liberty of the country.

He then referred to an article in the Intelligencer of to-day in favor of the application of the previous question in Congress, and stating that it was applied and supported by Mr. Calhoun in 1812, when the bill declaring war with Great Britain was hurried through the House in one day. A conversation here arose as to the facts of the case, and with reference to the previous question, between Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, which was marked with much humor on both sides; and after each having spoken two or three times, they concluded it was best to drop the subject which had occupied them so pleasantly.

The Loan bill was then taken up, and Mr. Allen offered a proviso that after the money authorized to be raised under the bill had been applied to the actual wants of the Treasury, the remainder should go for the defence of the country.

This motion was rejected, after some debate.

Mr. Woodbury moved to strike out "twelve millions," (the amount of the bill,) and insert "six millions."

This was advocated by Messrs. Woodbury, Calhoun, Wright and Young, and opposed by Mr. Evans, and rejected: Yeas 21; Nays 26.

Mr. King moved to strike out "twelve" and insert *nine* millions. This was advocated by Messrs. King and Benton, and opposed Mr. Clay of Ky. It was then rejected: Yeas 20; Nays 27.

Mr. Benton moved to strike out the clause empowering the President to borrow money for purposes "which in his opinion the exigencies of the Treasury may require," and insert a provision that the money be borrowed which "may be necessary to satisfy appropriations made by Congress."— This being briefly supported by Mr. Benton, was rejected: Yeas 21; Nays 27.

Mr Sevier offered an amendment, as an additional section to the bill, prohibiting the re-issuing by the Secretary of the Treasury, of any Treasury Notes hereafter redeemed at the Treasury. This, after a debate by Messrs. Huntington, Sevier and Allen, was rejected: Yeas 21; Nays 27.

Mr. Calhoun said he had an amendment which he wished to offer, to strike out the provision for a loan and insert Treasury Notes, on which he wished to make some remarks. He was much fatigued, (it being then near four o'clock,) and would be glad that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Clay said he would with great pleasure yield to the desire of the Senator, but from a deep sense of duty to the country, he must decline so doing, and insist that the bill pass to-day.

Mr. Allen then moved an adjournment, which was negatived: Yeas 21; Nays 25.

Mr. Wright renewed the motion for the amendment offered by Mr. Sevier, slightly modifying it so as to prohibit the re-issuing of Treasury Notes received at the Treasury, or the issuing of others in their stead.

This, after debate by Messrs. Buchanan, Clay and others, was negatived.

The bill was then read a third time, and the question being on its passage, Mr. Calhoun still intimating a desire to speak on the bill, on motion the Senate adjourned at a quarter past five o'clock.

In the House, Mr. Arnold of Tenn. moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the resolution to stop debate on the Fortification Bill to-day at 5 o'clock. The motion was carried, and the vote reconsidered.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Winthrop in the Chair) and resumed the consideration of the Fortification bill—and after a debate by Mr. Underwood and others, the Committee rose without action on the bill.

A resolution was adopted, to stop the debate on said bill, Tuesday next, at two o'clock.

Monday, July 19.

In the Senate, petitions from various portions of the Union were presented for a General Bankrupt Law and for a National Bank.

The Loan Bill, which was laid over from Saturday for the purpose of affording Mr. Calhoun an opportunity of speaking on it, was taken up, and that gentleman addressed the Senate at some length in opposition to the bill, as providing more than is required by the wants of the Government, thus producing a surplus in the Treasury which would countenance the idea of Distribution, and promote prodigality in the expenditures of the Government. He professed to be willing to grant a necessary supply to Government, but preferred the form of Treasury Notes, as being much more convenient and economical. He opposed the bill as being the entering wedge to that system of measures contemplated at the present session, by this Administration, which complied with the wishes of the cliques of Wall st. whose desries could not be better carried out by the Senate, if it was composed of delegates from them, than as now, by the representatives of the twenty-six States.

Mr. Clay of Ky., briefly replied, showing the inconsistency of the Opposition in refusing to unite in supplying this deficiency in the Treasury, a debt from Treasury Notes now outstanding to the amount of ten millions of dollars, which was of their own creation. This was the first refusal, and he called on the country to mark it, to vote for supplies of Government, since the last war.

Mr. Benton spoke at length in opposition to the bill. It was believed, although difficult to judge of his position on this particular subject, as he limited his remarks not to this narrow circle, but embraced almost every political topic, condemning the policy of convention of Congress at this Extra Session, going against a National Bank, &c. &c.; this speech being avowed in the exordium of his constituents.

The question on the passage of the bill was then taken, and carried by the following vote: Yeas 23; Nays 20.

Thus the Loan bill was passed.

A message from the President was received, informing the Senate that the act of 1838 prohibiting hostile incursions of citizens of the United States into foreign territories has expired by its own limitation, and recommending a renewal of the same.

The Bank bill was then announced as the unfinished business, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Fortification bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and advocated by Messrs. Proffit, Fillmore, Randall and Dawson of Ga., and opposed by Messrs. Wise and McKay. Without action on it, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, July 20.

In Senate to-day, petitions and memorials were presented for a National Bank and for a Bankrupt Law.

The resolution of Mr. Buchanan was then taken up, which, as amended, calls on the President for a list of removals and appointments of public officers since the 4th of March, 1829.

Mr. Benton entered into a general discussion of the subject of removals, condemning the course of the present Administration, and particularly the proclamation of the present Secretary of State, prohibiting the inteference of officers in the freedom of elections, declaring it unconstitutional, and entering into an examination of the details of particular cases of removal in which he conceived injustice had been done.

The resolution was adopted.

The Bank bill was then taken up, and Mr. Nicholson offered an amendment giving the States the power to tax the Branches, like the State institutions. This was advocated by Messrs. Nicholson, Benton, Clay of Ala. and Sevier, and opposed by Messrs. Clay of Ky. and Huntington. It was then rejected: Yeas 21; Nays 27.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment to limit the discounts of the Bank to foreign and domestic bills of exchange, having not more than 180 days to run. This was advocated by Mr. Walker and opposed by Mr. Clay.

The amendment was lost; Yeas 9; Nays 28.

Mr. Smith of Conn. prior to offering of these amendments, spoke for about two hours and a hours and a half, in a Constitutional argument against the bill. He referred to the resolutions of the Legislature of his State, instructing him to vote for a Bank, and expressed his belief that they were not binding on him, but that by a Representative, discreation was to to be used.

The bill was then put over with the understanding that the amendments were to be finished to-morrow, and then the bill ordered printed, and the time set to take the question on its passage.

Mr. Huntington, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill to extend the limits of the port of New-Orleans, which, on his motion, was laid on the table.

The Senate then adjourned.

The House were occupied till twelve o'clock in the discussion in Committee of the Whole, on the Fortification bill. At that hour, according to previous resolution, the debate ceased, and they proceeded to vote on the various amendments. The bill was passed in Committee, and then taken into the House and passed by Yeas 148; Nays 66.

The bill was then sent to the Senate, and there referred to the Committee on the Militia.

The Loan bill has received the signature of the President.

Wednesday, July 21.

The action of Congress to-day will be hailed with joy throughout the land. In the House, the bill making provisions for a Home Squadron was passed, together with action on other matters of interest; and in the Senate, the amendments on the Bank bill were finished, and the bill is now ready for its passage.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Winthrop, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report in favor of revising the Tariff, with a resolution appointing a Committee of nine to sit in the recess of Congress, to collect information, and report at the next Session a proper system of duties. The resolution was advocated by Messrs. Ingersoll and Nisbet, and opposed by Messrs. Pickens and Wise.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Sergeant, from the Select Committee on the Currency, reported a bill to incorporate the subscribers of the Fiscal Bank of the United States, and a Bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury act; both of which were referred to the Committee on the state of the Union.

Mr. Underwood, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to revise and extend the Charter of the banks of the District: Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Barnard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill "to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," with a resolution declaring the inexpediency to act on it this Session.

Mr. Barnard and Mr. Milton Brown, members of the Committee, expressed their dissent from the resolution; and on motion of the latter gentlemen, the resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of Yeas 118, Nays 81.

The Home Squadron bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Gilmer in the Chair,) and after a short debate the bill was reported to the House, where it was passed: Yeas 184, Nays 81. It provides for two sloops, two small vessels, and appropriates $789,310.

In the Senate, after the presentation of memorials for a Bankrupt Law, and against a Bank of the United States, a Protective Tariff, and Distribution, the bill providing for the extension of the time of completion of the Sixth Census in two districts one in Louisiana and one in Kentucky—was passed.

The bill changing the place of trial of Gen. Gratoit from Missouri to the District of Columbia was taken up, and after some debate, laid over without action.

Mr. Merrick, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill making further provisions for the lunatics of the District; also a bill to continue in force for ten years the Mechanics' Relief Society of Alexandria.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was then taken up, and after being discussed at some length, the following amendment was adopted:

Mr. Berrien moved a provision that three Directors be appointed by the President, to hold their places until superceded, as soon as $10 shall have been paid on each share; and when $6,500,000 have been received, that the Bank commence operations.

This was adopted: Yeas 27; Nays 22.

The amendments having been finished, the bill was reported to the Senate, when, on motion of Mr. Clay, of Ky., it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, preparatory to its passage.

The Home Squadron bill from the House, was referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Berrien gave notice of a motion to-morrow, to take up the Bankrupt Bill.

The Senate adjourned at half past 4 o'clock.

Thursday, July 22.

In Senate, to-day, Mr. Wright presented a memorial of citizens of New-York adverse to a Bankrupt Law. Mr. Tallmadge presented a memorial of citizens of the same City for such a law. Various others of the same character were presented.

The resolution of Mr. Clay, of Ala. offered yesterday, was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount of customs received on imports bearing a less duty than 20 per cent, in the several years of '37, '38, and 1839.

The resolution of Mr. Benton was adopted, calling on the President for the result of the investigation of the Commissioners on the action of the Contractors on the Public Buildings.

The resolution of Mr. Henderson was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy for an opinion in relation to the most eligible spot on the Gulf of Mexico for the location of a Navy Yard.

The bill to change the place of trial of Gen. Gratoit was taken up, and after considerable debate, was lost.

Agreeably to notice yesterday, Mr. Berrien moved that the Bankrupt Bill be taken up. The motion was carried. The bill was taken up and read by sections. Several amendments were offered, accompanied with a running debate of but little interest with regard to the details of the bill.

Mr. Nicholson moved an amendment to include Banks within the provisions of the bill. On this no action was taken. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

In the House the resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Winthrop from the Committee on Commerce, to appoint a Select Committee of nine Members, not more than one from any State, to sit during the recess of Congress, and collect information for the purpose of reporting at the next Session, a proper system of duties, was taken up and debated during the day, by Gilmer, Cushing, Nisbet, Wise and others, entering into the general subject of the Tariff, and partaking of a degree of excitement, especially between Messrs. Wise and Nisbet, with whom it assumed a personal character.— Without action on it, the House adjourned at about 3 o'clock.

Friday, July 23.

In the Senate, the Bankrupt Bill was taken up at an early hour. Mr. Nicholson's amendment, subjecting Banking Corporations to the provisions of this act, was the first question, and was advocated by Messrs. Benton, Woodbury, Williams, Walker and Smith of Conn. and opposed by Messrs. Sevier, Berrien, Bayard and Clay of Ala. Mr. Bayard moved that Banks owned wholly or in part by States be excluded, which prevailed: Yeas 24; Nays 22.— Mr. Benton prevailed on the Senate to lay the bill on the table for one day in order to have the amendment printed; but Mr. Clay of Ky. gave notice that he should move to take up the Bank bill to-morrow, and appealed to the friends of the Bankrupt bill to take it up again, and go on with its consideration now. His motion to take up prevailed: Yeas 26; Nays 22.

Mr. Tappan of Ohio, asked an adjournment: Lost—17 to 23.

Mr. Wright moved to strike out certain privileges allowed to married women and minors: Lost—17 to 29.

Mr. Young of Ill., moved that those holding funds in trust for aliens, be excluded from the benefits of voluntary Bankruptcy: Agreed to.

Mr. Prentiss of Vt., now made a long and powerful argument against the general principles of the bill, as too favorable to Debtors at the expense of Creditors. When he had concluded, the question was taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading, which prevailed: Yeas 27; Nays 22.

And the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the whole day was spent in a preliminary wrangle on the subject of the Tariff. The first question was on postponing to next week the resolution of the Committee of Commerce, proposing the appointment of a Select Committee of Nine to sit during the recess and collect such facts as would throw light on the proper adjustment of the Tariff. After a long debate, in which Messrs. Rhett of S. C., King, of Ga, and Kennedy of Md., were chief speakers. Mr. Merriwether of of Ga. moved that the resolution lie on the table, which, was negatived: Yeas 88, Nays 113—(nearly a party vote.) The Main Question was now moved (cutting off the motion to postpone) and carried: Yeas 101, Nays 100. And the Main Question being taken, the resolution was *adopted*: Yeas 106; Nays 104—[Yeas 99 Adm', 5 Opp.; Nays 20 Adm., 84 Opp.]

Mr. McKeon of this city, who had voted in the majority, now moved a *reconsideration*, and immediately asked an adjournment.— The House refused it—87 to 115. Mr. McK. then spoke at length in support of his motion, and Mr. Stokeley of Ohio, earnestly replied. Mr. Proffit moved the Previous Question, pending which motion the House adjourned.

[Mr. Pickens had previously asked the House to adjourn over to Monday, but so general was the expression of disapproval that he withdrew his motion.]

Saturday, July 24.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, the vote was reconsidered, by which the resolution reported by Mr. Winthrop from the Committee on Commerce, was adopted, providing for the appointment of a Committee of nine members to sit during the recess of Congress, to collect information at the principal ports of entry of the United States, relative to a proper system of duties to be adopted, and to report thereon at the next session of Congress. The resolution was then laid on the table.

The resolution reported some days since from the Committee on Naval Affairs, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information with regard to the practicability of establishing lines of steam vessels from various ports of this Country to Foreign ports, was taken up.

Mr. Irwin of Pa. offered an amendment to inquire also into the expediency of the purchase of a site for the erection of a Naval Depot and Yard on the Ohio or Mississippi rivers. Mr. Irwin advocated the amendment at some length, urging the necessity of suitable provision for the defence of the Country against the invasion of any Foreign power. Without concluding his remarks he was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour.

The Revenue Bill, providing for the levy of a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem for a limited time, on articles now exported duty free, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cushing in the chair.

Mr. Fillmore, in a brief and comprehensive speech, laid before the Committee, by statistical statement, the condition of the Treasury, and the imperative need of the passage of the bill to supply its wants.

After a short session the Committee rose, reported progress, and the House, at half-past twelve o'clock, adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Tallmadge presented petitions of citizens of New-York City and other places in New-York, and also of Reading, Pa. for a Bankrupt Law.

The resolutions of Mr. Phelps, submitted yesterday, were adopted, calling on the President for information concerning our commercial relations with Sardinia.

The Bankrupt Bill was then taken up, the question being on its passage.

Mr. Tallmadge, with his accustomed ability and power, at some length advocated the passage of the bill, as loudly demanded by the five hundred thousand bankrupts throughout the country, to whom no inducement is now held out to industry and effort to recover from the pecuniary misfortunes, and to place themselves and their families, not only above want, but in a situation to discharge their debts, as their full and entire earnings were now grasped by the merciless hand of the creditor; and thus the country deprived of their productive industry.

Mr. Buchanan at some length opposed the bill, declaring it a most painful duty, and avowing himself favorable to a Bankrupt bill of the right kind, which would avoid the objections to this. He would go far a Bankrupt Act which should depend on the agreement of a majority of the creditors, in number and amount, to free the debtor on delivering up all his property, of which a dividend should be made, and the claims of all the creditors, on receiving their equal proportion, to be annulled. This would require but a judicial recognition, and could be carried out with much more ease than the bill before them, as it would avoid all the lengthy forms of law contingent on the execution of this.

Messrs. Walker and Berrien strongly advocated the bill, and Mr. Buchanan farther opposed it.

The question was then taken on its final passage, and carried: Yeas 26; Nays 23.

Thus the bill was passed.

News of the Day.

Another Runaway Slave Affair.—Last week the barque Kazan, Leckie, master, arrived here from *Mobile*, with a slave, who had stowed himself away on board, unknown to the officers and men. The owners of the vessel, *Messrs.* A. & C. Cunningham, forthwith sued the fugitive gentleman for his passage, which they charged at seventy dollars, and had him arrested by constable Clapp, who committed him to jail. The colored people got wind of the matter, and manifested some excitement about it which terminated in their peacefully bailing him out. In the mean time, too, the abolitionists were on the *qui vive*, and, by S. E. Sewall, Esq., obtained a writ of habeas corpus to bring the slave before the Supreme Court to be released, but he had been bailed out before the officer, Col. Pratt, reached the jail with the Supreme Court precept. He has, therefore, nothing more to do than to railroad and steamboat it to Canada, and become one of Queen Victoria's loving subjects.—*Boston Post.*

A Judge Indicted.—The Alton Telegraph states that the Hon. T. W. Smith, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, John A. McClernand, Esq., a Representative in the Legislature, and a Dr. Merriman, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Sangamon county—the first for sending a challenge for a duel, the second for accepting, and the third for carrying it. The penalty is a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and besides, the person convicted is rendered incapable of holding or being elected to any office in the State.

Another Slave Case.—Rose, a colored girl from Mobile, was brought before the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston on Saturday, on a writ of habeas corpus, having come to that city in the service of a Mr. Ticknor, from Mobile. Her good friends who sued out the writ, contended that she was not old enough to judge for herself whether she would run at large or stay with Mr. Ticknor, but the judges held that no one was so capable of judging in that matter as herself She preferred the latter, and the writ was thereupon dismissed.

A man died on one of the flat-boats on the N. Orleans levee, on the 6th inst. of a disease which baffled his physician. A post mortem examination took place, and upon examining his brain, it was discovered that an insect about an inch long, known by the name of a centipede, or hundred legs, had crawled into his ear, causing thereby a most excruciating death.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the S. D. B. South Western Association, will take place at Northampton, Clark co., O., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October. A general attendance is desired, and brethren from foreign churches are invited.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of Thos E Babcock, (some time since) $16.99. cr. Dennis Saunders, $2,50, vol. 1 & 2 S. E. Lanphear, $1,50, vol. 2, Silas G. Bliven, $3,25, vol. 1 & 2, Felix Millard, $1, vol. 2, Wm. Burdick, Esq., $2,25, vol. 1, Gershom Pope, $1, vol. 2, A P. Stillman, ,37, Wm. Truman, $2,25, vol. 2 & 3, Alfred Rhinevault, ,38, James French, jr. ,98, O. Partridge, ,69, Wm C. Crippen, ,38, W. Woodward, ,31. H L Emerson, $1, cr. Daniel S. Rowley, vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Web.'s Dictionary, large,
" " small,
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic.
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,
Novum Græcum Testamatum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

CHANCERY SALE.

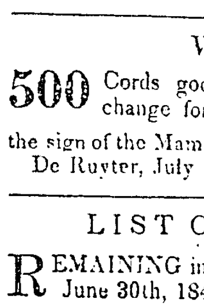
IN CHANCERY.—John N. Elmore, Abijah N. Annas and William J. Ayer, vs. William R. Burdick and Emeline, his wife, Noah C. Worth, Henry A. Dellay and Frederick C. Dellay.—Z. T. Bentley, Esq., Comp. Solicitor.

In pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the Inn of B. Balch, in the village of Chittenango, in the county of Madison, on the sixth day of September next, at twelve o'clock, M. of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of De Ruyter, in the county of Madison, and State of New-York, and bounded as followss, to wit: Beginning on the east line of the north and south road, seventy five feet north of lands owned by Joshua C. Curtis, formerly conveyed by James Nye, and sold to John Merch; thence north sixteen feet; thence eastly parallel with the other lots thirty-five feet; thence south eleven feet: thence east five feet to the well: thence south five feet to lands owned by Maxson & Burdick; thence west forty feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Dated July 19th, 1841

E. W. SMITH,
Master in Chancery

13-w6

GEO. W. SUTTON,



WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the manufacture of Boots and Shoes on a very large scale, and is happy to inform them that he is now prepared, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot, to furnish any style or quantity of work, manufactured of superior EASTERN TANNED STOCK, at as low prices, (according to quality,) as can be bought in Town, County, or State.

***The highest price paid in cash for Beef Hides and Veal Skins.

De Ruyter, June 15, 1841.

WANTED,

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841,

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter, June 30th, 1841.

A
Ames, Fordyce W.
Ayres, Lorenzo D.
B
Burdick William,
Brown William,
Brown, Charles W.
Benjamin, Ephraim
C
Carpenter, Sarah
Crawford, Andrew
Colgrove, Eli
G
Gage, Alfred
H
Holcomb, D. E. R.
Hall, Egbert
Haskill, Jabez
Haskill, Simeon
M
Mc. Queen, Rodrick
Maine, Silas C.
O
Olin, Schuyler
P
Pulford, Samuel
Pool, Henry 2
S
Squire, Ethan
Stillman, Jared
Southerland H.
W
Warner, Adna
Winans, Stephen

M. SPEAR, P. M.

PAINTING.

SAMUEL W. HALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter, that he has commenced the business of HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GLAZING, & GRAINING, in imitation of various kinds of Wood and Marble; such as *Mahogany, Oak, Birds-Eye and Curled Maple, Grecian and Irish Marble*; in this village and surrounding country; in all its various branches, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to please, and all those who may favor him with a call, may depend upon having their work done in a workmanlike manner.

PAPER HANGING,

done with neatness and despatch. By his long experience in the above business, he hopes to share with the rest of mankind.

N. B. He will be at the Shop of Daniel R. Burdick, where is kept all kinds of Cabinet Ware.

De Ruyter, July 8, 1841. 71w3

10,000 Tin Pans,

Together with a large assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be purchased in the State. Also,

Stoves, Pipe and Furniture,

For sale by ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER
May 27.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.— He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

MILLINERY

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 1, 1841. 14tf

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New-York Market; Blk. Blue-bl'k, [illegible] Figured and Pl'n Lawns, Book Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality.

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841. 64tf

P. S. The Store will be closed on the *seventh* day of the week. H. J. W.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

DE RUYTER, MAY 27, 1841.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, are receiving their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising an unusual variety, which they offer for Cash, Barter, or Approved Credit, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this place. This place having been celebrated as the cheapest in the world, they think the above statement sufficiently comprehensive. Old and new customers are solicited to call and examine.

TO BUILDERS.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER are sole Agents in this place for the sale of Bliss' SASH AND WINDOW BLINDS, at Factory prices. 7X9 SASH on hand. Blinds, and other sizes Sash procured to order.

They have also on hand,
Pine Lumber and Shingles,
30 Kegs Swedes Iron Nails,
60 Boxes Window Glass, 7X9 to 12X18,
A large stock of Building Hardware,
Paints, Oil, Putty, &c
May 27.

Elmore, Annas & Ayer,

Are Agents for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines.

Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.

For particular recommendations of the above article, please refer to the advertisement of the Sole Ag't.

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life,
Moffatt's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Phinney's Family Pills,
Dr. Phelp's Compound Tomato Pills,
Miles' Compound Extract of Tomato Pills
With others too numerous to mention.
May 27. 65tf

Physicians and Families

Will find an extensive assortment of Medicines of the best quality, and at the lowest prices at the
May 27. STONE STORE.

ROAD WARRANTS.

A quantity of Road Warrants just printed and for sale at this office.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

From the Youth's Medallion

Song to the Stars.

Silent stars! do you look down
From Your high and azure throne?
Earth's mild beauties do you see,
Mountain, river, rock and tree!
Do you hear the various sounds
With which our rolling world abounds!
The wandering wind of many tones;
Now loud it roars, then low it moans!
Do you hear its music sweet,
As its breath the young leaves meet,
Gliding o'er the clustering vine,
Sweeping through the shadowy pine!
O! its voices are to me
Sweeter than all minstrelsy!
Silent stars! I do not know
Why I always love you so.
On me does your beauty shine
With a harmony divine.
Through the clear and tranquil air,
Looking down so pure and fair,
That I feel you are my friends,
And your light a quiet sends
To my sad and youthful heart,
That I would not have depart,
Like a voice of hope and peace,
Bidding my childhood's sorrow cease. K.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Northern Light.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

[Concluded from last week.]

Cheap Pleasures of a Country Life.

To the real lover of the country there needs no great events, no exciting circumstances to effect his happiness. The freshness of the country, and the profoundness of its quiet, are to him full of happiness. The whole round of the seasons, the passage of every day, the still walk amongst fields and woods, and by running waters, are to him sources of perpetual pleasures. "When the winter is over and gone," he sees with joy the increased light amongst the breaking clouds and dispersing fogs; he feels with delight the milder temperature; he passes by, and observes the first bursting from the warm southern banks of green, luxuriant plants, —the arum, the mercury, the crisp chervil, the wrinkled leaves of the primrose, the blossomed branch of the apricot, and peach on the sunny walls of the cottage, and the almond in the garden and shrubbery, like a tree of rosy sunshine, ere a leaf is yet seen; these things he sees with a feeling that has more true delight in it than ever was known to city drawing-room or palace. To me, the most ordinary walk in the country is, and always has been a luxury. I remember what joy these things gave me when a boy, and now they give me again a boy's heart. I remember the enjoyment I experienced, when an old sportsman used to take his gun on his arm on a Saturday afternoon, when my village school made holiday, and led me up long lanes, between high mossy banks, where the little runnels come rushing and chiming along, between high, overhanging hedges; and through wide, still, shady woods; and across fields deep with greenest grass, and bright with sunshine, and all the glory of spring; and every where pointed out to me the nests of birds, each built in its peculiar situation; the robin and the yellow-hammer on the bank; blackbirds and throstles in the hedges, or under the roots of some old tree overhanging a stream, or set amongst the boughs of the young fir-trees in the plantations. I remember how I used to delight in the depth of rich grass and flowery weeds in the open fields and along the sunshiny hedges; in the hedges themselves, all clad in their young leaves, sprinkled with glittering morning dews, and perhaps waving with the utmost prodigality of hawthorn bloom. I remember, too, with what earnest delight I used to gaze on the bushes of the wild-rose briar, and admire the singular beauty of its finely-cut and emerald-green leaves, amongst which the white-throat framed its gauzy nest. All this I remember; and while I think of it, I seem to hear the lark singing in the clear air above me, as he used to do, with a

Joy we never can come near;

and now I see more clearly what it was produced such an effect upon me. It was that beauty, that wide-spreading, cheering, heart-strengthening beauty—which God hath showered on the face of the earth, to make us feel his presence in his works; and to learn to love him as we go along the most solitary paths, and to rejoice in his goodness, where the world comes not between us and the perception of it. It was that beauty, which is indeed a revelation from heaven, that then made itself felt in my young heart, and has only grown more dear to me every year and every day, and I trust has not been wanting of all that good effect which it is intended it should produce, by weaning us from worldly pleasures, by bringing us to feel habitually the presence of love, and providence, and divine purity, as we go along in solitude and thought; in short, in keeping alive in our hearts the freshness of their feelings and the strength of their better hopes. All this I remember, and it is like the light of a perpetual summer morning in the far-off horizon of memory; and, I say, all these delicious feelings have gone with me through life, and do, and will, go with all those who love nature with a filial love.

The first glimpses of spring have in our eyes and hearts an indescribable charm.— There is a freshness and a mellowness in the earth then, after the frosts and rains of winter, that give a beauty to it that it possesses at no other period of the year. I never see it, and smell the odor of the upturned soil, without seeming to feel renewed our ancient kinship with the earth whence we sprung, which gives us such manifold blessings all our natural lives, and takes us to its peaceful bosom when we lie down wearied, wasted, and heart-worn.— When the laborer cuts his ditches, and piles up his banks anew, there is a beauty in the dark, clear, smooth earth, which his spade cleaves so shiningly. As the children of the village hunt over the steep banks for violets or snail-shells, or the early robin's nest, your eye is made conscious of the beauty of those banks, with their crumbling mould and springing plants. As the drainer cuts his drain in the green-sward of the meadows: as the ploughman turns up the broad lea, all is rich and beautiful. And then, as the hedges and trees clothe themselves in their new and delicate foliage; as the winds come singing sonorously; as the grass and flowers spring beneath your feet; as April now smiles out joyously and bright, and now broods still and beneficent, with a gloom in its sky so unlike the gloom of autumn or winter—a gloom casting a dark shade on the distant landscape, while, in other quarters, the light comes bursting, and gushing through the thinner places of the clouds; and fields lie hushed amid light mists, and scattered with a silvery dew in such a living, prolific greenness, that you feel that the birth of millions of flowers is rapidly maturing; that violets *must* be springing in legions along the hedges and in the copses; and that the old, yellow English daffodil is nodding in tufts in village crofts, and over the margins of mossy wells.

At such times, so deeply do we feel the entrancing influence of spring, that we cannot help breaking out into an affectionate apostrophe in praise of her:—

All sadness from my heart is gone—
All sadness, and all fears,
Till I forget that thou art one
Who metest not our years.

And then, when May comes in, and we walk abroad some fine, sunshiny, breezy, yet balmy day—balmy in hollows and dells, and along southern uplands; fresh blowing on the ridges of the downs—breezy in the forest glades; and hear the ringing notes of the blackbird and thrush, and the lark calling to high heaven itself in uncontrollable joy; and see peasants out in fields and gardens, women, from the lady of the hall to the dame of the cottage, drawn out to be genial lookers-on, and directors in the renewal of flower borders, in the sowing of seeds and the planting of shrubs, and see old men sitting on stone or wooden benches on the warm side of the house, or leading some little child by the hand down the lane,—two links come strangely together from the extremities of the chain of human life; one not having yet arrived at the troubles of humanity, the other past them; yet what a wide, dark, care-land lying between them!—to see groups of children scattered here and there over the happy fields, tracing the hedge-sides, or the clear streams, or running to secure the first cowslips, while their clear voices come ringing from the distant steeps and hill-tops, why—there is happiness to the nature-loving and man-loving spirit, that is as far beyond the power of human expression, as God's goodness is beyond mortal comprehension.

There is a season of early spring marked by a succession of flowers that has something in it to me more tenderly poetic than any other part of the year. It is that between the appearance of the snow-drop and the cowslip, with all the intermediate links of the crocus, the violet, the pimrose, the anemone, and the bluebell. They have, in themselves, such delicate grace, and are surrounded in our minds by so many poetic associations, and they mark the fleet passing of a period of so much anticipation, that they are seen with a delight at their re-appearance, and a regret that they must soon be gone by. Then, too, they have the world almost all to themselves.— They are the few beloved children of the early time. All their more gorgeous and joyous kindred are still slumbering in the earth. They come forth and salute us amid the naked landscape, amid wild, chilly winds, and beating rain. When the cowslip disappears it is no longer so; all is greenness and sunshine; a thousand blossoms hang on the forest bow, or flutter on the earth; and the delicacy of our perceptions is lost in the profusion of beauty.

But then, in that calmer season, when May has put on all its wealth and splendor; when the fields are deep with grass, and gold and purple with flowers; when the hawthorn is a miracle of beauty and sweetness, perfuming the whole air, what paradises of delight are gardens—warm, flowery, odorous—happy with the hum of bees: and old orchards, where you may witness what Coleridge so feelingly describes in a noble blank-verse letter to his brother:—

As now, on some delicious eve,
We in our sweet sequestered orchard plot
Sit on the tree crooked earthward; whose old boughs,
That hang above us in an arborous roof,
Stirred by the faint gale of departing May,
Send their loose blossoms slanting o'er our heads!

And thus it is through every season. In June and July, the glow and perpetual beauty of the country; the abundance of grass and flowers; the charm of river sides, of angling in woodland streams; the magnificence of thunder-storms; the breaking out of coolness and freshness after them; the delights of running waters; bathing and sailing; the fragrance of fields and gardens; the beauty of summer moonlight; the picturesque cheerfulness of hay-harvest; the enjoyment of rich mountain scenery; rambling amongst the brightness of morning dews, along valleys, past the outstretched feet of health hills, lying on some moorland slope, conscious of all the singular hush and glow of noon; watching all the varying lights and hues, listening to the varied sounds of evening in glens, now basking in the yellow calm sunshine, now deep in gloom; amid towering crags, by the dash of waters, or on some airy ridge that catches the last glow of heaven, taking in a vast stretch of scenes that defy alike the power of pen and pencil.

Ah! slowly sink
Behind the western ridge, thou glorious sun!
Shine in the slant beams of the sinking orb,
Ye purple heath-flowers! richlier burn, ye clouds!
Live in the yellow light, ye distant groves!
And kindle, thou blue ocean! So my friend
Struck with deep joy may stand, as I have stood,
Silent with swimming sense: yea, gazing round
On the wild landscape, gaze till all doth seem
Less gross than bodily; a living thing
Which acts upon the mind, and with such hues
As clothe the Almighty Spirit when he makes
Spirits perceive his presence! *Coleridge.*

And then the corn-harvest, with all its happy human groups, and rich colors; the calm, steady splendor of autumn days; the deepening silence of the decaying year, its returning storms and pictorial tints; the very gloom and awfulness with which the year retreats sending the spirit inwards.— In all these scenes and changes, the soul of the lover of Nature luxuriates: and even finds beauty and strength in the stern visitations of winter. He goes with Nature in all her rounds, and rejoices with her in all. There needs for him no great event, no combination of stirring circumstances; it is not even necessary to him that he be a poet, or painter, or sportsman; if he have not the skill or faculty of any, he has the spirit of all. For him there are spread out in earth and heaven, pictures such as never graced the galleries of art. He sees splendors and scenes painted by the hand of the Almighty, for whose faintest imitations the connoisseur would pay the price of an estate. To him every landscape presents beauty; to him every gale breathes pleasure; and every change of scene or season is a new unfolding of enjoyment. He knows nothing of the heart-burnings and jealousies which infest crowded places. He is not saddened by the sight of wickedness, or the experience of ingratitude and deceit. He is exempt from the *ennui* of polished society; the sneers of its unkindly criticism; and the hollowness of its professions. He converses with the Great Spirit which lives through the universe, and fills the hearts that open to its influence with purity, humanity, the sweetest sympathies, the most holy desires, and overshadows them with that profound peace, and that inward satisfaction, which are themselves the most substantial happiness.

That these are no vain imaginations, but positive realities, scattered abroad for universal acceptance as much as the blessings of air and sunshine, we have only to open the works of our best writers to be convinced of;—to see how the expression of their happiness breaks from them continually. It is this overflowing and irrepressible gladness of a heart resting on nature which gives such a charm to the writings of White and Evelyn, and good old Izaak Walton. And the poets—they are full of it. Listen to them, and then consider the nobility of their views, and the lofty purity of their souls, and then admit the power and depth of that influence which lives in Nature and speaks in Christianity.

So shalt thou see and hear
The lovely shapes and sounds intelligible,
Of that eternal language which thy God
Utters; who from eternity doth teach
Himself in all, and all things in himself.
Therefore all seasons shall be sweet to thee,
Whether the summer clothe the genial earth
With greenness, or the redbreast sit and sing
Betwixt the turfs of snow in the bare branch
Of mossy apple-tree, while the night thatch
Smokes in the sun-thaw; whether the eve drops fall,
Heard only in the traces of the blast;
Or if the secret ministry of frost
Shall hang them up in silent icicles,
Quietly shining to the quiet moon. *Coleridge.*

And for the cordial, substantial, heart-filling contentment which is gathered from the quietness of rural life, hear what Sir Henry Wotton, a most accomplished man, who had seen much of court life, says:—

Would the world now adopt me for her heir:
Would beauty's queen entitle me the fair;
Fame speak me Fortune's minion; could I vie
Angels* with India: with a speaking eye,
Command bare heads, bowed knees; strike justice dumb,
As well as blind and lame; or give a tongue
To stones by epitaphs; be called "great master"
In the loose rhymes of every poetaster—
Could I be more than any man that lives,
Great, fair, rich, wise, all in superlatives;
Yet I more freely would these gifts resign,
Than ever fortune would have made them mine:
And hold one minute of this holy leisure
Beyond the riches of this empty pleasure.
Welcome pure thoughts! Welcome ye silent groves!
These guests, these courts my soul most dearly loves.
Now the winged people of the sky shall sing
My cheerful anthems to the gladsome spring;
A prayer-book now shall be my looking-glass,
In which I will adore sweet virtue's face.
Here dwell no hateful looks, no palace cares,
No broken vows dwell here, no pale-faced fears;
Then here I'll sit, and sigh my hot love's folly.
And learn to effect a holy melancholy:
And if contentment be a stranger then,
I'll near look for it but in heaven again.

Such are the pleasures that lie in the path of the lover of country; pleasures like the blessings of the gospel, to be had without money, and without price. There are many, no doubt, who will deem them dull and insignificant; but the peace which they bring "passeth understanding," and we can make a triumphant appeal from the frivolous and the dissipated, to the wise and noble of every country and age.

---

* Piece of money, value 10s. (English.)

WISE SAYINGS.

We know little of the causes of things, but may see wisdom enough in every thing; and could we be content to spend as much time in contemplating the wise ends of Providence as we do in searching into causes, it would certainly make us better men, and no worse philosophers.—*Baker.*

It is an excellent rule to be observed in all disputes, that men should give soft words and hard arguments; that they should not so much strive to vex as to convince each other.—*Bp. Wilkins.*

True eloquence is good sense, delivered in a natural and unaffected way, without the artificial ornament of tropes and figures. Our common eloquence is usually a cheat upon the understanding; it deceives us with appearances instead of things.—*Baker.*

In heat of argument men are generally like those tied back to back; close joined and yet they can not see each other.

Men, like watches, are to be valued only for their goings.

A man of ingenuity may go a great way in the field of learning by himself. Heraclitus, the philosopher of Ephesus, had no master or tutor, but attained to great knowledge by his own private study and diligence. Though this can be no rule, it is an example to those who have not the advantage of a guide.—*Baker.*

The greater the difficulty, the more glory in surmounting it. Skilful pilots gain their reputation from storms and tempests.—*Epic.*

Our passions are like the seas agitated by the winds; and as God hath set bounds to these, so should we to those; *so far they shall go and no farther.*

Antigonus, in a battle, being told that his enemies exceeded him in number, asked the reporter against how many he reckoned him?

That which is known to three persons is no secret.

Children's Department.

POLITENESS.

BY MRS. L. M. CHILD.

It is a graceful habit for children to say to each other, "Will you have the goodness?"—and, "I thank you." I do not like to see them, [illegible] few things I dislike so much as a miniature beau, or belle. But the habit of good manners by no means implies affectation or restraint. It is quite as easy to say, "Please give me a piece of pie," as to say, "I want a piece of pie."

The idea that constant politeness would render social life too stiff and restrained, springs from a false estimate of politeness. True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you love to be treated yourself. A person who acts from this principle will always be said to have "sweet, pretty ways with her." It is of some consequence that your daughter should know how to enter and leave a room gracefully; but it is of prodigiously more consequence that she should be in the habit of avoiding whatever is disgusting or offensive to others, and of always preferring their pleasure to her own. If she has the last, a very little intercourse with the world will teach her the first.

I believe nothing tends to make people more awkward as too much anxiety to please others. Nature is graceful; and affectation with all her art, can never produce any thing half so pleasing. The very perfection of elegance is to imitate nature as closely as possible; and how much better it is to have the reality than the imitation. I shall probably be reminded that the best and most unaffected people are often constrained and awkward in company to which they are unaccustomed. In answer, the reason is, they do not act themselves; they are afraid they will not do right, and that very fear makes them do wrong. Anxiety about the opinions of others fetters the freedom of nature. At home where they act from within themselves, they would appear a thousand times better. All would appear well if they never tried to assume what they do not possess. Every body is respectable and pleasing so long as he is perfectly natural. I will make no exception—nature is *always* graceful. The most secluded and the most ignorant have some charm about them, so long as they effect nothing; so long as they speak and act from the impulses of their own honest hearts, without any anxiety what others think of it.

Coarseness and vulgarity are the effect of education and habit; they can not be charged upon nature. True politeness may be cherished in the hovel as well as in the palace; and the most tattered drapery can not conceal its winning charms.

As far as consistent with your situation and duties, early accustom your children to an intercourse with strangers. I have seen young persons who were respectful and polite at home, seized with a most painful and unbecoming bashfulness as soon as a guest entered. To avoid this evil, allow children to accompany you as often as possible, when you make calls and social visits. Occasional interviews with intelligent and cultivated individuals have a great influence on earthly character and manners, particularly if parents place a high value upon acquaintances of that description. I have known the destiny of a whole family greatly changed for the better, by the friendship of one of its members with a person of superior advantages and correct principle.

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd.
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES.—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co's

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given to any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application [illegible]

This Plaster [illegible] ever offered [illegible] Hemlock Plaster," and at [illegible] place.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

[illegible] Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, [illegible] N. Y.

[illegible]

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid. [illegible]
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63,1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb. CASH, Old Hyson do. at 5s6 Cash, New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,	Godfrey's Cordial,
Morrison's Hygean "	Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Samuel Lee's "	
Doctor Bishop's "	Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Cheeseman's Arab'n "	
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "	Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "	Hive Syrup,
Dr Phinney's "	Laudanum,
Moffat's Veget. Life "	Paregoric,
Gregory's Billious "	Oil Organum,
Harlæm Oil,	" Spike,
British "	" Lemon,
Pectoral Bal'm Honey	" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6
S. D. DELLAY.

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village. JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.
ELISHA STILLMAN.
De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

200
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONSISTING OF
VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND.

BY ROBERT SEARS.

THE FIFTH EDITION of the first volume of the above work is issued from the press of ROBERT SEARS, 122 Nassau Street, New York.

It is a book of 400 large octavo pages, and is done up in the neatest typographical manner, bound in muslin and lettered in a superior style; containing over 200 engravings of an interesting and beneficial character.

Those wishing to subscribe for the above valuable work can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who has the agency for this town and vicinity. A specimen of the Book can be seen at this Office. The price is extremely low, for a book of this size, so well stored with interesting and useful matter, and reflects much credit, in every respect, upon its enterprising publisher. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited, and the work will be ordered immediately for as many hundred as may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of making so cheap an addition to their Family Libraries, at so small an expense. Price only TWO DOLLARS.
A. H. BURDICK, Agent.
Register Office, De Ruyter, April 30, 1841.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
GEO. W. SUTTON.
De Ruyter, March 10, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible] H. H. Baker, E. S. Bailey.
[illegible] Maxson Greene, Sam-
[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] Silas Bailey, Alva
[illegible] Wm. M. Tru-
[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] Maxson
[illegible] Samuel E. Lan-
[illegible] H. [illegible], P. M.
[illegible] P. M., Still-
[illegible] R. S. Crandall
[illegible] P. Burdick
[illegible] Potter, James
[illegible] Stillman.
[illegible] Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible] Maxson, Rev. Alexander [illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydorn, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Salem—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport---Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield---Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.---Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto.---Job Tyler.
Tallmadge.---Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

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M Breed

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 24.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 76.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, AUGUST 11, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

THE TRINITY.—NO V.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY DEFENDED AGAINST MISCELLANEOUS ATTACKS.

The REV. DR. BEMAN, of TROY, has invented a machine by which persons may be rescued from a burning building, while those who manage the machine may remain perfectly secure from the scorching flame and the suffocating smoke. May Heaven assist that same benevolent brother or some other individual to mature a plan by which we may combat with error, and being safe ourselves, may successfully attempt the rescue of those who are in peril.

The general rule is—"Speaking the truth in love;" may the God of truth direct us in making such specific applications of this rule as will be best adapted to the varied circumstances in which we are placed.

Against the arguments for sustaining the Doctrine of the Trinity, we find, among others, the following objections:—

That the scriptures refer supreme Divinity exclusively to the Father; that Christ is never called God in a sense which implies supreme Divinity; that Christ acknowledged God the Father to be his God; that the Holy Spirit is not a distinct person.

For answers to these objections, the reader is referred to what has been written in the preceding numbers; and also to the fact, that Jesus Christ possessed a human nature, and also inferiority of office.

The truth respecting the human nature of Christ, will aid to explain such expressions as this—"Therefore God, even *thy* God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows." That relating to his inferiority of office will explain this—"Then shall the Son also himself be subject to him that put all things under him, that God may be all in all."

It is also objected that 1st John v. 7, "For there are three that bear record in heaven,' &c., is spurious. This has not been claimed in the preceding argument. By this omission the writer does not intend to concede his claim to the authenticity of the text; but it was his choice not to make use of it in the present discussion, and to leave the defense of it in abler hands. In defense of the authenticity of this disputed passage, the REV. DAVID HARROWER, formerly of TRENTON, Oneida co., N. Y., has written ably. He has well embodied the testimony and arguments of his predecessors, for sustaining that text. (See "Trinitarianism Defended," printed by Wm. Williams, Utica, 1822.)

The REV. NATHANIEL EMMONS, D. D., who never was known to shrink from attempting to meet any difficulty which he found in the path of theological inquiry, in his sermon on 1st John v. 7, does not so much as condescend to notice that any objections had ever been made against its authenticity. Having had years to consider the subject after the publication of his sermon, he has left it in the hands of the criticising world without one word (so far as yet known to the public) of explanation concerning the original omission which has caused hundreds of theological readers to enquire—'Why is it so?'

Considering the Doctor's known style of writing, and the section of country in which he toiled for quite a number of years—more than half a century—his opinion concerning the authenticity of the controverted passage, and also his view of all the objections which Anti-Trinitarians are disposed to urge against its authenticity, could not have been more forcibly expressed than by this *his* expressive silence.

That the natural construction of 1st John v. 7, does teach the Doctrine of the Trinity, is sufficiently evident from the zeal which the opposers of that doctrine have long manifested to prove the passage spurious.—By the way: One thing is worthy of special notice as we pass, viz:—Those who allege the spuriousness of 1st John v. 7, say that the text was interpolated by some one who was anxious that the Bible should contain one plain and concise statement of the Doctrine of the Trinity,—yet they strenuously contend that the natural construction of the language of the passage is far from expressing that doctrine, while all admit that we must interpret a document in accordance with the known intention of its author!

Sometimes we find fault-finding criticisms on the common English translation of some of those passages on which Trinitarians rely; to the mere English reader a discussion of these matters could not be interesting.—Those among our readers, who, in addition to their own knowledge of the original scriptures, wish some aid in disposing of these questions, will find their enquiries met in STUART'S Letters to CHANNING.

For a mere tyro-linguist to attempt to shed some 'new light' on questions relating to the correct translation of inspired passages from Hebrew and Greek, after *Moses Stuart* has given the world the results of his labored and protracted investigations of those questions, would be an affair a little too ludicrous to appear in a religious journal.

It is sometimes objected that we do not give an affirmative definition of what we intend by that distinction in the Godhead, which we designate by the word "persons." To this I reply in the language of STUART to CHANNING:—

"In regard to this distinction, we say, *it is not a mere distinction of attributes, of relation to us, of modes of action, or of relation between attributes and substance, or essence*, so far as they are known to us. We believe the scriptures justify us in these *negations*. But *here* we leave the subject. We undertake (at least, the Trinitarians of our country, with whom I am acquainted, undertake) *not* at all to describe *affirmatively* the distinction in the Godhead. When you will give me an affirmative description of *underived existence*, I may safely engage to furnish you with one of *person* in the Trinity. You do not reject the belief of self-existence, merely because you cannot *affirmatively define* it: neither do we of a distinction in the Godhead, because we cannot *affirmatively define it*." (Stuart's Letters to Channing, pamphlet form, 1819, pp. 36, 37.)

It is objected, also, that the doctrine of the Trinity militates against the doctrine of the Unity of God. What is the Doctrine of the Trinity? It is this: "The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, are three in respect to their personality, and but ONE in respect to their nature and essence." What is there here which opposes the Unity of God? Indeed, does not the very expression, Unity of God, convey to the mind something more than merely the sentiment, that there is one God, as opposed to polytheism? Repeatedly try this expression,—*Unity* of God—*Unity of God*. In addition to the fundamental doctrine of the Christian religion—that there is one God, does it not also embrace this idea—viz:—That there are some properties of the Divine existence, which to superficial observers may seem to be opposed to the Divine Unity, yet, when properly viewed, are found perfectly consonant with it? If it be thus, then the phrase, *Unity* of God, does contain in itself a suggestion of the doctrine of the Trinity. It is my full conviction that Trinitarians in general, thus use it. I find that I do myself, though I was not *fully* conscious of it until quite recently.

Objections against any branch of the system of revealed truth, can be most effectually obviated by a concise statement of that truth, and by a summary view of the prominent evidence for its support. If such a work has been accomplished in the four preceding numbers, an amount of positive evidence for the Doctrine of the Trinity has been briefly stated, which no criticism, no cavil, no objection, no nice question about the translation of a passage, can possibly weaken. If the truth is advocated by direct and sound arguments, they cannot be shaken by any attacks however adroitly managed.

In taking a retrospect of what I have written, I perceive that I have virtually anticipated objections, or have answered those which have previously been made, or in some way have precluded the necessity of any formal answer to them—to an extent far beyond my own consciousness of so doing at the time. Hence, I find the less to do now. Besides, I am disposed to leave many blanks for common sense and piety to fill.

JOSEPH R. JOHNSON.

De Ruyter, August 4, 1841.

Religious Department.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.—The theology of nature sheds powerful light on the being of a God; and even from its unaided demonstrations, we can reach a considerable degree of probability, both for his moral and natural attributes. But when it undertakes the question between God and man, this is what finds it to be impracticable. It is here where the main helplessness of nature lies. It is baffled in all its attempts to decipher the state and prospects of man, viewed in the relation of an offending subject to an offended sovereign. In a word, its chief obscurity, and which it is wholly unable to disperse, is that which rests on the hopes and the destiny of our species. There is in it enough of manifestation to awaken the fears of guilt, but not enough again to appease them. It emits, and audibly emits a note of terror; but in vain do we listen for one authentic word of comfort from any of its oracles. It is able to see the danger, but not the deliverance. It can excite the forebodings of the human spirit, but cannot quell them—knowing just enough to stir the perplexity, but not enough to set the perplexity at rest. It can state the difficulty but cannot unriddle the difficulty—having just as much knowledge as to enumerate the problem, but not so much as might lead to the solution of the problem. There must be a measure of light, we do allow; but like the lurid gleam of a volcano, it is not a light which guides, but which bewilders and terrifies. It prompts the question, but cannot frame or furnish the reply. Natural theology may see as much as shall draw forth the anxious interrogation, "What shall I do to be saved?" The answer to this comes from a higher theology.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

THRONE OF JUDGMENT.

We are not alone in this world; for God surrounds us, and the Eternal Majesty is upon the throne. We live in a kingdom governed by God, and it is not the flag of anarchy which is suspended in the clouds above us. It is the banner of the all-glorious and righteous King. Either God exists not, or he is a God of holiness, justice, and order—who hates the wicked, punishes transgression, and cursing the sinners with the sin, casts them both from his presence. The deposer of the universe has his *laws*, to which he keeps his *court of justice* where he brings guilt to light—his *day of trial*, when he passes sentence—and his *book*, according to whose irrevocable sentence he decides. For transgressors he has his chains and his prisons, his cells for confinement, and his place of punishment, and his reapers at the last day, as well as his executioners, Satan and his host. Thus there is a tribunal behind the clouds, which is represented and mirrowed in the forms of earthly jurisdiction. "The Lord shall endure for ever; he hath prepared his throne for judgment; and he shall judge the world in righteousness, he shall minister judgment to the people in uprightness. Righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne. The Lord is known by the judgment which he executeth; the wicked is snared in the work of his own hands."

That court of judgment concerns us all without exception. "For," says the Apostle Paul, "we must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad." But who will be able to stand before that judgment-seat, who has felt even the least inclination to sin? Who can promise himself a favorable sentence from that Court which judges according to this maxim—"Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." Our cause seems to be in great danger before that tribunal; because, apart from Christ, there is nothing more certain than that it will irretrievably be lost. Many men, when they behold this state of things, hasten to anticipate the condemnation of God by humble self accusation. But it will not avail. Many have banished entirely the idea of eternal justice from their souls, and pronounce sentence on themselves. But *wo to those rebels!* Others who feel guilty, and seem to stand already before the bar of that awful tribunal, take refuge in lies, and seek to make excuses. Some resemble criminals pursued by warrants of the law. They know the danger in which they stand, and look for safety in flight, or seek hiding-places amid the noise and bustle of life. Others are evil-doers, who long have remained undiscovered, but to whom some passer-by having cried, "We know you!" a heavy misgiving, and a dull sense of insecurity ever since have weighed down their souls. Many hasten calmly and peacefully to meet the judgment; because they do not measure themselves according to the law by which they shall be measured above, but according to a law of their own. Thus, there are different ways in which men prepare themselves for the awful tribunal of Almighty God; but the day will come when they appear alike, when the fugitives shall be caught, the liars confounded, and the hidden ones be brought to light. Then we shall see all assembled before *one throne*—in the presence of *one Judge*—and standing before *one open Book*. Then every mask and every veil shall fall from our faces. Each shall behold his own life in the light of truth, and each shall receive his last and irrevocable sentence, which shall decide his fate for ever!—*Martyr Lamb.*

THE SAVIOR PRAYED FOR ME.

"Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also that shall believe on me through their word." It was, as if all the myriads of believers, ever to exist on earth, were before the Savior's mind, and for them all was offered, that amazing expression of his tenderness and love, the prayer contained in the eighteenth chapter of John's gospel. I am a believer, and cannot doubt that the Savior then prayed for me. Then 1st. I am not beneath the deep interest of his infinite mind. My guilt might well have ensured the loss of it; but his mercy reaches the depths to which I have fallen. And this was deep interest. He was just about enduring the agonies of Gethsemane.—That dreadful eclipse of the light of his Father's face was drawing on, covering everything with the deepest gloom and darkness. The cross also, and its unutterable anguish was just at hand. All this was before him and brought a dreadful pressure on his mind. The concern for me must have been great, or it would have been overwhelmed by the powerful emotions which now agitated his bosom.

And more. It was interest expressed by prayer. And such prayer! Jesus saw my wants and perils, the dreadful law of God unsheathing its sword—Satan laying his deep and judicious plots, the world's temptations—the destinies of eternity! All was before him. He could not but pray earnestly; he could never have prayed otherwise.

2. What a motive and encouragement is here to seek the spiritual blessings asked for me in that prayer. He prayed that I might be kept from the evil that is in the world, the evil of my own corrupt and deceitful heart, the allurements of Satan and an ensnaring world, evil of every kind that should threaten my best welfare. With what courage ought I to fight temptation, when I think on that prayer. With what animation should it encourage me to reform the evil temper of my own heart, and to contend against everything that would mar the beauty of Christian character, and injure my spiritual welfare. Can I faint while the animating thought is ever fresh and near—the Savior prayed for me?

He prayed that I might be one with him, as he is one with the Father; that is, that there might be an assimilation of my moral character with his; and hence an holy and eternal union of agreeing minds, mingling like kindred drops; productions of course, of the most pure and elevated bliss. What a motive is here to cast off from my character every thing that is unlike Christ, to pant after and put on every grace he approves. Under such an impulse, can I not employ my highest energies in comforting myself to the lovely likeness of the Son of God?

He has prayed that I might be "where he is, that I might behold his glory." This is the final and grand consummation. This means my attainment to heaven. This is the highest point of benevolent desire. Redeeming love could go no farther. What an incentive is that prayer to every form of care and bearing on my fitness for heaven? What hateful passions cannot I boldly attack? What form of sin shall not look odious in my eyes, and summon my assault upon it, since its destruction was aimed at in my Savior's prayer?

And if he prayed for me that I might be kept from the evil of the world, that I might be one with him in holy and moral character, and gain eternal life, is not that prayer the pledge that no needed grace and aid on his part, shall be wanting to sustain and give success to my endeavors? He has prayed for me, and will he leave me to the unaided efforts of my own weak hands?—Will not a praying friend be also an helping friend? Is not this prayer for me the strongest possible encouragement for me to cast myself upon him for all the aid I need in gaining all the blessings which he so benevolently desired I might attain. Why should I not carry this animating and affecting thought with me through all the temptations and trials of this mortal state, and by it find a stimulus

> "To high endeavor, and to glad success,
> The strength to suffer, and the will to serve."

SIN SEEN FROM CALVARY.—When we learn that to reconcile the Most High to sinners, the humiliation that the sufferings of his only begotten Son were essential; that for his atonement it was essential that He who was in the beginning, who was with God and who was God—God over all, blessed forever—should come in the likeness of sinful flesh, should humble himself, and be obedient to death, even the death of the cross; when we learn that *the cup should not* pass from Him unless He drank it, do we not learn that nothing short of an INFINITE SACRIFICE for sin is an adequate declaration of the infinite abhorrence with which sin is regarded by a Being of infinite purity; of which all former demonstrations of His wrath against it were but comparatively faint indications? And if this be so, is it not plain, not merely how our conceptions of God's abhorrence of sin are impeded by our slow hearts and blunted moral sensibilities here; and how they must be continually advancing, as our knowledge of the worth and dignity of the sacrifice in which this hatred was embodied, is augmented; and that this knowledge—the whole height, and length, and breadth, and depth, of which, surpasses all finite capacity—must be receiving unceasing additions through the progress of the infinite duration that awaits us?

This must be so. Nor can we doubt that those higher spirits that stand before God's throne, and enjoy that vision which is promised to *the pure in heart*; who have lived in the light of God's purity since the first dawn of created being, and have witnessed or executed all the awful manifestations of His wrath against sin, since it first appeared among the works of his hands,—we can not doubt, I say, that *they* find in His last judgment against it,—when He *awoke the sword against the man that is his fellow, and was pleased to bruise and to put to grief* the son of his love,—new evidence of the holiness before which they veil their faces while they adore it; and they turn from all other monuments of his anger—from the burning cities of the plain—from a deluged world—from the immitigable and unending torments of rebellious angels—to CALVARY—the spectacle of their Creator of all worlds, visible and invisible, in mortal agony of sin; and find in the contemplation, matter to deepen all their apprehensions of infinite malignity of sin, of God's holy hatred of it, and his righteous determination to punish it.

"A TIME TO DANCE."—"A TIME TO DIE."—The first victim of the pestilence was H—— E——. She was the youngest of three daughters in a family, every member of which was impenitent. On Sunday, February 7th, she returned in the state to her father's, to make preparation for a ball during the week. On Monday she was engaged with her sisters in the usual labors of the family. She seemed the picture of health; was unusually talkative and happy. She remarked to her sisters the independence she meant to assume on the evening of the ball. "You," said she, "are to be dressed in *white*, but I shall appear in *black*." On Tuesday, the pestilence seized her—Thursday she died. Oh the reverse! On the evening of the ball, the joyous Harriet lay in her *white shroud*, a corpse; and the wooing sisters kept vigils in *black*.

The day of her funeral was exceedingly stormy. The wind howled the death dirge. I preached to a solemn audience from the words of Balaam, "Let me die the death of the righteous." The grief of the family was excessive. On taking the last look of the deceased, the sisters wept aloud.—They called on their departed sister in the piteous moanings of despair. It was all in vain, death would not release his prey.—We conveyed the body to the grave, there to remain till the trump of God shall awake the sleeping dust.—*Pastors' Jour.*

UNCOMFORTABLE DISCIPLES.

You will find some such in every church. They are not happy. We wish it was deep sorrow for their sins that made them unhappy; or deep solicitude for perishing souls; or deep concern to see God so much dishonored as he is, in this guilty world. But these are not the causes of their troubles. If they were much troubled about these things, they would lose sight of their own sorrows. They would forget themselves.

Envy makes some of the disciples uncomfortable: They see others enjoy what providence has placed out of their reach. They would like to have Naboth's vineyard and Mordecai's honors. They [illegible] of their own blessings [illegible] they fix on other men's [illegible] ing their hearts at home [illegible] enjoyment of what [illegible] constantly sending [illegible] after what belong [illegible] sad repinings over [illegible] ferior lot in life [illegible] ceedingly uncom[illegible]

So do some [illegible] are afraid their [illegible] undervalued. [illegible] hear any one pr[illegible] praise they [illegible] of giving the [illegible] brush. They must [illegible] a sneer. If they [illegible] as "the least of all [illegible] their jealousy would [illegible] are constantly finding [illegible] have been neglected or [illegible] their pastor or some of their [illegible]—Constant use has exceedingly sharpened their power of discerning things of this sort, and so has exceedingly augmented their skill and power in making themselves miserable.

Some are uncomfortable, as their complaining shows, by reason of the *small amount of their spiritual consolations.* But they spend their strength in lamentations over their sad condition, instead of spending it in spiritual efforts to regain departed religious joys. Their sighs are sent into the ears of man in quest of his sympathy, and not into the ears of God for his aid. Hence these lamentations are clouds without water.

> Were half the breath thus vainly spent
> To heaven in supplication sent,
> Their cheerful song would oftener be,
> "Hear what the Lord hath done for me."

Some seem to regard it as a kind of merit to reiterate to others the sorrowful tale of their spiritual troubles. They exhaust that strength in the display of their uncomfortable condition, which, if employed in active christian duty and close communion with God, would cause light to rise in obscurity and their darkness to become as the noonday.

Uncomfortable disciples are very sure to make other people uncomfortable. It is always a trouble to see any one in trouble. The pastor instead of feeling an animating impulse in his work from a scene of spiritual joy and engagedness in duty, must witness sorrow that some unworthy passion has awakened, and have his spirit chafed by the recital of troubles which would vanish before an active zeal in doing good.—The animated and active in the church come in contact with icebergs when thrown among such disciples as have been described. They are chilled. The holy fire of their own bosoms burns less brightly by contact with such cold, cheerless, comfortless beings.

Comfortless disciples are so skillful in turning every thing done for them into snow and ice, that it is rather discouraging attempting to build a fire for their benefit. They baffle every effort to lead them out from those cheerless polar regions where they choose to reside. We have known some to receive the most decided advantages from being left entirely to themselves, to be comfortless since they would be so, to be cold since they would not leave the frigid zone, to receive no expression of sympathy since in fact stood in no need of it. Thus being bereft of all earthly comforts, they have been roused by *that fact* from their icy condition, have been *thawed out* by the heat excited by self-exertion, with God's blessing, and have, hence become very comfortable and comforting disciples.—*Boston Recorder.*

FEAR HATH TORMENT.—Fear proceeds especially from an evil and defiled conscience. No sooner had Adam incurred the latter by his disobedience, than he was afraid, and fled from the face of God. A guilty conscience is like a dangerous and poisonous imposthume in the individual, which finally prepares him for the flames of hell, unless healed by the blood of Christ, the only remedy. This alone, appropriated by the power of the Holy Spirit, brings peace. But as the renovation of the children of God here upon earth is progressive, this part of it is peculiarly so, and is more obvious when trying circumstances occur, than at other times. Besides which, as Moses said—Psalm xc. 8—in the seasons of visitation, God places our "transgressions before him, and our secret sins in the light of his countenance." He begins at some after period to reckon with his servants, and to set before their eyes what they have done—Psalm xcix. 8—"Thou answeredst them, and thou forgavest them though thou tookest vengeance of their inventions." Perhaps they are not sufficiently aware of the greatness of their guilt—its abominable and culpable nature, and the aggravating circumstances which attend it. They have not been rendered sufficiently contrite, humble, and heart-broken on account of it—they have not duly accused themselves before God. They have been desirous of excusing, if not in some measure of justifying themselves. Their hatred to sin is not perhaps sufficently powerful. Their desire for deliverance, and their gratitude on account of it, not enough ardent. They must be made to ascend higher, and to descend deeper. Their self knowledge must receive an addition, and their view of the real nature, extent, necessity, and preciousness of divine grace, must become brighter. Their conscience must be rendered more tender, their walk more circumspect, their looking unto the Lord more fixed, their abiding in Him, and his [illegible] in them more intimate, and themselves more fit for every good work, by faith [illegible] Jesus. The potter takes the clay [illegible] hands, and purifies and en[illegible] one degree to an other. The [illegible] of God is from faith to [illegible] strength to strength. The [illegible] which at first was but thirty- [illegible] sixty-fold, and at last increase [illegible] In the blade the ear is [illegible] latter shoots pleasingly forth [illegible] and fills itself with [illegible] ripens both in the sunshine [illegible] storm. The child becomes a [illegible] youth a man and a father in [illegible] whom as the Head, they grow [illegible] in all things. Such is the conduct [illegible] heavenly Father with his people, [illegible] they may be holy and without blame [illegible] him in love.—*Jacob wrestling with the Angel.*

WHEN I AM AWAKE I AM STILL WITH THEE.

These were the words of David, the sweet Psalmist of Israel. He had known what it was to be cast down and forsaken of his God, in consequence of sin, but now his sins are forgiven, and he is enabled to lay himself down and sleep sweetly for God was with him. And as the light of opening day dawned upon him, he is led to exclaim with holy admiration and praise "When I am awake I am still with thee." Let us for a moment contemplate the state of the Psalmist as here expressed. God was with him, which implies *safety*.—When a friend stronger than ourself is with us we feel much more safe, even in danger, than alone. But O, how secure are they who feel that Jehovah is near! Surely they need not fear what man can do, for who can sink, or even fail while the Lord is near and a present help in time of trouble. But it is also a happy state. We feel ourselves happy in company of our superiors, especially if they are interested in our enjoyment and welfare. But O how infinitely superior is the presence of the glorious and ever blessed God. His holy presence constitutes the bliss of heaven itself, and where He lifts up the light of His countenance there is heaven begun, and happy, yea, unspeakably happy is that man that can say from a feeling and abiding sense of the love of God in his heart, when I awake I am still with thee." O how pleasant thus to awake in the morning, how sweet the thoughts, how fervent the prayer, how melodious the song. Let us so live as to enjoy this safe and happy state continually.—*Fayetteville Luminary.*

DISGRACEFUL END.—Mankind are made rational creatures; and the design of God is that they should obey him and be happy. When therefore, any run to great lengths in wickedness, folly and dissipation, and bring disgrace and misery upon themselves, and in a moment of desperation lay violent hands upon themselves, and hurry into an awful eternity, their earthly end, alone, is inglorious. But when those who have such a vitiated fancy and taste, as to sacrifice at the shrine of fashion, waste the energies of the mind given for a higher purpose, put the body in pain, destroy health and hurry down to a premature grave, their end is reproachful and ignominious.—*Morning Star.*

Common swearing argues in a man a perpetual distrust of his own reputation; and is an acknowledgment that he thinks his bare word not to be worthy of credit.

Lerning is preferable to riches, and virtue is to both.

Use of Adversity.—That affliction when it comes upon us either in the shape of bodily indispostion, or extreme poverty, blighting calumny, unfits us for service of God, is the complaint which is usually made by those who are visited with it in the prime of life; while many an aged disciple, who is completely disabled by his infirmities, is apt to wonder why he is still preserved in life, when his usefulness apparently gone. But is he, who considers that the greatest usefulness in glorifying God, will see at a single glance, that there is no ground for such thoughts in either. In regard even to present usefulness, and without reference to the future service for which affliction may be preparing them, they may glorify God as much by patient suffering as by active service, & may thus in the highest degree be useful to those who are around them. The mere consideration of their sufferings may impress many a salutary lesson on the minds of others, especially of the young; while the active and consistent exercise of their Christian graces, in such circumstances, may afford an example of religion in sustaining power, such as is admirably fitted to commend it to the acceptance of their friends. Thus, even the aged sufferer, disabled as he is from active duty, may be a powerful witness for Christ; and although he has no prospect of being restored to his former sphere of exertion, he occupying with good and beneficial effect, the post which the Lord has assigned to him. If it be true, as unquestionably it is, that even an old blind beggar is not without *his moral use* in the world, how much more certain it is, that the aged apparently disabled believer, even in his greatest infirmities, is a blessing to his family and friends; for how can he be more useful to them, or how could he better glorify God, than by exhibiting as he does in the hour of greatest need the worth and value of that divine religion which comforts him in all his tribulations, and smooths his path to the grave; which enables him to rise above the love of life and fear of death, and to rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory, and bear his testimony to the love and faithfulness of his Lord throughout the whole course of his protracted trials! Such a man is not useless, though his limbs be inactive, his memory faded, all his faculties impaired, yet his moral feelings are strong with him; his faith is firm, his hope is heavenly, his heart is full of peace and joy; many another heart feels that the aged sufferer makes a deeper and more salutary impression on it, than all the learning and eloquence of the schools. An aged believer was wont to say, when reduced to extreme poverty, and wholly disabled by a paralytic stroke, "I seem to myself and others to be a useless burden on the world; but I know and believe that God must have something yet to do by me or in me, otherwise I should not be here."—*Buchanan.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, August 11, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

De Ruyter Institute.

The Summer Term of this Institute closes to-day. The examination has given the fullest evidence of the success and ability of the Teachers, and, so far as we have been able to learn, they have gained the entire confidence of the scholars. And we are informed by many of them that they have never spent a more pleasant and profitable term in this or other schools than the one which now closes. Perfect harmony and good order have been preserved throughout, and nought has occurred to mar the strictest friendship between Teachers and Students. The teachers have shown themselves every way qualified for their several departments, and their system of managing and teaching have been such as to gain the hearts of the Students, and secure them the greatest success in their several studies. Those who have patronized the school, we are sure, will have no occasion to regret it; and we are happy to announce to them that the Trustees have secured the further services of each of them; and also that they will secure other competent Teachers as they may be needed.

We are sure that we are not saying too much when we assert it as our opinion, that superior advantages are not held out by schools of this order to those now offered here. We have had some acquaintance with other schools, and we know of none that offer equal advantages with this at so little expense, including Tuition, Board, &c. Nothing is now required but the hearty co-operation of the friends of the Institute with the Trustees and Teachers, to place this school on an equality with others in numbers as it already is in advantages.

The next Term will commence on the second Friday of September.

The Traitor.

Night had spread her sable curtains around the city of ———, inviting its busy inhabitants to the chambers of repose. All things around wore the appearance of quiet, save the hurried tread of some as they hastened to seek repose from the busy cares that had from early dawn chained their attention. The stillness of the night was uninterrupted save by the gentle breeze as it played among the leaves of the Olive and the Locust, or as it more fiercely whistled by the turreted domes of the grandees; when a small band might be seen issuing from the Prætorium, or hall of justice, secretly wending their way to the nearest gate of the city. One might suppose from their warlike appearance that it was a banditti of brigands on an errand of vengeance. Their swords and spears, glittering ever and anon in the moon's pale beams, as they emerged from behind a copse of wild olives, or the mansions of the rich, might have awakened in the beholder convictions of the deadly purpose that hastened them on. They heeded not the watchmen of the city, nor were they anxious to avoid the presence of those who guarded the gates. A sign of recognition was passed as they emerged from the outer gate, and hurried on their course.

On the mountains that skirted the city on the east, at the pale "noon of night," might be seen a lone band with the broad canopy of heaven for their covering. Some of them were seeking repose on the cold ground, while one alone was filled with the greatest anxiety, continually casting his imploring eyes to heaven, and in an agony of grief pouring out his soul to Him who rides in the storm. The chilling winds stiffened the wearied limbs of his companions as they stretched themselves on the cold ground; but the deep anxiety of his soul caused the purple sweat to stand upon his lofty brow, or trickle down his care-worn cheek to the ground. The day he had spent in the city assiduously laboring to relieve the needy, and instruct the ignorant; nor did he cease his task until compelled by weariness to leave the bustle of the great emporium, and seek repose in the shades of the forest. Day after day found him on his errand of mercy, pouring the balm of consolation into the wounded heart, and by whatever means he might, teaching the right way to happiness. And when the labor of the day closed, he retired to some obscure place where he might contemplate the work before him, and seek renewed vigor to aid him in his labor of love. Thus might he be found, nerved up to the greatest possible anxiety, and as it were unconscious of all around him, when an armed host suddenly approached his lone retreat. At the still "noon of night," such an array of swords and spears, might have appaled the stoutest hearts; yet his soul, conscious of integrity and overflowing with benevolent emotions, shrunk not at approaching the fearful host, and he cried, "Have ye come out as against thieves and robbers? Why this array of arms? Why this martial host? Has aught revolutionary or factious fallen from my lips?" The armed host, conscience smitten at the horrid task in which they had engaged, fell back amazed, when one of artful mien and brazen front, with a traitorous kiss saluted him as a token to the host to sieze and hail him before a mock tribunal, then awaiting his approach. The trial, the conviction by false testimony, the execution followed each other in rapid succession, ere the spell that bound the Traitor's heart had allowed him to contemplate his daring act. Once he stood among the followers of him whom he had now delivered to be slain. He saw his meekness and labor of love. He was daily a witness to the benevolence of his Master, when he raised up the bowed down, and caused the destitute and afflicted to rejoice. He was instructed into his motives and objects, and was entrusted with the small pittance that supplied their daily wants. But yet the divine teachings that daily sounded in his ears, and the meliorating influence that ever attended them, were alike unheeded. His heart was captivated with the small treasure with which he was entrusted, and the overweaning desire to add to this induced the horrid deed. He had already learned that the holy teachings of his Master offended those who ruled in the city, and that he could not do them or himself a greater service, than to deliver him into their hands.—But now that he saw him condemned and dead, his awful crimes filled his horror-stricken heart with dismay; and the conviction that he had delivered the holy, the benevolent and disinterested, to death, drove him in a phrenzy to consummate his life of crime, and hastened him to join the company of devils in the abodes of despair.

Reader, we have referred you to the Lord Jesus Christ, who died to save your ruined souls. And your ready thoughts will at once remind you that a worse traitor than Brutus, was he who could thus deliver him to death. His divine teaching, his just requirements, and the holy precepts of his Gospel, have often greeted your ears. His holy spirit with his word have alike convinced your understandings, and perhaps induced some of you to make professions of discipleship. All things excellent and true conspire to convince you that Jesus is worthy of your hearts and lives. And none can dispute that his claims to these are most equitable and just. And to finish our tale, we say that a worse traitor than ourselves cannot be found, if after enjoying the goodness of God always, we refuse him our hearts and affections, and seek to please ourselves with other things. He is the greatest Ttaitor that denies the Lord Jesus Christ, and will not walk in his ways, and submit to his direction. Ungodly professor! careless sinner! in the traitor's doom, you read your own.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamship Acadia, Capt. Riory, arrived at Boston at 2 o'clock on Monday morning from Liverpool, which port she left on the 20th July, at noon, arrived at Halifax at 11 A. M. on Saturday last, and left at 4 P. M. on the same day for Boston, making the passage in 12 days and 14 hours from Liverpool, and 34 hours from Halifax.

She brought 72 passengers to Halifax, landed twelve there, and took 7 more for Boston.

Among the passengers in the Acadia, is Samuel Swartwout, Ex-Collector of the port of New-York.

By this arrival we have received Liverpool papers to the 20th and London to the 19th ult.

There is no later intelligence from China.

The London Journal of Commerce intimates that the French government are about to send a flotilla to Texas, in order to obtain satisfaction for the insults offered to M. Saligny, the French Minister to that Republic.

The Bank of Marylebone, a joint-stock establishment, had concluded to wind up its concerns.

An application is about to be made to the Pope to elect a resident Cardinal in Ireland.

Russia is showing great activity in her arsenals. Several war steamers are building of large size.

The Sheffield Patriot states, that during a heavy thunder storm on Thursday week, "hundreds of small fishes descended with the rain. Many of them were alive."

There had been a terrible hail storm on the 15th ult. It began at Brighton, fell heavily in various parts of Sussex, destroying in one conservatory alone, at Henfield, 3000 panes of glass, the hail stones falling of the size of eggs. It then crossed the centre of Kershire, and proceeded in a curvilinear course, went across the eastern part of the island.

Advices from Trebisond, 17th ult., quoted by the Malta Times, mention a rumor of a great victory obtained by the Anglo-Indian troops in Affghanistan. The evacuation of the fortress of Ghorian is confirmed.

The Rurich papers states that the eastern part of that canton and nearly the whole Saint Gall have been recently devastated by a severe storm. In parts the crops and vegetation were entirely destroyed, large trees were uprooted, barns swept away, and houses so much damaged as to be rendered uninhabitable.

London, July 19.—Twelve o'clock.—The Money Market is very firm this morning, and the prices of both English and Foreign securities have advanced, which is no doubt to be attributed mainly to the influx of money proceeded from the payment of the dividends, which the public are now investing.

From the Liverpool Times, July 20.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

The elections are now completed with exception of two Irish counties, viz. Kerry and Wexford. The numbers (exclusive of these two counties) are as follows:—

	Reformers.	Tories.
English Borough	175	166
English Counties	22	137
Ireland	57	42
Scotland	31	22
Total	286	368

As no doubt is entertained of the return of the four Reform candidates at Wexford and Kerry, the number of the Reformers may be fairly stated at 290, which, in a House of 658, leaves the Tories a majority of 87.

The majority, we must acknowledge, is considerably more numerous than we anticipated It will probably be somewhat reduced when Parliament assembles, by the unseating of several of the Conservatives who have been returned for Irish cities and borough, owing to the most outrageous decisions of the advisers of the returning officers. There will also be a great number of English members unseated by election committees, though it is impossible to tell at present how this will affect the balance of parties. But even supposing that the Liberty party should gain something considerable by the result of the committees, there will still be a majority in favor of the Conservatives of between 60 and 70 votes, a majority amply sufficient for the purposes of Government. Much as we regret that the result should he against the present Ministers, yet we believe it is for the interest of the country that their opponents, having a majority, should have one sufficient to enable them to conduct the business of the country. With such a majority, the whole resonsibility will rest upon them, if they should misgovern the country, and if they can govern it better than their predecessors, they will be fairly entitled to the praise. As far as the political Government of England and Scotland is concerned, the new Administration will probably differ very little from the present one, and its foreign policy may also be expected to be very much the same. Its commercial policy will, however, be directly opposed to that of the present Government and to the interests of all except the privileged classes, and it will find no small difficulty in keeping its own friends in Ireland in any thing like order.

A ministerial paper informs us that an important event is going to take place. A "National Conference of Ministers" of all "Religious Denominations" is to be held at Marchester "commencing Tuesday, August 15, 1841."

Dreadful Outrage at Waterford.—A monster, named Morgan, three times deliberately fired a pistol, loaded with slugs at a crowd of boys and girls who were shouting, "Wyse and Barron for ever!" "Down with the Tories." Eleven of the poor children were wounded, and three of them are not expected to recover.

Congressional News.

From the New-Yorker.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Monday, July 26.

The House of Representatives were to-day engaged in the consideration of the Revenue Bill in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Lawrence of Pa. in a sound and practical manner, spoke for about half an hour in support of his motion of Saturday, to exclude from the proposed advance of duty "tea and coffee." He held that these were necessaries of life, which entered into the consumption of the laboring as well as the affluent class of community, and that a duty of twenty per cent. should not be levied on them, to be wrung from the sweat of the poor man's brow, but should be taken from the rich on the luxuries, wines, silks, &c. which would not be felt.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Atherton, Rhett, Campbell and Ward, who entered into an exposition of the economical pretences of the Administration, charging it with extravagance, and deception of the people.

Mr. Adams spoke nearly an hour in support of the bill, entering into the history of the Compromise and the general subject of the Tariff. The House adjourned, without action, at three o'clock.

In Senate, Mr. Sevier presented certain papers of a Choctaw Indian now in this city, praying for a confirmation of certain land titles to that tribe: which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Clay of Ky., presented the petition of many respectable business men of the City of Washington, for the renewal of the Charters of the Banks of the District: which, on his motion, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was taken up, the question being on agreeing to the remaining amendments of the Committee: most of which were adopted.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendments prohibiting the directors of any office of discount and deposit from receiving loans from the Bank.

It was also opposed by Mr. Huntington and advocated by Messrs. Clay of Ala. and Sevier, and then rejected: Yeas 25; Nays 24.

Mr. Clay of Ky., opposed the amendment prohibiting discounts of paper of which a member of Congress is maker, drawer endorsers, or acceptor.

Mr. Walker moved to amend it by prohibiting the discount of notes for members of Congress. This was advocated by Messrs. Buchanan, King, Walker and Cuthbert, and opposed by Mr. Clay of Ky.: after which it was adopted: Yeas 25; Nays 21.

The amendment limiting the entire liabilities of any direction of an office of discount and deposit, to ten thousand dollars, was advocated by Messrs. Benton and Cuthburt and was adopted: Yeas 27; Nays 24.

Several other amendments than those mentioned having been concurred in, the amendments of the Committee were disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Clay, amendments were adopted providing for the payment of subscriptions to stock in certificates of stock issued under the Loan bill.

Mr. Huntington renewed his motion made in Committee to make the lowest denomination of notes of the Bank *five* dollars instead of ten.

Mr. Bayard moved a modification, giving Congress the power hereafter to make the lowest denomination ten dollars.

The amendment gave rise to a warm debate, in which it was advocated by Messrs. Huntington and Bayard, and opposed by Messrs. Woodbury, Tappan, Buchanan, and Sevier; after which, it was rejected, by an equal vote: Yeas 25; Nays 25.

Mr. Walker offered his printed amendment, striking out the clause giving the President the power to appoint three Directors of the Bank, and inserting a provision for the annual appointment of four Directors by Congress—two by each House, to be elected at the same ballot, by the greatest number of votes. This was advocated at some length and with much earnestness by Mr. Mr. Walker, and briefly opposed by Mr. Clay. It was rejected: Yeas 7; Nays 35.

The *bona fide* amendments were now offered, and political and party feelings were vented in some propositions of a remarkable character, on the part of the Opposition.

Mr. Linn moved a provision that no person who was President or Director of the old Bank when its Government Directors were excluded from examining its affairs, or who concurred in the exclusion, or in the measures of the Bank, producing ruin and pressure in 1833 and '34, shall ever be a Director in this Bank or any of its Branches. It was rejected: Yeas 15; Nays 28.

Mr. McRoberts moved a provision, that no one who was a director of the old Bank, when the Committee of the House of Representatives was refused leave to examine the Bank, shall ever be eligible to the place of officer of the Bank, or any of its branches; nor shall any person be re-eligible, who, during his term of service shall have voted for any wilful invasion of the provisions of the act, and that every person on becoming a director shall take oath that he has not concurred in any wilful violation of the act; and that false swearing in this respect shall be deemed wilful and corrupt perjury, and be punishable therefor. This was lost: Yeas 13; Nays 28.

Mr. Benton offered an amendment that all laws applying to money in the Treasury of the United States should be applicable to money in this Bank. This was opposed by Mr. Clay as unnecessary—a provision of this character existing in the bill. It was negatived: Yeas 21; Nays 27.

Mr. Smith of Ct., moved a proviso that no loan should be made to any individual incorporation of a larger amount than ten thousand dollars, when an application for a less sum, on good security, is pending or rejected. This was rejected: Yeas 21; Nays 28

Mr. Morehead inquired if gentlemen had completed their amendments, if so, he would move an adjournment, as he intended speaking to the general merits of the bill.

Mr. Benton moved a prohibition of any member of Congress, while a member or for ten years after, to be stock-holder in the Bank, or to be in any way employed by it. This motion was negatived: Yeas 22; Nays 29.

Mr. Tappan moved an additional section at the end of the bill, asserting the power of Congress to alter or repeal this charter at pleasure. This was rejected: Yeas 21; Nays 28.

Mr. King moved a proviso, prohibiting the President and Vice President of the United States, the Heads of the Executive Departments, and Judges of the Supreme Court, from receiving loans or discounts.—This was rejected: Yeas 23; Nays 27.

The amendments were now gone through and a number of the latter ones, many of the opposition refused to vote at all on them.

Mr. King proposed that the bill be ordered to be engrossed to-night. This would cut off all lingering, useless amendments, and leave the general question open for discussion.

Mr. Calhoun took the same view, speaking much of the desire of the minority to hasten business.

Messrs. Clay and Morehead declined cutting themselves entirely off from amendments now, but would agree if the other side concurred in it, to take the final vote on the amendments, if any, and on the main question at twelve o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned at five o'clock.

Tuesday, July 27.

The Senate have to-day been arduously and successfully engaged in the transaction of that business to the completion of which the people are looking with so much interest. The Bank Bill has been engrossed to a third reading—which is equivalent to its passage—an important amendment of Mr. Clay's having been adopted.

The morning business was first completed, among which was the introduction of a bill by Mr. Preston, to amend the act to carry into effect the treaty with Mexico.—Mr. P. briefly explained its object and necessity, and on his motion it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Southard presented a letter from the Rev. Mr. Bingham, of the Sandwich Islands, with which a copy of the Bible, in their language, was presented to the Library of Congress.

Messrs. Young and Buchanan offered Abolition petitions, which were not received, the question of reception being laid on the table.

The Bank Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Morehead spoke for upwards of two hours in an able and at times unusually eloquent manner, in favor of a Bank of the United States, entering into our financial history from the foundation of the Government to the present time, referring for authority for a bank, to Washington, Jefferson, Crawford, Jackson, Hamilton, &c.—He exhibited profound political research, and an extensive and critical financial knowledge. He closed with an eloquent appeal to the Whig party to meet the expectations of an anxious people, in carrying out the measure before them.

Mr. Calhoun briefly replied, and made explanations relative to his position with regard to the Bank Question in 1816 and 1831, to which reference had been made.

He was followed by Mr. Allen, who bitterly opposed the Bank, and reiterated his previous declaration, that the very day the bill received the signature of the President, and become a law, he should bring in a bill for its repeal.

Mr. Benton moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, and spoke on this at some length. He subsequently withdrew his motion.

Mr. Simmons moved a reconsideration of the vote, by which the amendment of Mr. Huntington was yesterday rejected, limiting the least denomination of notes of the Bank to five dollars.

The motion for reconsideration, after discussion by Messrs. Benton and Smith of Ia., was carried by a vote of 27 Yeas to 23 Nays.

The amendment was then adopted, as previously modified, giving Congress power hereafter to limit the lowest denomination to ten dollars: Yeas 27; Nays 22.

Mr. Clay expressed his desire that the question be taken to-day. In the state in which the bill now stood as regards the branching power, they knew they could not pass the bill. The vote would be 26 against and 25 for it. He dwelt at length on the importance of union among the friends of the general principles of the measure, and a concession and compromise in its details, for the purpose of creating the Agent which was so imperatively demanded by the best interests of the country. In this spirit he offered an amendment to the 16th fundamental rule, providing that the directors be empowered to establish one or more competent offices of discount in any Territory, District or State of the United States, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office shall only be removed by the Directors prior to the expiration of the charter of the Bank, with the previous assent of Congress; provided that the assent of any State should be presumed which does not, at the first Session of its Legislature after the passage of this act, assent or dissent to such establishment; and that whenever it should be deemed by Congress necessary and proper for carrying into execution any power granted by the Constitution, to establish an office in any State whatever, it shall be the duty of the Directors to establish such an office accordingly.

Mr. Clay made some further remarks advocating the proposition as a medium ground on which those who took different views as to the branching power, might meet.

Mr. Rives expressed his regret that he could not vote for the proposition of his friend, and that, from conscientious scruples, he should be reluctantly obliged to separate from him on this amendment. He contended that there was no principle of compromise in it, but indirectly it asserted the same power as the bill itself, of establishing branches when deemed necessary by Congress, independent of the assent of the States.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Simmons and Preston, and opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Walker and Buchanan, together with the alternate debate of Messrs. Clay and Rives. The question was then taken, *and the amendment concurred in*, by the following vote: Yeas 25; Nays 24.

Thus the amendment was adopted by a majority of one—two Senators, Messrs. Clayton and Henderson, being absent.

The question was then taken on the engrossment, and was carried by a precisely similar vote of 25 to 24.

The Senate adjourned at about 5 o'clock. In offering his amendment Mr. Clay expressed the opinion that the President would give his signature to the bill with the amendment but he had had no communication whatever with him. The whole discussion and especially the remarks of Messrs. Rives and Clay, was listened to by a crowded Senate with much interest.

The House have to-day been occupied in a discussion on the Revenue Bill, and adjourned at 3 o'clock without action.

News of the Day.

Defeat and capture of a colored troop of banditti.—The following account is copied from the St. Louis Argus of July 23.

Great battle in the Indian country.—Large numbers of Indians, negroes and mongrels from Florida have been placed upon the borders of Arkansas and Missouri. By a gentleman direct from Fort Leavenworth we learn that some 600 negroes from Florida and runaways from Choctaws and Cherokees and from the whites, united with a few Indians, and perhaps a few white men, have been gradually associated in the fastnesses west of Arkansas. Not long since they marched high up Red River and camped for the purpose of hunting buffalo. They built a very tolerable Fort with logs, surrounded with a ditch, to protect themselves against all dangers. They caught but few buffalo and therefore to supply their wants invaded the possessions of the Choctaws and carried off cattle, poultry, grain, &c. The Choctaws followed, but finding their numbers and fortifications an overmatch they retired and sent to Fort Gibson for the U. States Dragoons. Captain Moore of Company D., was sent to capture them with three companies of Dragoons, but after arriving on the Red River he found their entrenchments too strong and their number too great to venture an attack. He accordingly sent to Fort Towson and was re-enforced with a fine company of infantry and a couple of pieces of cannon.

The cannon were shortly brought to bear upon the works, and soon made the splinters fly and the logs move *so queerly*, that the refugees, at a signal, rushed outside of their fortifications and to form upon the Prairie in front of their works. Ere they fully succeeded in doing so, Captain Moore and his gallant dragoons charged upon them at full gallop. The carnage that ensued is represented as terrific—the dragoons routed them in all directions, and, after putting large numbers to the sword, succeeded in capturing the whole body. The conduct of the dragoons is represented as worthy of all commendation as regards both skill and bravery. The bravery and numbers of the refugees availed absolutely nothing against the irresistable charge of the mounted dragoons.

This decisive blow will give security to that exposed portion of our frontier, and convince the refugee negroes and Indians that our dragoons may not be trifled with. The loss of the dragoons was unknown to our informant—he said an express brought the news to the Fort.

Late from Florida.—We are indebted to a passenger, per schooner Empire, from St. Augustine, arrived at this port, for the following: "Official information was received in town on the 26th instant, stating that the Indians despatched by Coachooche to bring his men, had retured with 15 warriors, and 60 others were on their way.—Colonel Worth, to test their sincerity, informed them that if their statement was true they should be well treated: if otherwise, showing them 15 pieces of cord, they might select for themselves.—*Charleston Cour.*

Insects in Chalk.—Professor Ehrenberg has made remarkable discoveries in the course of his various experiments on chalk. He found that a cubic inch possessed upwards of a million microscopical animalculæ, consequently a pound weight of chalk contains about ten millions of these animalculæ! From these researches it appears probable that all the strata of chalk in Europe are the product of microscopical animalculæ, most of them invisible to the naked eye.

Naval Sham Fight.—The Norfolk Herald states that the visitors at Old Point Comfort had recently an opportunity of witnessing the exercises of the crew of the Delaware 74, lying at anchor about two miles off. The operation of a regular fight with blank catridges was gone through, the cannon firing from every part of the ship and the intervals filled up with the rattling of musketry from the tops and quarter deck. The exhibition was as novel as it was terrific to those unaccustomed to such sights.

Negro insurrection timely suppressed.—Yesterday morning news reached this city by the steamboat Clipper No. 1, Captain Laurent, that a contemplated insurrection on the part of the slaves was providentially discovered in West Feliciana. The news, though not in a very definite shape, spread with rapidity through the city creating much excitement.

From Captain Laurent and other sources, we have been able to gather the following information in relation to the subject:

On Friday night last, the overseer on Robert J. Barrow's plantation, in West Feliciana, happened to go to the door of a negro house and heard several of the slaves discussing a contemplated insurrection, to take place on the night of the first of August.

After satisfying himself of their design, he withdrew unperceived, and early on Saturday morning had them all arrested—They confessed to the existence of the plot, implicating several negroes on the adjoining plantations. The alarm spread like electricity; in a short time some forty or fifty negroes were arrested. The citizens of Bayou Sara were preparing to try the prisoners when Captain Laurent left on yesterday morning.

From all that can be learned, the conspiracy extended throughout the greater part of this State and the State of Missippi, and the watch-word of the wretches to be "no quarter." It is said that some white men were the leaders in the diabolical scheme, and that two of them have been taken; but of this Captain Laurent did not inform us. The intelligence by the next boat will be important. We trust to the vigilance and proper spirit of our fellow-citizens in Louisiana for a correct course of action on the occasion. Let punishment commensurate with the crime be promptly visited on the heads of the guilty.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Union College.—At the late Commencement of Union College, held on the 27th ult., the degree of A. B. was conferred in course upon eighty young gentlemen.

The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Charles Lyell, F. R. S. (Eng) George Bancroft, Samuel Jones, A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, and Ralph Barnes Grindrod, of Manchester, (Eng.)

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon the following gentlemen:—Rev Erasmus D. McMasters, President of Hanover College, Indiana, Rev. Charles White, Owego, Rev. Noah Levings, of Albany, Rev. David Moore, of Staten Island, Rev. John Prondfit, of Rutgers College, and Rev. Jared B. Waterbury, of Hudson, New-York.

In the course of the two preceding days orations were delivered before large and highly gratified audiences by Benjamin F. Butler, William Kent and George Bancroft.

A Philadelphia Quaker.—A certain 'Friend' whom we very well know, was recently at a distant place of summer resort. He stepped into a Post Office one morning, and while there, the post master asked him whether he knew any English people staying at the hotel. "Why does thee ask?" said the Quaker. "Because," said the postmaster, "here are half a dozen letters directed to England by the next steamer, and as the postage to Boston is not paid I cannot send them. If I can not find the writers of them, they will be forwarded to the dead letter office in Washington." Our 'friend' looked at the letters. They were all double, and he remarked—"they appear to be family letters, and no doubt will be most welcome if received, or may cause great anxiety if they should not be." "I cannot help it," said the postmaster. "Well, I can, if thee cannot; what is the postage?" "For six double letters three dollars."—"Well here is the money; thee will please mark the letters 'paid,' and send them to Boston." And with this injunction, the Philadelphia Quaker left the Post Office—his pockets not quite so heavy as when he entered, but his heart, we are sure, a great deal lighter.—*National Gaz.*

Cause of the Milk Sickness.—Dr. Seaton of Jefferson county, has in press, a pamphlet entitled an "Inquiry into the causes of the Milk Sickness." Dr. Seaton has lately taken a tour through the regions of Indiana where it prevails, for the purpose of obtaining for himself the symptoms of the disease and investigating its causes. He attributes it to arsenic, which he finds scattered in great abundance, in the form of arsenical iron pyrites throughout every section where the milk sickness prevails.

An atrocious Murder.—The murder of of the unfortunate girl, Mary Cecelia Rogers, noticed in another part of our paper is of such an atrocious character as to demand that it be taken forth from the ordinary police Reports to be made a matter of especial attention, in order if possible to arouse inquiry as to the murderers. This girl has been seen by most persons who have walked by the Cigar store of Anderson in Broadway, where she was somewhat conspicuous as a vender of Cigars, whence she obtained the *sobriquet* of "the Cigar girl." This girl was missed by her friends for some days, who advertised for her at last in the public prints, but on Thursday last, her body was found in the water near Hoboken, by some persons passing in a sailboat. The discovery of the body bearing evident marks of violence, aroused inquiry, and the Coroner's Jury, while they bore testimony to her general good character, also came to the conclusion that she was murdered.

Nothing as yet is certainly known of the manner of her death. According to the New Era, she was crossing the river to Hoboken in a small boat with a young man who was paying her honorable attention, and having got half way over, another boat in which were 5 most complete rowdies and soaplocks came along side, and who forced her into the boat and pushed off, up the river, and when an opportunity presented, and they were concealed, as they imagined from observation, violated her person and afterwards, to prevent their infamous and diabolical acts from coming to light, threw the unfortunate victim of their nefarious and unruly passions overboard.

The Courier well remarks, it seems incredible that men could deliberately plan and commit a murder for such a motive, yet the facts inevitably lead to the conclusion, that this is one of those unnatural instances of horrid crime, which sets all reason at defiance. Ten days have now elapsed since its commision; hitherto the tracks of its ferocious perpetrators have not been discovered, and the blood of the hapless female will probably pass unrevenged, unless the public authorities evince more than ordinary activity.—*New-York Express.*

Latest from Jacksonville—Confession of Town the Bank Robber—The mail arrived from Jacksonville at half past 4, bringing letters to a friend, from which we have derived the following particulars in relation to the late robbery of the Bank.

On Saturday night, the 19th, H. D. Town the Teller of the Bank, made a full developement of the facts connected with the robbery, to Col Mather, and said that the destruction of the books was resolved upon in a moment of desperation, at the loss of character consequent upon the discovery of a long series of depredations upon the funds of the institution. This course commenced soon after he went into the Bank—three years since—and which he had great difficulty in concealing from the former Cashier.

He became more adroit as he proceeded in his frauds, and was able to deceive the present Cashier who had unbounded confiidence in him. Town averred most solemnly, that the whole sum used by him was a little less than $1000, which will be the only deficit. The money taken from the vaults of the Bank was all recoverd by Col Mather on Monday night. It was buried in three places:—A part of it in the Damond Grove; part of it north of the town on the barrens; and the gold in the stable lot. The process of robbery was commenced on Friday night, and ended on Sunday night. In his confession to Col. Mather, he implicated no one else, nor did he at any time afterwards. He assigned as a reason for destroying the Books of the Bank, that had he not done so, they would have established his past frauds; and that if he had been immediately arrested he never would have made any disclosures. During the week subsequent to the robbery he accused nobody, and when any body was named as the suspicious person, he would say that he believed they were guilty.

To show the excitement which prevails, it is stated that some of the citizens who followed Col. Mather, rode 60 miles in five hours—first to overtake him, and then to return and give the news that he was on his way back.

Throughout the whole affair, Town acted with perfect indifference, and even after his arrest he wrote a note to his wife "not to be uneasy—that he was innocent, and that a righteous God would assert it," &c.

He was, up to the time, highly esteemed, and but a short time previous was a candidate, before the Parent Board, and came within one vote of being elected, Cashier of the Bank.—Great sympathy is expressed for his family and friends.

In a letter written, on the 21st, he says: "I have need of friends, though I do not deserve them."—*St. Louis Republican of July 24th.*

Disastrous effects of the Temperance reform in Ireland.—The following unusual information is taken from a letter written by a gentleman of Dublin to the Leeds Mercury:

"Our public hospitals bear abundant evidence of the improved health of the people. I was informed lately by young surgeon that the want of broken limbs, &c. is severely felt, as subjects of young practitioners; also there is a greatly increased difficulty in getting bodies for dissection. In our largest hospitals there has been one case of *delirium tremens,* (whiskey fever) for several months past, and that a doubtful one; although formerly it was not uncommon to have *twenty or thirty at one time.* Deaths from fever have also much decreased.

The editor of the Portland Advertiser, says,—"Our collector presented a bill to a constable in this city, a day or two since for payment, which he declined, offering as an excuse, that the temperance reform had ruined his business."

In Missouri, laws have passed restricting the sale of Yankee Clocks, so as to amount to a prohibition. Jonathan is to conscientious to break over the laws—he steps round them, *by leasing his clocks for ninety-nine years.*

The Home Squadron Bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, appropriates $789,310 for two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels, and two armed steamers.

The bark Cutter 32 days from Pernambuco, went ashore during the storm on Friday night coming into New York, and it feared will be a total loss. She had 1500 bags of sugar insured in England for about $20,000, which will probably be a total loss. The vessel and freight are insured in New-York.

One of the young ladies in the Lowell factories, a correspondent of the Lowell Offering, who has been for several years employed in the mills, has lately been elected to the station of Preceptress in one of their Publick Schools, and has entered upon her new duties.

A lady, while passing through the market in Phila. on Saturday, had her dress set on fire by a boy with some matches, which was not subdued until it was nearly burnt off and she very seriously injured by the flames. In her alarm she ran into a jewelry store, where Mr. Monier rendered her much assistance, and subjected himself to some pain by getting his hands burned. Her burns were not considered dangerous.

What will not a Mother do to save her child.—We learn that on Friday last, as a child of Mrs McGee, of Westminister, aged five years, was at play about the well, it climbed upon the curb, and was precipitated head foremost into the well, which was about 20 feet deep. Mrs. McGee, missing the child, and hearing the cries from the well, although in very poor health & having a child only five weeks old, descended and secured the unfortunate sufferer, who was clinging to the stone in the wall and crying for help. Such daring and bold acheivments, although of rare occurrence, show what a mother will do to save a suffering child.—*Bellows Falls (Vt.) Gazette.*

Effect of the Temperance Cause on a Cargo.—The Halifax (N. S.) Herald contains the following paragraph; The Spanish brig Beatriz arrived at this port lately from Porto Rico, with a large cargo consisting of 124 hhds. Molasses, 152 bbls. Sugar, and six pipes of old Rum. The Sugar and Molasses sold, and sold well; the Rum, however could not command a price. It was at length offered at *one shilling* per gallon, in bond, which it could not obtain. An offer of it was then made *for the payment of the duty on it,* at which it was refused in the Halifax market, and yesterday the Beatriz sailed from this port, taking *back to the West-Indies the six pipes of Rum which she had brought into this temperance place.*

A man in Baltimore thought that he would sleep on the roof of a shed during one of the late very warm nights. Before morning he rolled from the eaves to the pavement, a distance of thirty feet, and injured himself so badly that his life is despaired of.

The Boston Journal speaks of the interesting religious services by Mr. Taylor, on the Cunard steamboat wharf, on Tuesday evening, in which the officers and crew of the Caledonia participated. Capt. M'Keller is said to be a religious man with a kindred crew, and the vessel is said to be the best in point of discipline of any of the steamers. When in port he generally marches his crew to Church, in person; and at sea, avoids all unnecessary work, taking especial pride in rendering those under his command comfortable.

President Lamer arrived at Galveston, *Texas,* on the 18th ult. to despatch, as was said, Com. Moore with two armed vessels to the coast of Mexico, to co-operate with the Yucatanese and Federalist against Vera Cruz, in consequence of the indignity lately offered to Judge Webb, as Minister.

The Troy Budget says, we learn that Mr. George Reynolds, a farmer, residing in the town of Berlin, in this county, expired suddenly while laboring in a field, yesterday morning. His death was probably occasioned by the state of the weather or imprudence in diet.

Sudden Death.—We are pained to announce the sudden and untimely death of Dr. CHARLES H. MITCHEL, who died on Saturday morning last, from as it is supposed, the rupture of a blood vessel. For a week or two previous to his death, he had not enjoyed his usual health, but partially recovering, on Friday, he, in company with several of his friends, went on a fishing expedition, and was in the water until night. On the following morning, he arose and dressed himself, and attended to the business about the premises as was his habit. At about 8 o'clock, he went into his house and proceeded to his bed, when he was instantly seized with a cramp which rendered him senseless. He breathed about ten minutes and expired, with scarce a groan.

The loss of this young man is much deplored.—His reputation as a physician and surgeon was highly flattering for one of his years—particularly as a surgeon were his services held in the best repute. He has performed with skill and success, some difficult operations; but at the age of 29, he has been stricken down by the relentless hand of death. He has left a wife and two young children to mourn their loss.—*Chenango Telegraph.*

Not to be Beat.—A getleman left Cleveland city Ohio says the Herald, on Wednesday evening, July 7th, at 5 o'clock, in steam boat Cleveland, and at half past 11 o'clock on Saturday the 10th, found himself quietly walking up Temple street, New Haven,—a distance of nearly 800 miles—which was passed over in the incredible short space of about 66 hours including about 4 hour stops. Time as follows:

Cleveland to Buffalo,	15 1-2	hours
Buffalo to Rochester,	9	"
Rochester to Syracuse;	10	"
Syracuse to Albany,	12	"
Albany to New York	11	"
New York to New Haven,	5	"
	62 1-2	

Death in a Mother's Arms.—On Friday last, a poor, miserable, wretched beggar woman was observed sitting on the curbstone in Baltimore street. She was sick, and had in her arms a sick infant, about eight months old, which was without scarcely a garment to shelter it from the scorching sunbeams. In this situation the mother was observed for sometime watching intently the little innocent, as it pillowed its head upon her care worn breast. Time passed on, and there sat the wretched mother, her eyes were swiming in tears, fixed upon the dying pledge of her affection, until its moment of dissolution came,—the parting struggle was soon over, when it fell back in the serenity of death upon the tattered bosom of its beggared mother. Never were the feelings of parental love more strongly exhibited than in this poor woman. She was an evidence that though poverty might sever the world's freindship and sympathy, yet it could not cut the golden links of natural affection. We learn that the child was burial, and the unfortunate woman conveyed to the Alms House.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Diarœa.—People need not long be troubled with that disorder, so generally prevalent at this season commonly known as the summer or bowel complaint, when the very simple and unusually certain remedy therefore may be found on every man's dinner table, in the shape of *Salt and Vinegar.* Two spoonsful of the former, dissolved in a half gill of the latter, and swallowed at a drought, will in most cases effect an instant cure. The second dose, if needed, will assuredly accomplish it. We are ready to give our certificates to Dr Pickle in the premises, for we witnessed the proof. *Quod erat demonstrandum,* which is as much as to say, in Dutch, "it hasch been tride." This recipe should be published annually, every summer.—*Nantucket Enquirer.*

Hot Weather.—Friday last was the warmest—no, *Hottest* day we have had for several summers. Some thermometers rose to 102 deg, though 93 was warm. In the afternoon and evening of that day we had gentle showers, since which the temperature has been fine.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

The weather during the week has been highly favorable for the crops and for hay making in which our farmers have been engaged. The crop of hay in this vicinity will be very fair, and will be finely cured. The number of grasshoppers in the interior have been doing some damage to hay and grain, and in some cases to the potatoes.—*Bangor Whig.*

Melancholy Death by Drowning.—We were pained to learn that on Thursday night last the steam boat Telegraph was lying at the wharf at French Creek, a man by the name of Goodman, who was taking some swine to Kingston market was thrown from the boat, by one of the animals running against him, & notwithstanding there appears to have been almost every facility for recovering him at hand he sunk and was drowned. Great excitement prevailed at the moment among those who witnessed the accident, which is the reason assigned for his not being rescued. A son of Mr. Goodman, a lad of about 14 years old, was present & witnessed the melancholy scene. The body had not been found when our informant left. The deceased was about 40 years of age, and has left a family to deplore their loss.—*Suckets Harbor Journal.*

Melancholy Stage Accident.—On Thursday evening, July 15th, as the stage was passing through Bristol, N. H. about eleven o'clock it was suddenly upset, to the injury of several passengers and the death of one.

The road was very narrow in that place, and a steep offset below, so that the stage was literally turned bottom upwards. There was no guard rail; and the horses being a little startled by a noise in the bushes on their other side, bore off, so the hind wheel sunk in a sandy brink so much as to cause its overthrow. There were sixteen passengers, four of whom however were children, with much heavy baggage on board. The outside passengers were thrown about thirty feet, and some seriously injured. To those whose who were inside the compression was fearful. By the assistance of the people from the neighboring village they were soon rescued from their perilous condition without very serious injury except one case. The little girl, four years old daughter of Mr. Pierce, of the Hamilton Printworks in this city, was found lifeless in the stage. No external injury could be discovered and her death was supposed to be caused by compression. Mrs. Pierce, with this and a younger child, was on her way to Pymouth, to spend a few weeks, in the country, under her maternal roof. But that place always dear while a mother lives became a house of mourning, and the visit, so pleasant in anticipation, was only to take the last look of a lovely daughter. The afflicted attach no blame to the driver, or any concerned; and they speak in the highest terms of the kindness of physicians, and the people of the neighborhood.—*Lowell Courier.*

Singular Affair.—Two or three weeks ago, Capt. Henry, of the Athenian, reported that an engagement had occured between two vessels, to the westward of Barataria Bay. It was stated that they exchanged about sixty shots and then seperated and bore away from each other. A statement in the Franklin Republican of the 8th inst. evidently made in good faith may afford some explanation of the mystery. The editor was informed by the commander of the U. S. Revenue cutter, Louis McLane, which has just returned from a three months off our coast, that on the 21st, a slaver boat went to the Vermillion Bay light house for water, with eight men on board, all armed with cutlasses and pistols; about 24 hours after [illegible] rd the boat of an English man of war, [illegible] s sent for the same purpose; the commander stated to the light house keeper that they were in chase of a slaver, with about 500 negroes on board, and desired to be reported; they made immediate chase for the slaver. The Captain of the cutter farther stated that about two days after this several planters of Lower Vermillion were out hunting, who heard considerable cannonading in the direction of the Muntow.

This statement and the one brought by the Athenian undoubtedly refer to the same affair; but it is not strange that no accurate information has been received in this quarter?—*N. O. Picayune.*

Bunker Hill Monument.—This magnificent structure has now reached the height of *one hundred & twenty feet,* & is still to be raised one hundred feet higher. The work has been going on for about ten weeks, and fifteen courses of stone have been laid in that time, being at the rate of three courses in two weeks. The last two, we believe have been laid in one week. The curious begin to inquire how the top stone is to be raised and put on? And the prudent ask whether it is to be furnished with lightning rods.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

Notices.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the S. D. B South Western Association, will take place at Northampton, Clark co., O., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October. A general attendance is desired, and brethren from foreign churches are invited.

MARRIED,

On the 24th ult, by Elder William Satterlee, Mr. BARZILLA F. RANDOLPH and Miss LOIS DAVIS, both of Berlin.

DIED,

In Berlin, 22d ult., Mr GEORGE RANDOLPH aged about 66 years.

Also, on the 26th ult Mr. WILLIAM STREETER, aged about 45 years.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Willet Stillman P. M., H. Wilson, Adin Burdick, Jas R Irish, E. M Luff P. M., John Whitford, (The credit of $2, to Schuyler Greenman, stands right on our books, but was a misprint in the receipts)

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of H Vincent, $1.50, vol. 1 and 2. Of Jason B Wells, $3.52, cr. Jas Earle $1.12 1-2, John Wicks, $2, 40. Of H J. Williams, $6, cr. Ira Greene, D. P. Williams, George Gardner, $2, each vol 2. Of Willet Stillman, $1, cr. Nelson Greene, vol. 2 Of H. Willson, $3, cr. Jeremiah Burdick, vol. 1 and 2. Of Jas R. Irish, $5, cr. Ezra Potter, Joseph Edwards jr., $2, each vol. 2. Dr. J. R Hartshorn, $1,12 1-2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting will be held at the Court-House in the village of Morrisville, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society for the County of Madison, pursuant to "An act to promote Agriculture, passed May 8, 1841.—Dated August 2, 1841. LEWISON FAIRCHILD,
County Clerk.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Webb's Dictionary, large.
" " small.
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Perley's
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,

Novum Græcum Testamentum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY.—John N. Elmore, Abijah N. Annas and William J. Ayer, vs. William R. Burdick and Emeline, his wife, Noah C. Worth, Henry A Dellay and Frederick C. Dellay.—Z. T. Bentley, Esq., Comp. Solicitor.

In pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the Inn of B. Balch, in the village of Chittenango, in the county of Madison, on the sixth day of September next, at twelve o'clock, M. of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of De Ruyter, in the county of Madison, and State of New-York, and bounded as followss, to wit: Beginning on the east line of the north and south road, seventy-five feet north of lands owned by Joshua C. Curtis, formerly conveyed by James Nye, and sold to John Murch; thence north sixteen feet; thence eastly parallel with the other lots thirty-five feet; thence south eleven feet: thence east five feet to the well; thence south five feet to lands owned by Maxson & Burdick; thence west forty feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Dated July 19th, 1841.
E. W. SMITH,
Master in Chancery.

73–w6

GEO. W. SUTTON,

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the manufacture of Boots and Shoes on a very large scale, and is happy to inform them that he is now prepared, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot, to furnish any style or quantity of work, manufactured of superior EASTERN TANNED STOCK, at as low prices, (according to quality,) as can be bought in Town, County, or State.

*** The highest price paid in cash for Beef Hides and Veal Skins.

De Ruyter, June 15, 1841.

WANTED,

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841,

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.
ELISHA STILLMAN.
De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

PAINTING.

SAMUEL W. HALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter, that he has commenced the business of HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GLAZING, & GRAINING, in imitation of various kinds of Wood and Marble; such as *Mahogany, Oak, Birds-Eye and Curled Maple, Grecian and Irish Marble;* in this village and surrounding country; in all its various branches, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to please, and all those who may favor him with a call, may depend upon having their work done in a workmanlike manner.

PAPER HANGING,

done with neatness and despatch. By his long experience in the above business, he hopes to share with the rest of mankind.

N B He will be at the Shop of Daniel R. Burdick, where is kept all kinds of Cabinet Ware.
De Ruyter, July 8, 1841. 71w3

10,000 Tin Pans,

Together with a large assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be purchased in the State. Also,

Stoves, Pipe and Furniture,
For sale by ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER.
May 27

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor (recently occupied by Dr Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call—He will as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N B Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. G. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.
De Ruyter, June 1, 1841. 14tf

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New York Market; Blk. Blue-blk. Sinchew, Bonnet and Florence Silks, Printed and Plain Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself, from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality.

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841. 64tf

P. S. The Store will be closed on the *seventh* day of the week. H J W

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

DE RUYTER, MAY 27, 1841.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, are receiving their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising an unusual variety, which they offer for Cash, Barter, or Approved Credit, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this place. This place having been celebrated as the cheapest in the world, they think the above statement sufficiently comprehensive. Old and new customers are solicited to call and examine.

TO BUILDERS.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER are sole Agents in this place for the sale of Bliss' SASH AND WINDOW BLINDS, at Factory prices. 7×9 SASH on hand. Blinds, and other sizes Sash procured to order.

They have also on hand,
Pine Lumber and Shingles.
30 Kegs Swedes Iron Nails.
60 Boxes Window Glass, 7X9 to 12X18,
A large stock of Building Hardware,
Paints, Oil, Putty, &c.
May 27.

Elmore, Annas & Ayer,

Are Agents for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines.

Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.

For particular recommendations of the above article, please refer to the advertisement of the Sole Ag't.

Rev. L. Covert's Balm of Life,
Moffatt's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Phinney's Family Pills,
Dr. Phelp's Compound Tomato Pills,
Miles' Compound Extract of Tomato Pills

With others too numerous to mention.
May 27. 65tf

Physicians and Families

Will find an extensive assortment of Medicines of the best quality, and at the lowest prices at the
May 27. STONE STORE.

ROAD WARRANTS.

A quantity of Road Warrants just printed and for sale at this office

JOB PRINTING,

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

From the New-York Signal.

The following is the thrilling and affective song which was given with such splendid effect by Mr. Russel, at his concert. It is the production of Dr. Coates.

THE GAMBLER'S WIFE.

Dark is the night! How dark! No light! No fire!
Cold on the hearth the last faint sparks expire.
Shivering, she watches by the cradle side
For him who pledged her love—*last year a bride.*

"Hark! 'Tis his footstep! No! 'Tis past, 'tis gone."
Tick—tick! "How wearily the time crawls on,
Why should he leave me thus! He once was kind,
And I belived 'twould last. How mad! How blind!

"Rest thee, my babe—rest on. 'Tis hungers cry!
Sleep—for there is no food! The fount is dry;
Famine and cold their wearing work have done,
My heart must break!—And thou!"—The clock strikes one!

"Hush! 'tis the dice box! Yes he's there; he's there!
For this, for this he leaves me to despair!
Leaves love, leaves truth—his wife!—*his love!* for what?
The wanton's smile, the villain, and the sot!

Yet I'll not curse him. No, 'tis not all in vain;
'Tis long to wait, but sure he'll come again!
And I could starve and bless him but for you,
My child—*his child!* Oh fiend! The clock strikes two.

"Hark! how the sign-board creaks—the wind howls by;
Moan! Moan! A dirge swells thro' the cloudy sky!
Ha! 'tis his knock!—he comes!—he comes once more!"
'Tis but the lattice flaps! Thy hope is o'er!

Can he desert us thus! He knows I stay
Night after night in loneliness to pray
For his return—and yet he sees no tear!
No, no. It cannot be. He will be here!

Nestle more closely, dear one, to my heart!
Thou'rt cold! thou'rt freezing; but we will not part.
Husband—I die—Father, it is not he!
Oh, God, protect my child.' The clock strikes three.

In addition to the above, the following concluding stanza, from the pen of another gentleman, himself the author of some fine songs, was sung by Mr. Russel.

They're gone! they're gone! the glimmering spark hath fled!
The wife and child are numbered with the dead,
On the cold hearth, out-stretched in solemn rest,
The babe lay frozen on its mother's breast;
The gambler came at last—but all was o'er—
Dread silence reigned around—The clock struck four!

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Northern Light.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS OF DAMASCUS.

BY EDWIN CROSWELL.

The events of the past year include one of those extraordinary exhibitions of cruelty and persecution, which arise at intervals in the history of nations, and darken the age which they occur.

The Khan Astad Bastad, in the western quarter of the city of Damascus, is a much-frequented resort. There, at all hours, may be seen representatives of the motly population of this ancient, and, in many respects, interesting Syrian capital.* From thence go out, thrice a year, with an armed escort of 2500 men, the great caravans to Bagdad; and there, also, those to Aleppo sometimes gather their hosts of camels, muleteers and Arab guards.

It was a mid-day in February, 1840, that Father Tomaso and his serving-man, Kaladad, the latter of Athletic frame, were seen in the most public part of the Kahan; the revered father in most earnest conversation with a leader of the muleteers, a sheikh, Iba Trieb by name.

"Thou liest, creature of the false prophet!" exclaimed father Tomaso, "and I curse thee and thy impious faith to the throat!" and the stalwart serving-man, practically following out the imprecation, seized the muleteer by the throat, and held him till the blood started from his nostrils.

"Beard of Mehomet," exclaimed Abuyckyck el Khaphar, a respectable Mehomedan merchant, who, with others of his creed, witnessed the scene, "the insolence of this dog of a Christian priest, passeth all endurance, and shall be dealt with accordingly."

"Nay," said the muleteer, wiping the blood from his swellen lips and face, "he shall not die by my hands!"

Father Tomaso was the prior of the Spanish convent at Damascus, and had resided forty years in the city, exercising the double functions of priest and physician.—In the latter capacity, he visited the Catholic, Armenian and Jewish families, and was cordially received in all. The scene above described; occurred on the 5th of February. From that day to the present moment, there have been no tidings of father Tomaso and his servant. But alas, their murderer, if such it was, by whomsoever committed, was the signal for inconceivable cruelty and torture—for atrocity such as in the history of fanaticism or extortion have never been surpassed.

The next day it was rumored abroad that the priest and the man were not to be found. Soon the cry was started that they had been murdered by the Jews. A party of Turks and Greeks came into the Jewish quarter, affirming that they had seen both there the preceding evening. They seized a poor Jew, a barber, and dragging him before the Pacha, accused him of the murder. Five hundred blows upon his heels, and the most cruel tortures, could extort nothing from him; until at last, the Greeks advised him to denounce certain rich Jews, as the perpetrators of the crime; and in the extremity of his suffering, he named seven of the most opulent Jews in Damascus. David Harary and his three brothers, Joack, Haron and Joseph, Joseph Sandiado, Mussa Abulafia and Deka Luda. The barber stated that they had sent for him, and offered him 300 piastres, if he would sacrifice the priest, as they required the blood of a Christian victim, to mix up with their bread for passover.

Improbable as this tale was, and extorted as it obviously was, through torture, the Pacha instantly ordered the seven Jews to be brought before him, and to be bastinadoed. They protested that they were innocent, declaring that it was both unnatural and impossible that the Jews, who were strictly prohibited feeding on the blood of animals, should indulge in a practice so repugnant to nature as the use of human blood, and the indulgence in which could not fail to bring upon them the severest inflictions of the laws. The Pacha would hear nothing in the shape of exculpation; but ordered them to be loaded with chains, and inflicted upon them barbarous sufferings, forcing them to remain standing forty hours, without food or drink, and without a moment's sleep, exhausted as nature was. He sent, also, for the three rabbins, Jacob Antevi, Aaron Arasi, and Azararia Halfaen, torturing them until their flesh flew off in large bits, in the vain attempt to extort from them the confession that they had employed human blood in the composition of their holy bread. They denied the imputation; and said that if such were the custom of the Jews, no art or device could have concealed the fact from the knowledge of the world.

It happened that when the report circulated of the disappearance of the priest and his servant, the Mahomedan merchant, whose wrath was excited by his attack upon the muleteers, disappeared also. At first, the suspicion of the murder of the merchant was also thrown upon the Jews; but the attention of the public being arrested by the shop of the merchant being and remaining closed, the door was forced open, and the man found dead, hanging in his shop, the door being carefully secured from within. The Jews at that time expected that an investigation would take place, and that it might then appear that the merchant, in consequence of their dispute, was the murderer, either by himself, or together within the ill-used and enraged muleteers, or others; and that he destroyed himself to avoid torture and disgrace. But no investigation took place, nor was the muleteer ever even subjected to an examination.

Bones having been found in a sewer, in the Jewish quarter, were at once declared to be the remains of human victims, put to death for their blood. Vain were the denials and protestations of the accused; until a commission of medical men and surgeons, charged by the local authorities with the examination, declared that the bones were those of animals, and had been long deposited there.

There are ten Jewish synagogues in the city of Damascus, and they maintain schools and a higher institution of learning. The Pacha, having exhausted the torture upon the fathers and the rabbins, proceeded to the college, had the children thrown into prison and chained; prohibited their being seen by their mothers, and allowed them but an ounce of bread and a glass of water a day, each; hoping that material solicitude and anguish might lead to some disclosure or confession.

A generous-hearted Jew, in the warmth of indignant feeling, ventured to assure the Pacha that the calumny of human blood had been discarded by all the powers of Europe, as alike unnatural and groundless; and that to inflict such cruelties through an accusation wrenched from an individual by insupportable torture, was not the dictate of mercy or justice. This Jew was beaten, by order of the Pacha, until he expired.

A young Jew, of opulent parents, ventured to affirm that he saw the priest enter a Turkish house, on the evening of his disappearance, and he died of the bastinado, under the hand of his merciless executioner.

An astrologer declared he had discovered that the servant had been killed by Raphael Farki, Nathan Levi, Aaron Levi, Mordecai Farki and Aarrkes di Listone. The two first were arrested immedately: the others effected their escape.

The banker Farki, unable to endure the tortures to which he was subjected, embraced Islamism.

During these proceedings, the demoniac spirit which seemed to impel the civil authority of the pachalic, pervaded all classes. The Gentile, whether Greek or Catholic or Mahomedan, united in the general denunciation of the unhappy Israelite. Youth, nor hoary age, nor sex, was spared. Fresh rumors were continually thrown out to inflame the public mind; so that the popular ferment might come in aid of the rapacity of the government. Not a voice was raised in behalf of the miserable objects of this persecution. Bands of infuriated men patrolled the city, in search of rumor; and every trifle was tortured into ground of accusation, or proof of guilt. The Jews, shrinking from the tender mercies of this fell spirit, were only seen as they were dragged forth from the recesses of their dwellings, by the myrmidons of authority, or the instigators of outrage.

Hitherto the torture, however diabolical, had wrung the false admission from only the poor barber. The Pacha now proceeded in person with six hundred men, to the Jewish quarter, and ordered the houses of the accused to be demolished, under the pretence of expecting to discover the dead bodies. Having made no discovery, he proceeded to farther atrocities. He caused the prisoners to be dragged by their sexual organs to a sewer, near the palace, and thrown into it. From thence were drawn out, to be tortured afresh. Unable to endure the torment, they at last confessed to a participation in the murder, and the use of blood. Thus nearly a month of inconceivable horror, (for this was the end of February,) added to these barbarities the self-condemnation of the innocent. How it proceeded, from the relation of David Solomons, will show:—

"*Sunday, March 1st.*—The two brothers, David and Tetskhack Arari, were again brought up for further trial, when they again deny their last day's confession of guilt, which they say, was extorted from them by torture, and made in the hope of a speedy execution, instead of an excrutiating and lingering death. The remaining five were now all brought up; and let humanity shudder, and turn her eyes from the refined bloodshed that was now executed—a bloodshed, however, not by quickly despatching, but by demoniacly extracting the life of innocent men by torments not inflicted on the most guilty, and more than a brute beast could bear. Tetskhack and David Arari are again reduced to make their former confessions. Msssa Abulafia, is now tortured to give up the blood; he then said, 'I have secreted it at home, in my house.' The French consul always alive to cruelty, then accompanied Mussa Abulafia, to his house, followed, as usual, by large crowds, and Mussa Abulafia, having now undertaken to give up what he never possessed, unlocked the cupboard, and feigned to examine it.—He then asked his wife, who was in despair all this while to see her husband so lacerated, and apparently quite beside herself, 'What have you done with the blood?' The poor woman, as in a fit of frenzy, exclaimed, 'what blood had you?' He answered, 'I have blood, only give me a knife, and you can take my life's blood, and then say this is it.' It is stated that when the French consul heard this, he, like a madman, attacked both Abulafia and his wife. He then laid a rope round his neck, threatening to strangle him; and in the attempt to pull the rope, he laid his victim prostrate at his feet; and not satisfied with this, it is related that he dragged him about in the Court-yard with the rope aronnd his neck. The French consul then ordered both M. Abulafia and his wife to be conducted to the court of the Pacha."

Such were the scenes, with variations, which, partially arrested in March, broke out afresh in April, and were not finally put an end to until the remonstrances of other governments induced the Pacha of Egypt, the then nominal head of the pachalic of Damascus, to interpose for the protection of the Jews.

The facts on which this statement is founded, are derived from the publications and correspondence, at the time, and from a volume published in London, soon afterwards, by Mr. Solomons,* to whom allusion has already been made. Mr. S. is a resident of London, an educated and intelligent Israelite, of high character and standing. Moved by the sufferings of his brethren, he proceeded to Damascas, for the purpose of investigation and vindication, in relation to the charges urged against them. The first duty was discharged in person, and with intrepidity, on the spot; and the other ably performed in the work referred to. The utmost ingenuity of prejudice or cupidity, could discover nothing to furnish the least color to the accusations, absurd and improbable, on which the persecutions were founded. "Before I quit the affairs of Padre Tomaso, (says Mr. Solomons,) I would notice that, on my arrival at Damascus, March 30th, and having some knowledge on the subject, I challenged any one to produce a single well-founded suspicion against the Jews, to show a reason why they were arrested; which they could not. At the same time I strongly protested against the calumny that the Jews use human blood, and was able to refute certain false allegations, which had been circulated; such as, that Jews dip a handkerchief in Christian blood, dry it, and burn it to ashes; and the day after a Jewess is married, these ashes are strewn on a hard boiled egg, which is eaten by the young couple. This invention, I am grieved to say, gave rise to new tortures, and new investigations concerning the murder of the monk, which for the last month had been considered as settled."

The London Monthly review pursues the subject of the probabilities, in the absence of all proof, of the criminality of the Jews, and reasons very conclusively against it:—

"The Jews of the present day are much too calculating a race to commit so dreadful a crime as that of the murder of Father Tomaso, for they are as much attached to their individual safety, as they are to the gains of commerce. The Jew is not vindictive, for the sake of mere vengeance; his vengeance is never the result of a pecuniary consideration, and is never practiced to gratify the mere passion of revenge, or the love of retaliation. We should say, that of all men, the Jews are the least calculated to commit murder, and that an *unnecessary murder* (which this, if there be one at all, of Father Tomaso evidently is,) is totally incompatible with the prudence, the calculating habits, and the disposition of the Jews. But to think that several thousands of Jews could all know that a Christian was to be murdered upon a particular day—that the assassination was to take place at the house of a rich Jewish merchant—that any one of the fraternity was enabled to proceed thither and witness the deed if he chose—that a barber was coolly sent for and offered a price to murder the victim—that the blood was caught in a silver vessel, and conveyed quietly through streets to a neighbor's house—to attach credence to all this, is to manifest a greater degree of credulity than even characterizes the Jews themselves; and their credulity, if we may believe the Roman satirist, was proverbial; *Credat Judæus Appella, non ego.* To imagine that if two or three, or even seven Jews, had determined upon the commission of this crime, that they would permit its intended consummation to be absolutely bruited abroad, is ridiculous in the extreme. The confession was wrested from the mouths of the miserable men by the following means:

1st. Flogging.

2d. Soaking persons in large tubs of cold water, in their clothes.

3d. The head machine, by which the eyes are pressed out of their sockets.

4th. Tying up the tender parts, and ordering soldiers to twist and horribly dispose them into such contortions, that the poor sufferers grew almost mad from pain.

5th. Standing upright for three days, without being allowed any other posture, not even to lean against the walls; and when they would fall down, were aroused up by the by-standing sentinels with their bayonets.

6th. Being dragged about in a large court, by their ears, until the blood gushed out.

7th. Having thorns driven in between their nails and the flesh of their fingers and toes.

8th. Having fire set to their beards, till their faces are singed.

9th. Having candles held under their noses, so that the flame rises up into their nostrils. This last brutality was one night carried on with such pitiless perseverence, that the wax dropped on the poor sufferer's breasts. It was in the night, and the Pacha being present, could no longer endure the sight. He then went away, but put no stop to it."

The interposition of our own government to arrest these persecutions, was in accordance with the genius of our institutions and the spirit of the age. It was warmly seconded, at the time, by the sentiment of the country, and will be recollected with gratification. Mr. Forsyth, the American Secretary of State, addressed our charge d'affaires at Constantinople, and our consul at Alexandria, expressing his anxiety that the active sympathy and generous interposition of the government of the United States, should not be withheld from so benevolent an object, and instructing them to employ all their good offices and efforts to this end. "In common with all civilized nations, (said Mr. F.) the people of the U. States have learned with horror the atrocious crimes attributed to the Jews of Damascus, and the cruelties of which they have been the victims. The President fully participates in the public feeling, and he cannot refrain from expressing equal surprise and pain, that in this advanced age, such unnatural practices should be ascribed to any portion of the religious world, and such barbarous measures resorted to in order to compel the confession of imputed guilt. The offences with which these unfortunate people are charged, resemble too much those which, in less enlightened times, were made the pretexts of fanatical persecution, or mercenary extortion, to permit a doubt that they are equally unfounded."

It is now three hundred and forty-nine years since the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. Barbarous as the edict was, which despoiled an entire people, and sent them forth, age, infancy and manhood, with undistinguished barbarity, unsparing alike to sex or condition, wanderers they knew not whither, it was less repulsive than the wantonness and cruelty of infliction that has stained the times in which we live. The revival of learning, of which the world had already passed the dawn, and the spread of Christianity, were not yet felt in their enlightening and liberal influences. It was comparatively a dark age. Nearly all over the world superstition and fanaticism seemed to have gathered as a pall. In Spain, the inquisition was at the zenith of its power; and its engines were no less omnipotent than cruel. Thoms Torquemada, not inaptly denominated the first-born of hell, was the Inquisitor General. Persecution and expatriation, were the natural fruits of such combinations. But that a similar spirit should exhibit itself in the most revolting persecutions, and in barbarities worthy of the inquisition, in this advanced age, has excited the wonder and moved the indignation of the civilized world

We must look back, indeed, to a still darker and ruder period for its counterpart. Five centuries ago,* if the Jews were not accused of the use of human blood, as an ingredient in their sacrifices, they fell under a charge not less improbable in itself, nor, unfortunately, less dire in its consequences. The swarms of lepers that sprang up, as it were, the off-spring of the crusaders, were accused, in France, of having poisoned the springs and wells; and they, in turn, accused the Jews of instigating and urging them to the commission of crime, as the means of destroying the Christians.—The convictions were nearly all from confessions extorted by torture. Philip of France issued an edict, condemning to the flames all who had shared in the conspiracy. It carried death and desolation into the habitations of the Jews. Many of both sexes were burned—one hundred and sixty in one day, in a single large pit, digged for the sacrifice; and forty died in prison, in a single night, by their own hand or that of their selected executioner, from among themselves—but all, however tortured into previous confessions, renounced them in death, as extorted calumnies. Let it not excite surprise that the bigotry or cupidity of the nineteenth century has chosen for its model the sanguinary bigotry and proscription of the fourteenth; for it characteristic of man, that in all ages, these qualities assume the same features.

The present year has wrought great and favorable changes in the condition of the Jews of Damascus. The restoration of the holy cities to the government of the Sultan, the expulsion of Ibrahim Pacha, and the cessation of war between Mehemet Ali and the Sublime Porte, or rather the allied powers, for the possession of Syria, have arrested the progress of the persecution, and restored the unhappy subjects of it to more than their usual exemption from outrage. The Sultan Abdul Mejid has issued his hatti sheriff, proclaiming a general and ample recognition of their political rights and privileges. While a degree of liberality has prevailed among the agas and other educated portions of this great capital, there is no population in the world where the prejudice against the Jew and the Christian, is more inveterate than among the mass of its Mahomedan residents. Their fanaticism is of the most excitable kind, and their hatred of the European, whether Israelite or Christian, always excessive, and easily inflamed to atrocity. Now, however, perhaps by the force of the reaction, a sense of wrong, possibly of regret, having taken the place of the late barbarities, there is already less than the ordinary restraint among the Jews and other dissenting sects. It is said even that the appearance of poverty and destitution, which it has been the policy of the inhabitants of the Armenian, Jew and Christian quarters to assume, as the mask under which they preserve their wealth and protect their persons, as giving place to a freer and bolder enjoyment of the immunities of citizens.† A recent occurrence exhibits, in a striking and agreeable manner, the extent of this change. Gen. Jochmus, commander of the allied military forces in Syria, entered Damascus after its evacuation by Ibrahim Pacha. While there, Captain Churchill, of the British army, arrived from Constantinople, bearing the hatti sheriff from the Sulton to the Jew. He was received by men with enthusiastic joy, and with every manifestation of respect. An entertainment was given him at the house of Signor Farki, the chief banker of Damascus, whose acceptance of Islamism, under torture, has been already stated, but whose renunciation of it, when no longer in personal peril, it is due to him to mention. It was attended by all the British and Austrian officers of Gen. Jochmus' staff, and by the chief Jewish residents.—The guests were received by Signor F. and a deputation of the principal Jewish merchants, at what may be said to be the palace of the former, a princely residence, realizing in the description, the fabulous marvels of the power and splendor of the Jews of Bagdad, and of the magnificence of the Prince of the Captivity, said to be the supreme head of the Jews of the East.—The banquet was truly gorgeous, prefaced *a l' Europeen*, with covers for eighty persons, and in the most costly manner that oriental opulence and taste could suggest: and the evening scene in these vast and noble apartments, the effulgence of the lights, the music, the orange trees, the fountains, and finally the female members of the Jewish community, lovely and captivating, gave it an air of romance, rather than reality, in a city so recently the theatre of trial and suffering. At the close of the evening, Col. Churchill addressed the assembled guests, through an interpreter, congratulating them upon the success of the application to the Sultan, to procure for the Jews of the Levant and Syria a full recognition of their political rights and privileges, and claiming for his own government, not only an active and generous sympathy in their behalf, but efficient friendship, during all their calamities, and a powerful auxiliary in their deliverance. "Yes, my friends," exclaimed Col. C., "there was once a Jewish people! famous in acts and renowned in war. The beautiful plains and valleys, which are now tenanted by the wild and wandering Arab, in which desolation has fixed her iron stamp, once revelled in the luxuriance of their fertile and abundant crops, and resounded with the songs of the 'daughters of Zion.' May the hour of Israel's deliverance be near at hand! May the approximation of Western civilization to this interesting land be the germ of her regeneration and of her political existence; may the Jewish nation once more claim her rank and station among the powers of the world! The descendants of the Maccabees may yet prove themselves worthy of their illustrious ancestors!" The speaker was interrupted by cries of "Inchallah! Inchallah! May God grant it! May God grant it! To England alone we look! To England alone we look!"

Doubtless the whole proceeding, as far as it was English, was not less a matter of policy than of humanity; it was, nevertheless, a scene of absorbing interest, and created a great sensation in Damascus It took place on the 1st of last March, one year after the depth and greatest severity of the persecutions: and several of the victims of those atrocities, who were yet suffering from their effects, were present.

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*The capital of the pachalic of this name. "The city, surrounded by its ramparts of black and yellow marble, flanked by its innumerable square towers, crowned by sculptured cranies, commanded by its forests and minerets of every form, and intersected by the seven branches of its river and its numberless streams, extended as far as the eye could reach. It was a labyrinth of gardens and flowers, thrusting its suburbs here and there in the vast plain, encircled by its forest of ten leagues in circumference, and every where shaded by groves of sycamores, and trees of every form and hue. The walls of the suburbs, which are surrounded by charming kiosks and country-houses, in various styles of oriental architecture, glitter round Damascus like a circlet of gold. Her square towers, which flank them and which surmount their line, are encrusted with arabesque, pierced in ogives, white columns as slender as reeds, and edged with stone or slabs of yellow and black marble, arranged in elegant symmetry. The tops of the cypresses and other large trees, in the gardens in the interior of the city, rise above the walls and towers, and crown them with sombre verdure." "The city is entirely surrounded by orchards, or rather by forests of fruit trees, with which the vines are entwined, as at Naples, and hanging in festoons among fig, apricot, pear and cherry trees. Under these trees, the earth, which is rich, fertile and always well watered, is carpeted with barley, corn, maize and all the leguminous plants which the soil produces. Numerous shady paths, refreshed by fountains, intersect these gardens, leading from one suburb to another, or to the different gates of the city. The gardens form a boundary of twenty leagues in circumference round Damascus."

"Arabian traditions represent this city and its neighborhood to form the site of the lost Paradise; and certainly I should think that no place upon earth was better calculated to answer one's idea of Eden. The vast and fruitful plain, with the seven branches of the blue stream which irrigates it; the majestic frame-work of the mountains; the glittering lakes which reflect the heaven upon the earth; its geographical situation between the two seas; the perfection of the climate; every thing, indicates that Damascus has at least been one of the first towns that were ever built by the children of men—one of the natural halts of fugitive humanity in primeval times. It is, in fact, one of those sites pointed out by the hand of God for a city—a site predestined to sustain a capital like Constantinople. These are perhaps the only two cities which could not possibly have taken their post in an empire from arbitrary selection, but which were palpably indicated by the configuration of the places. So long as the earth shall bear empires upon her surface, Damascus will continue to be a great city, and Stamboul the metropolis of the world. On emerging from the desert and entering on the plains of Coelo-Syria, and the valleys of Galilee, the caravans of India need repose—and they find a spot of enchantment at Damascus. Commerce is there upheld by industry. Damascus is, like Lyons, one vast manufactory. Its population, according to some, reaches 400,000 souls; according to others, only 200,000. I cannot decide, and indeed it is impossible to do so; one can only conjecture. In the East, there is no exact census taken, and the traveler can only judge by the eye by the extent of the crowd which inundates the street and bazaars; by the number of armed men who issue from the houses on the least signal of revolution or tumult; and the extent of ground which the houses cover. I should myself be inclined to believe, that those who are inclosed within the city walls might number between 3 and 400,000 souls. But if we do not limit the town thus arbitrarily—if we include the aggregate of its population those who inhabit the immense faubourgs and villages, which are confounded to the eye with the houses and gardens of this enormous assemblage of human beings, I should think that the territory of Damascus might nourish a million."—[*De Lamartine.*

*An account of the recent persecution of the Jews at Damascus, with reflections thereon, and an appendix. By David Solomons, Esq.

*1321.

†The present governor, Jussef Amet, is said by his liberal course towards Christians as well as Jews, to have won the confidence and respect of the foreign residents.

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BY

A VILLAGE PASTOR.

(AUGUST, 1841.)

NO. VIII.—THE LAME LEG.

Prov. xxvi. 7.—The legs of the lame are not equal; so is a parable in the mouth of fools.

The sentiment of the text is, the man is inconsistent with his profession: *his religion limps.* We find it illustrative of this truth,—

I. When we see a man notably zealous to tithe mint, annis, and cummin, but palpably negligent of the weightier matters.

II. When we hear him claim to be full of love and good will to all mankind, but find him at variance with all his relatives and neighbors.

III. When we hear him proclaim in the corners of the streets, that his heart glows with pity for the poor enslaved man and woman of the South, but see him screw the sixpence out of the needy hand of his own hired laborer.

IV. When we hear him attest his utter abhorrence of all sectarianism, but find him sustaining the most Ishmaelitish sect the world ever saw.

V. When we notice that he makes splendid donations on splendid occasions, and then by way of reprisal replenishes his own purse by seizing an opportunity to filch out shillings from the scanty earnings of the poor.

VII. When he will go to a great distance to attend *great* religious meetings, but will habitually neglect the conference and prayer meetings of those with whom he is in covenant.

VIII. When he claims to have arrived at sinless perfection, but so conducts himself, that we dare not hope that he knows any thing about genuine piety of heart.

When, my hearers, we find any individuals exhibiting such traits of character, we cannot fail to be reminded of what Solomon says—"*The legs of the lame are not equal*; so is a parable in the mouth of fools."

For the Register.

What's in a Name!

BY T. E. BABCOCK.

Human greatness is, in its true sense, an object of admiration; but it must be distinguished by its own peculiar characteristics, rather than by names or titles. Not, however, because there are no terms for that purpose, for there are those framed for its express representatives; but because there are many names which usage has as closely connected with greatness, as abstract terms can be with moral principles, which represent things as remote from greatness as darkness is from light.

What, then, is in a name? Names are but the representatives of things, and they originate in the promptings of necessity for the distinction of objects; and, since they are perfectly arbitrary, one, whether primary, or appended, possesses no superiority over another. Names have an influence, but it is justly dependent upon the character and actions of those who bear them. Why sparkles the eye, and beats more rapidly the pulse of the war-worn veteran of '76, at the mention of Gen. Washington? Is it because he bore the appellation of General? No: but because he remembers with admiration the glorious deliverance which he wrought for his Country. Why scowls with indignation the revolutionary patriot at the mention of Gen. Arnold? Not because he bore the title of General, but because he remembers with abhorrence his fortune-daring treachery. Thus the same official title, in connection with one character, radiates immortal honor; and in connection with another, perpetual infamy.

The idea is astonishing; yet, if we judge from the *actions* of men, we must conclude that many look upon occupations, professions and titles, as possessing inherent glory; and to obtain them, as such, like the slave scourged to his labor, they put forth their utmost exertions: supposing, that in the attainment of them, all their expectations of human greatness will be answered. So fanciful, indeed, is their distempered imagination, that they flatter themselves that, having obtained them, they shall be able to convert them into golden plumaged wings, upon which they may sail triumphantly above every species of care and want, far away to the verdant hills of luxury and ease, and their gaudy flight be rendered doubly exultant by the eager gaze of those below them.

Thus, time and substance are squandered for the accomplishment of purposes so ignoble, as, in many instances, to render Fortune indignant; for here many have fallen. Staking their hope exclusively upon a *name*, like that of the *hypocrite*, it fails! While one, convinced of his failure, sneaks away into retirement, bearing the scorpion sting of shame, another blusters on, till he meets a fate still less to be desired. Alas! what enterprize so fraught with danger as that of seeking to be great! Let the fate of a Haman—a Herod—a Julius Cæsar—a Napoleon Bonaparte answer. If they could speak, they would doubtless say,—"To seek for greatness is but to take a shorter road to shame."

But it is still more astonishing and detestable to see a heedless and unsuspecting community passively sit and permit the flood-gates of misery to be hoisted by these unskilful hands, under the impression that greatness consists in a *name*. This passive enduring of professional hoaxes, is a tide upon which such filthy rubbish has been borne over our country; but, if the people, discarding such pretenders, would rise up and proportion their confidence in men to their moral worth, without regard to their names, or titles, the inundation would subside, and this titular rubbish would be left, like the offal that floats upon small streams in high water, to rot in heaps. Such a course would teach most men that they can not ride to the summit of greatness upon a name made honorable by another.

There is, however, a class of men far more to be pitied than these. I mean those, who, having obtained some title, or assumed the responsibilities of some popular profession, can not be convinced, even by the thumps and kicks of a disgusted and indignant community, that they are not great. He, to whose heart there is the smallest avenue for sympathy, or pity, could most ardently wish this class to be small; but what station so responsible, or so sacred, as not to be encumbered with such pretending coxcombs.

There is no degree of goodness at which it is not perfectly laudible to aim; but he, who bends all his energies to the purpose of reaching greatness, deserves, at least, a punishment equal to that of being great only in a *name*. But under the present state of *prejudices* and *partialities* in our country, the ambitious aspirant frequently makes a hobby of another's popularity, upon which he rides into favor; while he, who is truly deserving, is, in point of honor, as though he had not been. But the time *will* come, and then it will be too late for amendment, when the disappointed aspirant will be left to lean alone upon his own merit, and the deserving shall enjoy the reward of his labor.

Religious Department.

THE MORAL LAW.

An American lawyer, of eminence and ability, but an infidel and notoriously profane, meeting a legal acquaintance who was a decided Christian, told him that he had come to the determination of examining the evidences of the Christian religion, and asked him what books on the subject he would recommend him to read. 'Read,' said his friend, '*the Bible.*' 'What, the very book of which I wish to ascertain the truth?' 'To be sure,' said his friend, 'this is what you would do in every other case, why not in this? Read the Bible itself: study it attentively: make yourself acquainted with the subject in controversy. Ascertain the amount of evidence of a divine original, contained in the Bible itself, it will then be time to think of consulting other books.' The advice seemed perfectly reasonable: but, where would you advise me to begin? with the New Testament, I suppose?' 'No, at the beginning: begin at Genesis and go through with it.'

An intimation from his physician that a disease he had upon him, must, within a very few years, put an end to his life, had, it seems, engaged him to make this enquiry, and it had its effect in leading him to act upon the good advice he had received.

His Christian friend called upon him not long after, and found him pacing the floor of his room, with a countenance which betokened intense interest in some important matter, and asked the subject of his thoughts. 'I have been reading,' he replied, 'the MORAL LAW.' 'Well, and what do you think of it?' 'I will tell you,' he replied, 'what I *used* to think. I used to think that Moses was the leader of a horde of barbarians or banditti: and that, having a strong mind, he had acquired extraordinary influence over a superstitious people, and succeeded in impressing them with the idea that he was possessed of supernatural powers. But what think you now,' enquired his friend. 'I have been looking,' he replied, 'into the nature of that Law: I have been trying to see whether I can add any thing to it, or take any thing from it, so as to make it *better*. Sir, I can not, it is perfect.'

He then proceeded briefly to analyze, and remark upon, each Commandment in order: showing the perfect reasonableness, and the comprehensive character of them all. He was, as a lawyer particularly struck with the *classification* of injuries to our neighbors, as there exhibited. 'They are divided,' said he, 'into offenses against *life, chastity, property, and character.* I notice too that the greatest offense in each class is expressly forbidden. Thus the greatest injury to life is murder: to chastity, adultery: to property, theft; to character, perjury. Now the greater offense includes, of course, the less of the same kind. Murder must include every injury to life; adultery every injury to purity; and so of the rest. And the moral code is closed and perfected by a command forbidding every improper *desire* in regard to our neighbor. Now I have been thinking, Where did Moses *get* that law? I have read history,—the Egyptians and other neighboring nations were idolators; so were the Greeks and Romans: and the wisest and best of the Greeks and Romans never gave a code of morals like this.—*Where did Moses get this law* which surpasses the wisdom and philosophy of the most enlightened ages? He lived at a period comparatively barbarous, but he has given a law in which the learning and sagacity of all subsequent times can detect no flaw.—Where did he get it? He could not have soared so far above his age as to have devised it himself. I am satisfied where he obtained it,—it must have come from heaven. I am convinced of the truth of the religion of the Bible.'

Such was the issue of a careful and exact investigation of the divine record, by one whose occupation as a lawyer, had, when his mind was applied to other subjects, produced habits of thought which eminently qualified him for such an enquiry, as this,—as soon at least as his heart, released from its thraldom under sin, allowed him to make it.

THE WORLD'S CONVERSION.

The unprecedented efforts by the church to multiply the number of preachers of the gospel in christian lands, to plant new churches, and to extend the benefits of a christian education, and are all so many preparations for the Divine Spirit to exert his power. The Spirit operates on the minds of men *by means* of the truth, and therefore, whatever is done to increase the amount of religious knowledge, prepares the way for his coming and agency. This is the object of the christian ministry; and, I need not say, this is the object of christian missions to the heathen. Missionaries go as the forerunners of the Spirit, as pioneers, as heralds. Their whole prescribed duty is to make proclamation of the truth. They are answerable only for making this proclamation faithfully. He who sends them forth, says to each of them, as he does indeed to every preacher of the gospel, "Son of man, if thou warn the wicked, and he turn not from his wickedness, nor from his wicked way, he shall die in his iniquity, but thou hast delivered thy soul." Christian missionaries have executed their commission when they have made all possible efforts to bring the gospel in contact with the minds of men. They can do no more. The hearing ear, the awakened conscience, the understanding heart, the willing obedience, are all the appropriate work of the Holy Spirit. Paul plants, Apollos waters, but God gives the increase.

Now there has been a commencement of preparations of this sort in very many of the benighted nations and tribes of men.—In hundreds of dark places the truth begins to shine; in most, very feebly, nevertheless it shines, and there is a gradual and constant increase of the light of life. Some millions of immortal minds are no longer in the total darkness they once were; and all that is necessary to make full preparation for the Spirit among the heathen, is to have these lights multiplied and increased in brightness, so as to throw the rays of truth over all nations.

The other preparations, resulting from providential movements in society, are on a far more extended scale. God, by means of a thousand causes, is, in fact, throwing the world open to his people, and is even bringing large portions of it either under the government, or the controlling influence of christian nations. He is furnishing his people with means for bringing the gospel to bear on the minds of men, far more powerful than he saw fit to bestow on his people in former ages; and he is taking away the impediments to traveling, and making access easy to almost all parts of the world. In a word, who can look over the earth, and not believe that providential preparations are in progress on a vast scale for the coming of the Spirit? While the preparatory agency of good men is beheld only here and there, providential preparations are going on, at this moment, throughout the habitable earth. And doubtless there are, too, preparatory influences of the Spirit himself on the minds of men, even where the gospel is not known, and where there is no truth except a few rays of the light of nature.—*Rev. Dr. Anderson.*

All true Christians must be like Noah's ark that was pitched within and without. They must have a holy inside, and a holy outside; their profession and their practice must agree together.

CHRIST WEEPING OVER JERUSALEM.

Let us learn from this portion of Scripture to attend, in this our day, "to the things which belong unto our peace." The Jews had *their* day of visitation, and we have *ours* They suffered their day of visitation to pass away unimproved; and unspeakably awful as we have already seen, were the consequences. Too many there are, of the present generation of men, who imitate their example in this respect. Our day of visitation, however, is passing rapidly away. The night is fast approaching, "when no man can work;" and are we attending to the things which belong to our peace? We attend to this and the other concern, but do we attend to the most momentous of all concerns—the one thing needful? Remember that an eternity of happiness, or an eternity of misery, is depending on this your day of visitation. Remember, that, when the present time of trial is expired, the most earnest cries, and the bitterest lamentations will be altogether fruitless and unavailing to procure you another. If the soul be once lost it is lost for ever!—We are not aware, my brethren, of the importance of this our day of visitation, or we could not consume the precious seasons in the manner in which we too frequently do. Were we duly impressed with its importance, of how different a nature would be our conversation, in how different a manner would our time be employed, and how different would be our prayers! Instead of that levity and unprofitableness which now too frequently mark our converse with each other, conversation would be edifying, and such as would "minister grace unto the hearers." Instead of our time being consumed in the constant pursuit of worldly amusements, or in a light species of reading, which is neither calculated to inform the understanding or improve the heart, much of our leisure hours would be spent in the devout perusal of the word of God, and in the retired devotions of the closet; and instead of that cold formality which now renders our prayers a lifeless service, and unacceptable to God, the deepest seriousness and the greatest earnestness would pervade them. We would converse as for eternity; we would live as for eternity. The momentous day of our visitation may, for any thing we know, be drawing near to a termination. This is a secret, known only to the great Author of our being. But of this we are certain, that whether that period be distant or near, it is impossible for us to attend too soon to the things which belong to our peace. Then, if we live, we shall live unto the Lord; "and if we die," "we shall die in the Lord."—*Howard.*

EACH MAN'S INFLUENCE.—Who can be in this breathing world so isolated, as to have no observers, no imitators; and so obscure as to have no influence? No man liveth to himself. Our every act, our every thought, wish, purpose, and word, influences ourselves, and through ourselves influences others. Every thing we do confirms us either in what is good or what is bad; contributes to the formation of either a holy or unholy character. A particular idea or sentiment within us may die, but it has contributed to the formation of a habit, and habits outlive all sentiments; yea, they multiply themselves, by influencing the habits of other persons. Every prayer breathed by Payson, aided in forming his seraphic piety; and it is now producing itself again in the power of his memoirs on our hearts. It is impossible to read them without resembling the man who was put into the prophet's tomb, and who, on touching the prophet's feet, was made alive.—What I am anxious to impress on your mind, is, that you can not be neutral in any thing, however remotely pertaining to the kingdom of God. Not a tone escapes our lips to die at our feet; it rather creates a corresponding modulation upon the air we occupy, and continues thus to rise till it sounds to the third heavens. So far as our successors and imitators are concerned, we ought to regard ourselves as walking across the field immediately after it has been ploughed. The path we mark, the footsteps we form, are to be the line by which, perhaps, myriads will regulate their movements.

SWEARING.—Whatever fortune may be made by perjury, I believe there never was a man who made a fortune by common swearing. It often happens that men pay for swearing, but it seldom happens that they are paid for it. It is not easy to perceive what honor or credit is connected with it. Does any man receive promotion because he is a notable blusterer? Or is any man advanced to dignity because he is expert at profane swearing? Never.—Low must be the character which such impertinence will exalt; high must be the character which such impertinence will not degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support it. The drunkard has his cups, the letcher his mistress, the satirist his revenge, the ambitious man his preferments, the miser his gold—but, the common swearer has nothing; he is a fool at large, sells his soul for naught, and drudges in the service of the devil, gratis. Swearing is void of all plea; it is not the native offspring of the soul, not interwoven with the texture of the body, nor any how allied to our frame. For as Tillotson expresses it, "though some men pour out oaths as if they were natural, yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution." But it is a custom, a low and paltry custom, picked up by low and paltry spirits who have no sense of honor, no regard to decency, but are forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonsense to supply the vacancy of good sense. Hence the silliness of the practice can only be equalled by the sillines of those who adopt it.—*Lamont.*

THE THOUGHTS OF ANOTHER WORLD.—It is not in the hey-day of health and enjoyment—it is not in the morning sunshine of his day, that man can be expected feelingly to remember his latter end, and to fix his heart upon eternity. But in after life many causes operate to wean us from the world; grief softens the heart; sickness searches it; the blossoms of hope are shed; death cuts down the flower of the affections; the disappointed man turns his thought toward a state of existence where his wiser desires may be fixed with the certainty of faith; the successful man feels that objects which he has already pursued fail to satisfy the cravings of an immortal spirit; the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness, that he may save his soul alive.

MOTIVES TO HOLINESS.—What an assemblage of motives to holiness does the Gospel present! I am a Christian. What then? Why I am a redeemed sinner, a pardoned rebel, all through grace, and by the most wonderful means which infinite wisdom could devise. I am a Christian. What then? Why I am a temple of God, and surely I ought to be pure and holy.—I am a Christian. What then? I am a child of God, and ought to be filled with filial love, reverence, joy, and gratitude. I am a Christian. What then? Why I am a disciple of Christ, and must imitate him who was meek and lowly in heart, and pleased not himself. I am a Christian.—What then? Why I am an heir of heaven, and hastening to the abodes of the blessed, to join the full choir of glorified ones, in singing the song of Moses and the Lamb: and surely I ought to learn that song on earth.—*Payson.*

SAMUEL J. MILLS.—When Samuel J. Mills left the college door, he said to his friend, "Let us make our influence felt on the other side of the globe." Mills was an exceedingly modest and retiring man, and the determination thus expressed was not from his *nature*—it was the result of *grace.* And the "other side of the globe" long ago was reached by the influence of that devoted servant of God. Almost the whole number of benevolent associations that are now sending out from this land the light and truth of the Gospel of Christ, may be traced immediately or remotely to the influence of that same man.—*Irenæus.*

WISE SAYINGS.

From impure air we take disease; from bad company, vice and imperfection.

The Dutch have this good proverb, that thefts never enrich; alms never impoverish; nor prayers hinder any work.

Did men govern themselves as they ought, the world would be well disciplined.

Mystery magnifies danger as the fog the sun. The hand that unnerved Belshazzer derived its most horrifying influence from the want of a *body*; and death itself is not formidable in what we know of it, but in what we do not.—*Baker.*

There is but one way to heaven for the learned and the unlearned.—*Bp. Taylor.*

A man can not be truly happy here, without a well-grounded hope of being happy hereafter.

Children's Department.

From the Family Christian Almanac.

A REMARKABLE TOOL.

One evening, after supper, Edwin's father, who had that day returned from the city where he had been to market, sat down upon the *settle* which stood in the corner. There was a great blazing fire upon the hearth. Edwin came and took his seat upon a cricket before him.

'Now, father,' said Edwin, 'tell us about your journey. What was the most wonderful thing you have seen since you have been gone?'

'Why, I hardly know,' said his father; I have seen several wonderful things, though I think perhaps the most singular thing, on the whole, was a remarkable tool which I saw a man have."

'A tool?' said Edwin.

'Yes, a tool, or an instrument. I think we might call it a tool."

"Well, father, what is the name of it, and what is it for?' said Edwin. 'Is it a new invention?'

'It is for a great variety of purposes,' said his father; 'and that is in fact what makes it so remarkable: it can be put to such a variety of uses. You can do almost anything with it. And as to its name, I think it might properly be called the *universal tool.*"

"What are some of the things that you can do with it, father?' said Edwin.

'Why, you can use it as a mallet, a turn-screw, a thimble, and a basket."

'Oh, father,' said Edwin, 'you're only making fun of me.'

'No,' said his father, soberly; 'it is really so. I should hardly have believed it myself, if I had not actually seen it.'

'I don't see how it is possible,' said Edwin, 'that the same thing can be used for a mallet and a thimble.'

'It has other uses more dissimilar still, for they can make it answer the purpose of a paddle, and a rake, and a hoe, and a shovel, and a box to carry money in.'

'Oh, father!' said Edwin. He could not believe that his father could really mean what he said, and yet he seemed to be perfectly serious.

'They use the article too, sometimes, for a brush, and a press, and also for a dipper, and a hook. With a little change in its shape, they make a speaking trumpet of it, and a perspective glass; also a pair of forceps, a spinning-machine, a screen, a vice, a pair of scales, a dibble,—'

'A dibble, father? what is a dibble?' said Edwin.

'A dibble,' replied his father, 'is a small pointed piece of wood to make holes with in the ground, when you are setting out plants.'

'And can you use this tool for a dibble?' said Edwin.

'Yes,' said his father.

'And for a pair of scales too? I don't see how it can be possible.'

'Yes,' said his father, 'and for a pair of tongs, and a snuffer; and it even does pretty well for a cork-screw; and it makes quite a good measure, both of length and of capacity.'

'What a tool!' said Edwin. 'Some wonderful new invention, I suppose. And it costs ever so much money, I dare say.'

'Not a great deal. It is very simple in its construction. Though I must confess that I think it must have required a great deal of wisdom to contrive it.'

'Is it simple, father?' asked Edwin. 'I don't see how it can be simple.'

'Yes,' replied his father. 'I did not examine it very minutely, but I did not observe more than about half a dozen parts.'

'Why, father! and yet it can be turned to all of these uses?'

'Yes, by varying these parts we can change its form and use very much.'

'Well, father, why did you not get one, and bring it home with you?'

'Why, to tell the truth, my son, I did,' replied his father, 'and there it is.'

So saying, Edwin's father held out his hand for Edwin to examine.

'Why, father,' said Edwin, 'you don't mean your hand?'

'Yes,' said his father, 'and I am not certain that there are so many as half a dozen parts. One, two, three,' counting the thumb and fingers of his hand, 'four, five. Not only five parts, and yet it can be turned to all of those uses.'

'I did not know that you meant your hand, father,' said Edwin. 'And even now I don't see that it can be put to quite all the uses you mentioned.'

'What one is there?' said his father, 'which you think it cannot be used for?'

'Why, a trumpet,' said Edwin, 'for instance.'

'Yes,' answered his father, 'we often halloo through our hand, and makes the sound go farther.'

'With a brush?' rejoined Edwin. 'Yes we do brush things with our hands sometimes. A money-box? Yes, I carry money in my hand, shut up tight. Well, a—a'

'I said a dibble,' added his father, 'and we do often use it for a dibble; and for a hoe and a shovel too, in soft ground, when setting out plants. And we paddle with it when we are swimming; and we use it as a pair of forceps when we take up things with our fingers; and we twist a thread with it, which is spinning; and we hold it up before the fire as a screen.'

'And you said a pair of scales,' added Edwin.

'Yes, we often estimate the weight of any thing by poising it in our hand. By holding a pound weight in one hand, and a quantity of any article which we want to weigh in the other, we can weigh out a pound of it pretty accurately.'

'Well, father,' said Edwin, 'I never knew before that my hand could be used for so many purposes.'

'It is a very remarkable instrument; and what is also remarkable, and adds very much to its value, it can not only be made to answer the purpose of all these tools and implements which I have named, but it is the very best thing which could be contrived to hold any other tool or implement whatever. So that it is at once a universal tool, and a universal tool-holder. It is perhaps the most admirably contrived instrument ever made. And yet some persons pretend to believe that it has no Maker.'

'I don't see how they can help believing that it has a Maker,' said Edwin.

'It is because they don't want to believe that there is a God,' said his father. 'They are like school-boys playing in a recess, when one of their playmates comes and says that the bell has rung for them to go in, and they say they don't believe it. The reason is that they don't want to believe; they want to stay out longer and play. And so they reject good evidence.'

'Is that what makes infidels?' said Edwin.

'Yes, they don't want to believe. They wish to live undisturbed in their sins.'

Here there was a pause. Edwin seemed to be reflecting upon what he had heard. At length he said:

'Well, father, you said it could be used for a dipper.'

'Yes,' said his father, 'and many a time when I have been working in the woods, I have had no water to drink but what I could dip up from the brook with my hand for the dipper.'

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, August 18, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

Loss of the Steam-Boat Erie.

The mail arrangements on this route are such that, at the time our paper goes to press, we shall not be in receipt of any accurate and detailed statement of the dreadful disaster which occurred on Lake Erie on the 9th inst. But through the politeness of a friend, we have been favored with the following particulars, in "*advance of the mail*," which, in the main, may probably be relied on as correct.

The Steam-Boat Erie left Buffalo, at 4 o'clock on Monday, the 9th inst., with 205 persons on board, including the Captain and crew, bound for Chicago. She had also, unfortunately, some Varnish on board as freight. When about 4 hours out, and off Dunkirk, the Varnish took fire, and the boat soon became enveloped in flames. The scene that ensued may be more readily conceived than described. The Steam-Boat De Witt Clinton, lying at Dunkirk, fortunately perceived the flames, and put out instantly to render assistance. Twenty-seven persons were picked up and taken on board of her, among whom was Mrs. C. J. Lynde, a daughter of Mr. Asa Babcock, of Truxton, who is at present the only female known to have been saved. She had been floating two hours on the water when rescued from a watery grave by the De Witt. We are sorry that we can not say positively that her husband, who, with his brother and uncle were also on board, were saved; but we trust the information may prove to be correct that he is on shore, but sadly burned. The Captain, we understand, was the last to leave the boat, when he and a few of the crew took to a small boat; but it was too light for them, and they abandoned it, when near Mrs. Lynde, to whom the Captain gave his last oar, recommending her to keep as still as possible. The Captain was afterwards taken up from a board by the crew of the De Witt.

The Exhibition.

The annual Exhibition of De Ruyter Institute took place at the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening, as was announced. The exercises were of an interesting character, and were listened to by a large concourse of spectators, with evident satisfaction and interest.

The Ladies' Compositions partook of a great variety of subjects,

> "From grave to gay,
> From gay to grave, again,"

while the Gentlemen's Declamations contributed also eminently to keep up the interest which was attached to the exercises of the evening. Finally, the whole entertainment, accompanied as it was with music from the De Ruyter Band, gave a good degree of satisfaction to the hundreds who enjoyed it.

We hope we may be able to obtain several of the orations and compositions for publication in the Register. Their high literary and moral character entitle them to a more public place than the Port-Folios of the Authors. The richness of thought, and elegance of expression contained in them, are the best evidence of the intellectual faculties of the Students, and skill of the Teachers in teaching.

Northern Luminary.—This is the title of a new paper, the first No. of which has reached our table, published simultaneously at Sackets Harbor, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada, by Rev. Joel Greene, formerly of this office. The "Luminary" is a "comfortable" looking sheet, about the size of the Register, and proposes a devotion to the "dissemination of Evangelical Truth, Revivals, Anti-Slavery, Education, Temperance, Agriculture and News"—Terms, $2,50 per annum

For the Register.

A Dozen Questions.

1. Why are we not awake in promoting the Temperance Reformation?
2. What is the matter with us?
3. When the world all around us is waking up, why do *we* sleep on?
4. Are there no inebriates among us to be reformed?
5. No temperate drinkers who ought to 'take the Temperance Pledge'?
6. Is there no more vending of alcohol here than the public good requires?
7. Is De Ruyter out of the world?
8. Why then are we not roused by those reformatory influences which now rouse the world?
9. *Shall we wake up?*
10. *Where* shall the waking up begin?
11. Shall it begin with *me*?
12. Shall it begin with *you*?

INTERROGATOR.

De Ruyter, August 12.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

Final Perseverance—No. 2.

Mr. Editor,—I now enter upon the consideration of the article on 'Perseverance,' in the 68th No. of your paper. This specimen of inculcating and supporting the doctrine in hand, I suppose would be regarded a fair one in point of ability, not only by those who believe the doctrine to be true, but by those also who do not. There are, however, some features in the article which are so characteristic of the argument, in general, on that side of the question, that they ought not to be passed without notice.

The first is, a loose allusion to passages of scripture in support of the position taken, and that in language so unlike the passages on which the writer founds his theory, that it is hard to determine to what particular portion of the word he intends to direct the attention.

An example of this may be seen in the words, "Christ has engaged to keep them [believers] unto the end." And another in the following: "And having begun a good work in them, he has promised never to leave it until it be finished." The text intended in this last oblique reference, is found I suppose in Phillipians, i. 6; and in addition to the mistake in attributing the language to Christ, when it is Paul that speaks, it contains no promise at all, even from him. It is an expression of confidence in him who had begun a good work in the Christians of Phillipi. It should be observed that Paul shows in the subsequent verses that his confidence of the happy result from the continual favor of God to his brethren, grew out of the reasons he had (from his intimate acquaintance with and prayers for them,) to believe that they would be faithful to the last. See the 10th verse. I would notice the rest of the examples of similar laxness in the extract, but as it is to a great extent made up by adding together, in a declamatory style, one after another, of these remote, and obtuse allusions, it would be tedious to go through with them; but enough has been said, perhaps, to show that, either from being long accustomed to attach such a sense to those scriptures, the writer thought the case was clear enough without quoting them accurately, or he made choice of that way to wrest them, and so give his views the weight of divine authority, with the multitude of those who put themselves to no further trouble about their faith, than to believe what they are told.

Again: There are two passages which are given verbatim, excepting one word, that claim attention. Namely, John x. 27, 28, and Romans viii. 38, 39. The former reads, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me: and I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any pluck them out of my hand." If this portion of our Lord's conversation, be read in connection with the general subject to which it relates, it will be seen that he had in view the following objects in what he said. First, so give a rule by which his friends might be known, and in the same breath to say to those whom he addressed, that they were not his friends.

Second, By alluding to his Omniscience, (in the words "I know them,") to signify that it was useless to attempt to deceive him by dissimulation.

Third, To tell what an infinitely rich boon he would give his friends.

Fourth, To state the security from *foreign* agents which they should enjoy in his and his Father's Omnipotence.

But it may be thought that the protection which he gives them, must protect them from every agent that might destroy, for he says, "And they shall never perish." Suppose, then, we admit *that* is what he meant by, and learned from, those words. Then must we not believe when Christians backslide, (which most who hold the foregoing sentiment, believe is done by all of them, more or less,) that they are not Christ's sheep? For he says, "My sheep hear my voice," (and what is more,) "They follow me."—Do they follow when they are sliding back? It may be replied that Christ did not say his sheep followed him *all* the time. True, neither did he say that *all* of them should never perish. He spoke in general terms; and if we interpret what he said in that way, we shall be apt to get his meaning: but if we give so much meaning to one part, the same rule must be allowed to the other.—That is, if because Christ said of his sheep, "They shall never perish," we must believe that whoever rightfully obtains that title can not be lost, then because he has said of them, "They follow me," we must believe they can not backslide, or do otherwise than follow him. Thus we are brought not only to acknowledge the doctrine of Perfection to be true in theory, but also, in practice, in the life, and experience of every regenerated person, while we are made to look upon those who profess faith in Christ, but mourn for the evil of their hearts and the imperfections of their lives, as having no good reason to expect the salvation of their souls.

nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

In this quotation, we have Paul's conclusion to an argument intended to confirm the Roman Christians in the belief, that God would not fail to grant them whatever they might need, whether in the afflictions of life, or the pains of death; taking for his premises the love God had for them, which He had demonstrated in the gift of his Son.

It is proper to notice, that in the catalogue of evils against which the love of God is put as security by this Apostle, we have presented to us *by name*, a train of those formidable foreign agencies by which the Christian's hopes are menaced; commencing with death the most terrific of them all, and proceeding on through, and closing with those less to be feared. I say foreign agents, or agencies, because they are things not found in or controlled by individuals, but are extraneous. This observation is equally true of the extract from John, and is shown by the words, "Neither shall any pluck them out of my hand." Again, 29th verse, "My Father which gave them me, is greater than all; and none is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand." If therefore any of the sheep of Christ, or the brethren of Paul, should be lost in perdition at last, by wilfully sinning against God, they could not impeach Christ, or Paul, for having falsely instructed them: for their words contain no warrant of safety in such a case.

In order that these scriptures should appear to sustain the position of Romaine, it would be necessary to alter them somewhat in the following manner. For the words in John, "And they shall never perish," substitute these, ("And none of them shall ever perish.") Again, in the passage from Romans, insert the words "sin nor" before the word death. Yet until these alterations this evidence would be questionable, because the authors might with great propriety be supposed to speak conditionally, as God did to Nineveh by Jonah, although no conditions are expressed in the message of the prophet; those, however, being known principles, and always understood though not expressed.—Consequently, whatever may be the strength of the texts under consideration, in favor of "Perseverance," that strength is suspended on the known, and often expressed condition of the ultimate fidelity of the individuals referred to. And that fidelity not being certain, though probable to a greater or less extent, the final "Perseverance" of the individual or the relation of the soul is in the same proportion uncertain.

Such a course of presuming upon the import of the oracles of God as the article in question presents, is not only destructive of all *unity* of faith among Christians, but even to the very *existence* of faith; for it is identical with the principles of interpretation used by Infidels, as may be illustrated by the following fact:—

A minister once preached a discourse in which among other things, he attempted to prove, that faith ought to be, and was exercised. Shortly after, he received a letter from an Infidel in the neighborhood who had taken umbrage upon hearing the sermon. The letter was an attempt to prove that nobody had any faith; and contained the 17 and 18 verses of the 16 chapter of Mark, as the foundation of the argument. The minister replied to the Infidel nearly in the following words:—

"Sir—You have taken it for ganted without proof, that those signs must follow *all* that believe."

But was not the Infidel in the right after all? Was not his position and that of Romaine's the same? For if we must believe that no regenerated person can possibly be lost, because Christ has said of his sheep, "And they shall never perish," must we not also believe, that no person can have faith, unless the signs named in the Infidel's quotation should actually follow them? because Christ has said, "These signs shall follow them that believe."

SPECTATOR.

Congressional News.

From the New-Yorker.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Wednesday, July 28.

The Bank Bill has to-day passed the Senate by Yeas 26, Nays 23. Thus the great object of the Extra Session is accomplished as far as regards the Senate. It was ordered to an engrossment yesterday, and this morning was read a third time.—The question was on its final passage.

Mr. Benton, after a few remarks against the bill, and particularly in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Clay adopted yesterday—in which he said that with this amendment incorporated, were the bill taken on a writ of error before the Supreme Court, the charter would be reversed as soon as he could walk in and state the case—moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Messrs. Dixon and White briefly gave their reasons for voting for the amendment yesterday, and expressed their approbation of it.

Mr. Woodbury opposed it.

The question was then taken on the postponement and decided in the negative.—Yeas, 21, Nays 28.

The question, "shall this bill pass?" was then decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Yeas 26, Nays 23.

Thus the bill was passed, and the Senate adjourned at about 2 o'clock.

In the morning hour previous to taking up the Bank Bill, the bill yesterday introduced by Mr. Preston to amend the act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with Mexico, was taken up and passed.

The Fortification Bill was taken up, and after some debate, was laid over till Saturday next.

In the House, the Revenue bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and

Mr. Kennedy offered an amendment, of which he gave notice yesterday, to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and insert six sections providing for a duty of twenty per cent. on certain specified articles now duty free, or bearing a less duty than twenty per cent., enumerating raw silks, linens, ticklenburgs, sheetings, all worsted goods, common saddlery, almonds and other fruits, wines, &c.

The Bill was debated during the day by Messrs. Barnard, Winthrop, Randolph and Everett, examining the present wants of the Treasury, and arguing the necessity of an increase of revenue, as proposed by this bill.

Without action, the Committee rose and the Bank bill being received from the Senate, was twice read and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Thursday, July 29.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Mouton from the Select Committee on that subject, made a report relative to Gonon's System of Telegraph, and favorable to its adoption. The report was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Mangum from the Naval Committee, reported the Home Squadron bill from the House, which was laid on the table.

He also reported the bill from the House for the payment of Navy Pensions, which, on his motion, was then taken up as in Committee. Several amendments were offered, and considerable debate ensued. No amendments were adopted, and the bill was put over and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The bill to revive and extend the charters of certain Banks of the District of Columbia was taken up, and supported by Messrs. Merrick, Smith of Ia., and Berrien, and opposed by Messrs. Allen, Linn and Benton. Without action, the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, Mr. Fillmore from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Diplomatic expenses of the Government, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Levy introduced two bills, one for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida, and the other for the protection of the people of Georgia and Florida from Indian banditti. Both of which were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Revenue Bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cushing in the Chair—a resolution having been adopted yesterday to stop debate in Committee, Friday next, at 12 o'clock. The bill was debated during the day by Messrs. Saltonstall, Ingersoll, Pickens, Habersham, Medill and Hastings, which latter gentleman read his entire speech from manuscript.

Mr. McKeon next got the floor, and moved that the Committee rise. A most boisterous scene of confusion here arose, in appeals from the decision of the Chairman, from the want of a quorum, from a call of the House; and while that was in progress, disturbance from truant Members crawling in through the windows, which occasioned an interruption of business, and objections addressed to the Speaker against this manner of admittance, &c. &c. The result was, that after an hour and a half spent in this manner with less than a quorum present, the Yeas and Nays having been twice taken on adjournment, which was refused, a bare quorum was at last collected, and the Committee resumed its session.

Mr. McKeon then took the floor, and at a quarter past 5 o'clock commenced his remarks, in opposition to the bill, which were continued during his hour, with much less than a quorum of members present.

The House adjourned at a late hour.

Friday, July 30.

The Senate early took up the bill to recharter the Banks of the District of Columbia. The question was on Mr. Berrien's amendment forbidding these Banks to receive or pay out the bills of any other than specie-paying Banks after the 1st of March next. Mr. Wright opposed this amendment, as according to the Banks an unnecessary privilege. He believed the District would do better without Banks than with them. The amendment prevailed:—Yeas 21; Nays 18.

Mr. Merrick moved an amendment to allow these Banks to issue notes of $1 and $2. Rejected: Yeas 21 [Whigs]; Nays 22—[Messrs. Barrow, Graham, Smith of Ind., and 19 Opposition.]

The fourth section of the bill, which had been stricken out in Committee of the Whole, was restored: 25 to 16.

Another amendment, allowing the Union Bank of Georgetown six years to wind up, was adopted.

The bill was now ordered to be engrossed for a third reading: Yeas 30; Nays 14. [Affirmative: 26 Whigs and Messrs. Clay of Ala., Fulton, Sevier, and Young. Nays: 14 Opposition.]

The bill making provision for Pauper Lunatics in the District of Columbia was now taken up and passed: Yeas 25, Nays 17. [Yeas 23 Whigs, with Messrs. Walker and Young. Nays 15 Opp. with Messrs. Bates and Dixon.]

The Land Distribution Bill from the House now came up in order; but Mr. Smith of Ind., (Chairman of the Land Committee,) gave notice that he should not call for its consideration to-day, but early in next week.

The House bill to establish a Home Squadron came up next in order. Mr. Benton moved an amendment requiring that American Hemp shall be used as the staple of its sails and cordage. This amendment was, after some discussion, withdrawn, and the bill considered in all its stages and passed. The Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

In the House, a great many memorials and other papers were presented, but, objection being made, they could not be received at this time. Among these were the Resolutions of the National Hall Meeting in favor of a Bank; the Albany Meeting in favor of a Bankrupt Law, &c., presented by Mr. Barnard. Mr. B. also endeavored to have the Bankruptcy bill from the Senate taken up, read twice and printed: but this also was refused, as interfering with the prescribed order of business. So the House proceeded to take up the motion of Mr. W. W. Irwin, of Pa., to reconsider the vote by which it had been determined to take the Revenue bill out of Committee at 12 o'clock this day. Mr. I. after a few remarks, withdrew his motion, asking only that his proposition to repeal the present exemption of Railroad Iron from duty be considered.

The Revenue Bill was taken up.

Mr. Wise spoke his hour, and Mr. Keim of Pa., briefly against it.

Mr. Fillmore followed in defense of the bill. He showed that more Revenue was absolutely necessary; that a general impost of 20 per cent., excepting only a few specified articles for obvious reasons, was the fairest and best mode of providing it, until full evidence could be obtained on the subject. He considered the proposed exemption of Tea and Coffee unwise and objectionable; the consumers would hardly know that 20 per cent. was levied unless told of it, while it would add $2,000,000 to the Revenue. A temporary exemption was worse still: it would fill our store-houses with a two years' supply of Coffee: and when the duty took effect, the price would rise to the actual value: so the Revenue will have lost all, and the consumers gained nothing. He trusted gentlemen were prepared to vote frankly and cheerfully the supplies needed for the support of the Government and Defense of the Country.

[Mr. F. was called to order in the midst of his remarks by Mr. Snyder of Pa. The Speaker decided that he was not out of order. Mr. S. appealed, and the House sustained the Speaker's decision.]

The hour of 12 having arrived, the debate was arrested by rule, and the House proceeded to vote on the various propositions of amendment.

Mr. Atherton's motion to strike out the enacting clause was negatived: Ayes 82; Noes 119.

The question was now on Mr. Lawrence's amendment to exempt Tea and Coffee from duty.

Mr. Clifford, of Me., moved to add "Sugar, Molasses, and Salt;" which prevailed: 112 to 81.

The whole amendment was now *rejected*: 112 to 57.

Mr. Fillmore moved that the new duties take effect on the 1st of September: Carried.

An extraordinary number of small amendments were successively offered and nearly all rejected; among them one to reduce the duty from 20 to 18 per cent.; one to exempt wollen blankets costing under 75 cents; one proposing duties on French Wines and Silks retaliatory of that levied on our Tobacco. Several attempts were made to limit the effect of the bill to two, two and a half, and three years, but neither prevailed. Finally, the amendments being all disposed of, the Committee rose and reported the bill, and the question was now on ordering it to a third reading.

Mr. Cave Johnson of Tenn., moved that the bill and amendments do lie on the table. Negatived: Yeas 89 Opposition, and Messrs. Gilmer, Wise, of Va., and Shields, of Tenn.—total 92: Nays 123—all Adm. Majority for the bill, 31. The Main Question was now ordered by 113 to 96. An amendment of the Committee repealing the exemption of Railroad Iron from duty was negatived: Yeas 73; Nays 119. And the bill was now without opposition ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. Adjourned.

Saturday, July 31.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. P. G. Goode from the Committee on Public Lands, reported two bills; one to extend the time for issuing military land warrants for officers and soldiers of the Revolution, which was three times read, and passed; and the other to extend the time for making surveys of Virginia land warrants, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A resolution from the Committee on Naval Affairs was adopted, directing an inquiry into the cost and expediency of aiding companies in fitting out lines of steamers between the ports of this Country and foreign ports, and for selecting dock-yards on the bays, lakes and rivers of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Barnard, the Bankrupt Bill was read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed—a motion by Mr. Sprigg of Ky., to lay it on the table having failed by Yeas 93; Nays 128.

The Revenue Bill was then taken up, the question being on its passage. This was carried by Yeas 116, Nays 101, after a protest by Mr. Proffit against passing the bill with indecent haste, and a desire for the yeas and nays on every amendment in the House.

A motion for reconsideration of the vote was made by Mr. J. C. Clark, and negatived: Ayes 99; Noes 115.

Thus the bill was passed.

Mr. Wise moved, as the title of the bill, "A bill to violate the Compromise Act of March 2, 1833." After much cursory debate on the merits of the bill, contending that this would be a proper title, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. Bidlack, a new Opposition Member from Pennsylvania, who has manifested an excessive desire during the session to distinguish himself in some manner, followed the example of Mr. Wise, and moved as its title, "a bill to lay a tax on the producing classes, to make up the contemplated deficiency in the Treasury, arising from the anticipated distribution of the proceeds of the public domain, for the benefit of stockholders, landholders, and speculators."

After *very powerful* remarks by that gentleman, at some length, in favor of this title, he withdrew the motion.

The original title, "A Bill Relating to Duties and Drawbacks" was adopted, and the House adjourned at a quarter past 2 o'clock.

Monday, August 2.

In Senate to-day, various memorials were presented in favor of, and adverse to a Bankrupt Law, a National Bank, and Distribution of the Proceeds of Public Lands; one from hat manufacturers of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, against a duty on the materials used in the manufacture of silk hats; one presented by Mr. Tallmadge for a duty on watches, jewelry, &c.; another by Mr. Clay against a duty on articles entering into the manufacture of glass; and one by Mr. Wright against the Revenue bill in its present form.

Mr. Calhoun presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Cumberland Co., Virginia, containing resolutions against a National Bank, affirming its unconstitutionality, and the right not only, but the duty of Congress to repeal it if chartered, denying that the Bank question had been at issue at the late election, and repudiating as useless this Extra Session.

A debate sprung up on the disposition of this petition, on the Constitutionality of a Bank, and as to the history of the Convention that framed the Constitution, with regard to this subject. Messrs. Henderson and Morehead maintaining its constitutionality, and denying that the power of Congress to establish a Bank was brought in question by that Convention; and Messrs. Clay of Ala., and Calhoun tenaciously contending that the question of conferring on Congress the power of establishing a Bank was raised and decided in the negative, that it is unconstitutional, and the duty of Congress to repeal it if established.

The bill making further provisions for the pauper lunatics of the District of Columbia, was read a third time and passed.

The Revenue Bill, and the bill relating to the extension of Military Land Warrants, from the house, were twice read and referred—the former to the Finance Committee, and the latter to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Fortification Bill from the House was again taken up and debated, with reference to amendments during the day. Several amendments were adopted, among which was one offered by Mr. Benton, appropriating $75,000 for a site of a Western, or South-Western Armory, to be selected by the President of the United States.

Mr. Preston, Chairman of the Military Committee, who reported this bill, defended it with his accustomed ability and sagacity. It is designed to supply the deficiency of appropriations of the Fortification Bill of last session, and to go for the defense of our maritime borders.

A motion was made to recommit the bill with instructions: which failed by a vote of 17 to 20. No decisive action was taken on it.

The Senate adjourned at 4 o'clock, having been in session six hours.

In the House of Representatives, the Fiscal Bank bill from the Senate was taken up in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. John C. Clark in the Chair,) and discussed during the day.

Mr. Sergeant, Chairman of the select committee on the Currency, who reported the bill, opened the debate with one of his usually sound and practical speeches, in support of the bill. He took, as settled, the Constitutionality of a Bank, and examined the history of former Banks, noticing the fact that a Bank charter has received the signature of a Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, and arguing the financial policy of this measure, as absolutely necessary for the prosperity of our Government.

Mr. McClellan of New York opposed a Bank, both on constitutional grounds and grounds of policy. It was also opposed by Mr. Saunders of N. C., and ably advocated by Mr. Stuart of Va.

The House adjourned at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

Tuesday, August 3.

The resolution of Mr. Allen, to rescind the rule of the Senate, which provides for the closing of their doors in Executive Session, except when engaged on treaties, was taken up.

Mr. Allen advocated the resolution at some length, concluding that secrecy was not required while acting on the nominations of officers, as they deeply affected the interests of the people, holding in their hands, and swaying for good, or for evil, the whole action of government. The people should, therefore, know of the action of their agents on this subject, and be enabled to be heard with regard to the character of those who are appointed in such multitudes to office. The character of the candidates who were worthy could not be injured by public investigation, while it would expose guilt and corruption. When dealing with adversaries, or with foreign powers, as in the case of treaties, the progress of their action should not be known until it was consummated, he, therefore, did not propose to rescind this part of the rule.

Mr. Clay was not disposed to debate this subject at this Extra Session—were it the proper time it might be shown that publicity should not be given to their action on nominations, as well as on treaties. He would now merely move to lay the resolution on the table, and on this he called the yeas and nays.

The motion was carried by Yeas 26, Nays 20; and thus the resolution laid on the table.

The Fortification bill was then again taken up, in Committee of the Whole, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Porter, to appropriate $50,000 for barracks, repairs of forts, &c., at Detroit.

To this Mr. Allen offered an amendment, appropriating, for the construction of armed steamers and other vessels of Government on Lake Erie, $100,000.

Both of these propositions were debated at great length. The amendment to the amendment was rejected without a division, and the original amendment by Yeas 21, Nays 24.

Mr. Sevier offered an amendment to appropriate $50,000 for carrying on the military works at Fort Smith, Arkansas, which was adopted: Yeas 19; Nays 17.

Mr. Berrien moved an additional section to the bill, appropriating $208,618 for payment of Georgia, for expenses incurred in calling out her militia in cases of emergency in repressing Indian hostilities, and for the settlement of the claims of Maine of a similar character.

Mr. Preston, Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, who reported the bill, opposed this amendment. The bill was for the specific purpose of supplying the deficiency of last year's appropriations for old works of defense, which were now most necessary; and he opposed all amendments which had not been sanctioned by the War Department, or by the Committee.

The amendment was debated at great length by various members, among whom Messrs. Clay of Ala., Linn, and Walker, either moved or gave notice of amendments, if this was persisted in, for the payment of old dues to their respective States.

The amendments were however withdrawn, and that of Mr. Berrien rejected—Yeas 11; Nays 27.

Several other amendments were rejected, which were accompanied with much debate. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments of the Committee generally concurred in, to that appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of a site of an armory on the Western rivers or South Western frontier. This, Mr. Clay said he could not vote for, in this reduced state of the Treasury, and hoped it would be rejected. Mr. Benton, who offered it, was much surprised to hear at this late hour, objections to this amendment, and wished an opportunity, when prepared to show the necessity for it.

After some further conversation on this, the Senate adjourned at 4 o'clock.

In the House, the morning hour was devoted to resolutions.

The Fiscal Bank bill was then again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated during the day by Messrs. Mason of Md., Chas. Brown of Pa., Wood of N. J., and Payne of Ala. in opposition, and by Mr. Washington of N. C. in support.

The House adjourned at half past 3 o'clock.

News of the Day.

An inquest was held at Castle Point, Hoboken, on the 28th ult., on the body of Mary C. Rogers, late of No. 126 Nasaau street, N. Y. who, from the decision of the jury, came to her death by evident signs of violence on her body, committed by some person or persons unknown to the jury, sufficient to cause death.

The increase of business men in Boston has been quite steady for the last ten years. The whole number of business names in the Directory of 1831 was 12,395, and the whole number of 1841 is 19,730.

The steamboat Rhine, struck a snag about 70 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, and sunk to her boiler deck.

Dr. Feuchtwanger, corner of Cortland street and Broadway, N. Y., has prepared a fluid, so exceedingly disagreeable to the various species of bugs, insects, &c., they immediately leave the premises, or die after tasting it.

Mr. Schoolcraft, who has passed twenty-one years of his life on our Western frontier, is about to give the public the fruits of his various journies and intercourses among the Indian tribes.

Fanny Ellsler is said to have taken passage in the Great Western, which sails for England on this day, with $200,000 in her pocket as the fruits of dancing in this country—a little more than a year.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia the other day found a bill of indictment against the Spirit of the Times, "for a libel on themselves."

It is with deep regret we learn that an amiable daughter of D. M. Hard, Esq., of N. Y. aged 13, was killed on Sunday, the 25th ult., by being thrown from a carriage while returning from church.

Wm. H. Williams, convicted of importing and bringing into the State of Louisiana, twenty-four slaves, was sentenced on the 24th ult., to forfeit the twenty-four slaves, and pay a fine of $12,000, and be committed to prison till the same, together with the costs of the court shall be paid.

Lieut. Henry Hardwell, of the eighth infantry, and Doct. Noyes, U. S. A. have fallen victims to the climate of Florida.

A French paper states that a young man aged 18, in 1724, was condemned to the galleys in France, for the period of 100 years, which was probably intended by the judge to confine him for life. Remarkable as it may appear, in 1824, the man being in perfect health, after an unremitted series of hardships for one entire century, was discharged, being 118 years old.

Charles H. Rust, aged 18, was accidentally killed in this city on Tuesday, opposite the University, by falling from a tall willow tree which he had climbed in pursuit of a squirrel.

On the 17th ult., a Mrs. Scott, of Ellisburg, N. C committed suicide by twisting a silk handkerchief round her neck until she was chokad to death. No cause is assigned for the act.

In Brownville, N. Y. early on Saturday morning last, a man named John Armstrong, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, and so effectually that he died almost instantly. It is supposed that intemperance was the cause of the derangement.

The Cleveland Herald says, our banks have thrown out the paper of the Bank of Steubenville, Ohio, and our brokers do not purchase the notes of that bank at any price.

The St. Catharines Journal states that Dr. Wolfred Nelson, one of the proscribed Patriots, has returned to Canada and is now with his family at St. Denis.

Half a million dollars worth of steamboat stock is said to be lying up and out of commission in the creek at Buffalo.

Rhode Island, with a territory of forty-seven miles long, and thirty-seven broad, has fifty-two banks.

Messrs. Wright of Baltimore, and C. H. Delevan of New-York city, have been lecturing at Cattskill against intoxicating liquors: and over *five hundred* persons signed the pledge there last week.

A man named Weed has been arrested at Cleveland, Ohio, on a charge of forgery upon a bank at Poughkeepsie, in this State, by which some $4,000 or $5,000 was obtained. He was pursued nearly 3000 miles before he was discovered.

S. H. Little, a State Senator in Ill., was thrown from his carriage on the 10th ult., and killed.

It is stated by the Highland Messenger that Matthias, the impostor, died in N. C. in July, 1840. His age was about 60.

Mary and Ellen, aged 16 and 21, daughters of Deacon John Scotten, of Great Bend, Susquehanna co., Pa., were drowned while bathing in the Susquehanna, a few days since.

The woolen factory at Bellville, Jefferson co., occupied by N. Simmons, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 25th ult. Loss about $1,000; no insurance.

Twelve of the passengers of the ill-fated ship William Brown—11 females and a boy—arrived at Baltimore, on Friday of last week.

A gentleman of Michigan writes that the surplus wheat product of that State will be this year 2,500,000 bushels; and surplus pork, 300,000 bbls. If this be so, what an immense transportation business will be done on the Erie canal next fall and spring.

Mr. Wm. Pratt, a student of the Rensselaer Institute, aged 17, a native of Chatham, Columbia co., and one of the most studious, efficient and amiable of scholars, was drowned, while bathing, at Troy, N. Y. on the evening of the 30th ult.

Houston, Texas, which was settled five years ago, has now 400 inhabitants, and within the same period, there have been 6000 burials, an average of nearly 4 every day in the year.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon John Tyler, President of the U. States, by Amherst College, Mass., at the late commencement meeting of the trustees.

A physician in Northampton is said to have at the present time under his care, twenty-eight young ladies in a state of decline, victims of incurable consumption.

John Anthony has been arrested at Syracuse, charged with having poisoned Mary Sisson at Penfield, near Rochester, early in June.

A drunken fellow in Kentucky, lately set fire to a distillery, which was in consequence burnt down. An exchange paper says that the distillery first set fire to the man, and then the man set fire to the distillery.

At the execution of the murderers at St. Louis, on the 9th ult,, it is said that nearly 15,000 spectators were present, and among them a large number of ladies!

There arrived at New-York city from the 11th to the 24th ult. inclusive, 3215 passengers from foreign ports.

The Texas Centinel says that in the various skirmishes and surprizes which have occurred recently on the western frontier of that country, 47 Americans have been killed, and also 12 Mexicans who were associated with them.

The Monmouth (N. J.) Inquirer says that Capt. Leonard Walling, of Key Port, committed suicide on the morning of the 26th ult. by hanging himself in his own barn.—He was a highly respectable man, and in easy circumstances.

The Toronto Patriot does not think that England will ever allow McLeod to be tried without an appeal to arms.

About $400 have been raised in Richmond, Va., and vicinity, for the passengers saved from the Wm. Brown, now in that city.

A Galveston paper says—"We have been shown a sample of Texas salt, obtained from the salt lakes in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande. It is fully equal to Turks Island, and can be sold as reasonable."

A Bible Society, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Fontaine, private Secretary to his Excellency, has lately been established at Austin, Texas.

The New-York Tribune says, upon authentic information, that all the leading measures now before Congress, will be passed at this session. The Bankrupt Law—the National Bank—the Land Bill—the Revenue Bill, will all become laws in due time.

A Temperance Society was about to be established in San Augustine.

Mr. Squire Newbury, of this city, is now the owner of a monster of the swine species, which weighs no less than 1360 pounds.

The Great Western railway, just opened from London to Bristol, has a tunnel at Box Hill drilled through the solid rock for nearly three miles.

Two gentlemen of Richmond, Va., have imported a new kind of wheat, which it is said will resist the ravages of the fly.

It is estimated that 45,000 tons of Coffee were consumed in the U. S. the last year.

Suicide.—At Dunkirk, on Saturday evening, a man named Samuel Pickel, committed suicide by hanging himself; the cause of the fatal act was RUM.—*Eve. Journal.*

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Philo Churchill, Jr., of Bennington, Wyoming county, was instantly killed while assisting to raise a barn in that town on Saturday last. While raising one of the beams, it slipped, and falling upon Mr. C. crushed him to death—*Eve. Journal.*

A passenger in a steamboat, a short time since, brought a suit in St. Louis against the captain for not starting at the hour he advertised, thereby creating a loss to him. The case went before a jury, who brought in a verdict of one hundred and ninety dollars damages.—*Eve. Jour.*

Mail Robbery on the Hudson.—A leather mail bag, cut open and rifled of its contents, was found floating in the river on Wednesday morning last, near Crawford's dock at this village. The bag was chained and fastened with a U. S. lock, and had in it, when picked up three pieces of coal, weighing 15 lbs., placed there for the purpose of sinking it.—*Newburgh Journal.*

From Texas.—By the arrival of the steamer Kingston, we have received Texas papers to the 25th of July. The manifesto of the Kingston states that the Santa Fe expedition had fallen in with a large body of Indians on the Upper Brassos, and that reinforcements had been ordered to co-operate with the Santa Fe forces. No doubt by this time, the savages have been soundly thrashed.

Capt. Demitt has been taken by a party of Mexicans, but will shortly be released.

The british barque Marion, Capt. Campbell, arrived at Galveston on the 23rd, consigned to Mr. Chas. Power, with a cargo of assorted merchandise and a number of passengers.

The presidential election appears to absorb all parties. General Houston is the popular candidate.—*New Orleans Bee.*

Exploring Expeditios.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Republican under date of Valparaiso de Chili, 5th of April, says:—Our last advices from the Sandwich Islands, by a vessel arrived at this port a few days ago, left the U. S. Exploring Squadron there, fitting for a cruize to the Columbia river and the N. W. coast; from thence it is expected they will again proceed towards the South Pole, and return home by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

There are four or five American vessels now lying in this harbor; and the commerce of the port, as well as the improvement of the city, are in a more flourishing condition than any other place on the Pacific coast.

Confusion of Names.—We have remarked that men of intelligence are often misled by the circumstance that there are Members of Congress of opposite politics but similar names, and fall into gross errors. Thus one friend says to us "What does *Kennedy* mean by opposing the Bank Bill?"—confounding John P. Kennedy, Whig from Baltimore, with Andrew Kennedy, Opposition from Indiana. It may be worth while to put this matter straight in a paragraph, which our readers may preserve for reference:

There are two *Allens* in Congress:—William Allen, Opp. Senator from Ohio, and Elisha H. Allen, Whig Member from Maine. Two *Andrewses* in the House: Landoff W. Andrews from Kentucky, and Sherlock J. Andrews from Ohio—both Whigs. There are four *Browns* in the House: Jeremiah Brown of Pa., and Milton Brown of Tenn., Whigs, and Charles Brown of Pa., and A. V. Brown of Tenn., Opposition. Three *Butlers* in the House: Wm. Butler of S. C. a kind of Whig: Sampson H. Butler of S. C., and Wm. O. Butler of Ky. Opp. Two *Calhouns*: John C. Calhoun of S. C. Opp. in the Senate, Wm. B. Calhoun of Mass. Whig, in the House. Three *Campbells* in the House: W. B. Campbell, and Thomas J. Campbell of Tenn., Whigs: John Campbell of S. C. rather Opp. Two *Clarks*: John C. Clark and Stanley N. Clarke, both of this State, and both Whigs. Two *Caldwells*: Green W. Caldwell of N. C., and Patrick C. Caldwell of S. C., both Opp. The two *Clays* in the Senate—Henry Clay of Ky., Whig, and Clement C. Clay, of Ala., Opp., will hardly be confounded. There are two *Davises*: Richard D. Davis of N. Y., Opp., and Garret Davis of Ky., Whig. Two *Dawsons*: William C. Dawson of Ga., Whig, and John B. Dawson of La., Opp. Two *Edwardses*: John Edwards of Pa., Whig, John C. Edwards of Mo., Opp.—Two *Floyds*: John G. Floyd, and Charles A. Floyd, both of this State, and both Opp. Two *Fosters*: A. Lawrence Foster of N. Y., and Thomas F. Foster of Ga., both Whigs. Two *Goodes*: Patrick G. Goode of Ohio, Whig, and Wm. O. Goode of Va., Opp. Two *Grahams*: William Graham in the Senate, and James Graham in the House, both of N. C., and both Whigs.—Two *Hastingses*: Wm. S. Hastings of Mass., Whig, and John Hastings of Ohio, Opp. Two *Johnsons*: William Cost Johnson of Md., Whig, and Cave Johnson of Tenn., Opp. Two *Joneses*: John W. Jones of Va., Opp., and Isaac D. Jones of Md., Whig. Two *Kennedys*: John P. Kennedy of Md., Whig; Andrew Kennedy of Ind., Opp. Two *Marshalls*: Thomas F. Marshall of Ky., Whig, Alfred Marshall of Maine, Opp. Two *Masons*:—Samson Mason of Ohio, Whig, John T. Mason of Md., Opp. Two *McClellans*: Abram McClellan of Tenn., and Robert McClellan of N. Y., both Opp. Two *Randalls*: Alexander Randall of Md., and Benjamin Randall of Maine, both Whig. Three *Smiths*: Perry Smith of Ct., Opp., Oliver H. Smith of Ind., Whig, Senate, and Truman Smith of Ct., Whig, House. Two *Thompsons*: John B. Thompson of Ky., and Richard W. Thompson of Ind., both Whigs, Four *Whites*: Albert S. White of Ind., in Senate, Edward D. White of La., John White (Speaker,) of Ky., Joseph L. White of Ind., all Whigs. Six *Williamses*: Lewis Williams of N. C., Christopher H. Williams of Tenn., and Joseph L. Williams of Tenn., and Thomas W. Williams of Ct., Whigs, and James W. Williams of Md., Opp., with Ruel Williams, Opp., in the Senate. Three *Youngs*: Richard M. Young of Ill., Opp., Senate, Augustus Young of Vt., and John Young of N. Y., both Whigs, House.—*New Yorker.*

Beauties of the Slave Trade.—The British brig of war Fawn, recently arrived at Berbice, having in charge a Portuguese built brig, which had been captured as a slaver, after a chase of 8 hours. The log book of the Fawn furnishes the following details:

On the 19th of February, 1841, lat. 22 30, long. 40 west, Cacupos, Brazil, about 18 miles distant, observed a large brig standing in for the land, and altered our course so as to cut her off, if possible. On approaching, she appeared not to have the least idea of our being a man of war—allowed her to close within range of our 32 pounder; fired a gun over her, and another as quick as possible ahead—she then up with her helm, attempted to run, but appeared in great confusion.

We continued to throw the shot over, ahead, and astern of her, without intention of striking, as we were positive of slaves being on board. After a short time she was increasing her distance; Lieut. Foote then determined to put a shot into her hull, but with great regret, on account of the unfortunate beings on board. Shots were then thrown close under her stern twice—a third was about to be fired, when we observed her round to. In about twenty minutes we came up and boarded her. The slaves were all below with the hatches on; on turning them up, a scene presented itself, enough to sicken the heart even of a Portuguese.

The living, the dying, and the dead, huddled together in one mass. Some unfortunates in the most disgusting state of small pox, in the confluent state, covered from head to foot, distressingly ill with opthalmia; a few perfectly blind; others, living skeletons, with difficulty crawled from below, unable to bear the weight of their miserable bodies. Mothers with young infants hanging at their breasts, unable to give them a drop of nourishment. How they had brought them thus far appeared astonishing. All were perfectly naked. Their limbs were excoriated, from lying on the hard plank for so long a period. On going below, the stench was insupportable. How beings could breathe such an atmosphere and live, appeared incredible. Several were under the plank, which was called the deck, dying—one dead.

We proceeded to Rio Janeiro with the prize. On the passage we lost thirteen, in the harbor twelve—from small-pox and debility; a number also died on board the recovery ship Crescent. After clearing the hold, and fumigating the brig, it was determined by Mr. Ousley, the British Minister, to send the brig—with part of her cargo—for adjudication, to the nearest colony, under the command of Mr. G. Johnson, mate of the Fawn. We sailed on the 16th of May with 180, well provided with medicines, and directions in what manner to use them. Tapioca and lime juice well provided. Notwithstanding all the care that a small crew could bestow on them, we unfortunately lost twenty, chiefly from scurvey and general debility. This unfortunate brig left Bahia fort, on the coast of Benguela, with 510 negroes, and, thirteen days after, on her capture, she had but 375!

The New Locks.—The work on the new tier of Locks, now constructing at this place, is going on with great rapidity. The three lower Locks are already laid, and the other two are in good state of forwardness. The whole tier is to be completed this fall and when done, will be as substantial and splendid a piece of work of the kind as can be found in the country. Full five thousand yards of masonry have already been laid since the 1st of May.—*Lockport Courier.*

Notices.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the S. D. B South Western Association, will take place at Northampton, Clark co., O., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October. A general attendance is desired, and brethren from foreign churches are invited.

DIED,

In this town on the 15th inst., Miss FIDELIA GAGE, aged 20.

In Georgetown, on the 9th inst. at nearly 10 o'clock P. M., Mr. GEORGE COON, aged 65 years.

Mr. Coon through life manifested a kind and benevolent disposition to all around him.

A little more than two and a half years since Mr Coon openly and publicly professed the religion of our Lord. In June following, he was baptised into the fellowship of the S. D. B. Church, of which he proved a faithful member until his death; his illness was slow, and lingering—(partially the liver disease) his frame wasted to a mere skeleton; yet, not a murmur escaped his lips; but so strong was his faith, that he would often repeat "though he slay me, yet will I trust in him," and so died almost without a struggle. He was faithful at the family altar. His wife, with whom he had lived more than forty years is left and three children to mourn the loss of a kind husband, and loving father, and the prayer meeting a faithful attendant.

J. B.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Isaac D. Titsworth, (satisfactory.) David Cook, Jr., (we have written you.) D. Doty, (the alteration is made.) Joel Greene.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Jason B. Wells, $14,05, cr. E. D. Jencks, $1,83, Vol 1, Clarke Coon, $2,25, Vol. 1 and 2, Thomas Burgess, $2,75, Vol. 1 and 2, Ezra Champion, $1, James Bush, $1, James Joiner, $1,92, Benj. Brooks, $2,25. Elias Card, $1. Jason B. Wells, $2, cr. Morgan Lewis, Vol. 1 and 2. Isaac D. Titsworth, $2, cr. John Bright, Vol. 2. A. Babcock, $4, cr. Chas. Potter, William Hibbard, 2 each. Albert Babcock, $1. L. P. Babcock, $2, Vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber on the 13th inst., a middling sized COW, of a dark Brown color, nearly black, with long slim horns. Any person who will give any information concerning said cow, shall be liberally rewarded.

THOMAS CARR.

De Ruyter, Aug. 16, 1841. 25 w3.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting will be held at the Court-House in the village of Morrisville, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society for the County of Madison, pursuant to "An act to promote Agriculture, passed May 8, 1841.—Dated August 2, 1841 LEWISON FAIRCHILD.

County Clerk.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

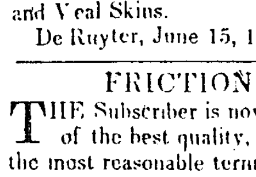
The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Web's Dictionary, large,
" " small,
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,

Novum Græcum Testamatum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

GEO. W. SUTTON,



WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the manufacture of Boots and Shoes on a very large scale, and is happy to inform them that he is now prepared, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot, to furnish any style or quantity of work, manufactured of superior EASTERN TANNED STOCK, at as low prices, (according to quality,) as can be bought in Town, County, or State.

⁂ The highest price paid in cash for Beef Hides and Veal Skins.

De Ruyter, June 15, 1841.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He patticularly requests the patronage of his friends Orders from a distance will be attended to.

ELISHA STILLMAN.

De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

200
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONSISTING OF
VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND.
BY ROBERT SEARS.

THE FIFTH EDITION of the first volume of the above work is issued from the press of ROBERT SEARS, 122 Nassau Street, New York.

It is a book of 400 large octavo pages, and is done up in the neatest typographical manner, bound in muslin, and lettered in a superior style; containing over 200 engravings of an interesting and beneficial character.

Those wishing to subscribe for the above valuable work can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who has the agency for this town and vicinity. A specimen of the Book can be seen at this Office. The price is extremely low, for a book of the size, so well stored with interesting and useful matter, and reflects much credit, in every respect, upon its enterprising publisher. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited, and the work will be ordered immediately for as many hundred as may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of making so rich an addition to their Family Libraries at so small an expense. Price only TWO DOLLARS.

A. H. BURDICK, Agent.
Register Office, De Ruyter, April 30, 1841.

PAINTING.

SAMUEL W. HALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter, that he has commenced the business of HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GLAZING, & GRAINING, in imitation of various kinds of Wood and Marble; such as *Mahogany, Oak, Birds-Eye and Curled Maple, Grecian and Irish Marble*; in this village and surrounding country; in all its various branches, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to please, and all those who may favor him with a call, may depend upon having their work done in a workmanlike manner.

PAPER HANGING,

done with neatness and despatch. By his long experience in the above business, he hopes to share with the rest of mankind.

N. B. He will be at the Shop of Daniel R. Burdick, where is kept all kinds of Cabinet Ware.

De Ruyter, July 8, 1841. 71w3

10,000 Tin Pans,

Together with a large assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be purchased in the State. Also,

Stoves, Pipe and Furniture,

For sale by ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER
May 27.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style

De Ruyter, June 4. 1841. 14tf

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New-York Market; Bl'k, Blue-bl'k, Sinchew, Bonnet and Florence Silks, Printed and Plain Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself, from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality. 64tf

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841.

P. S. The Store will be closed on the *seventh* day of the week. H. J. W.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

DE RUYTER, MAY 27, 1841.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, are receiving their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising an unusual variety, which they offer for Cash, Barter, or Approved Credit, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this place. This place having been celebrated as the cheapest in the world, they think the above statement sufficiently comprehensive. Old and new customers are solicited to call and examine.

TO BUILDERS.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER are sole Agents in this place for the sale of Bliss' SASH AND WINDOW BLINDS, at Factory prices. 7×9 SASH on hand Blinds, and other sizes Sash procured to order.

They have also on hand,
Pine Lumber and Shingles,
30 Kegs Swedes Iron Nails,
60 Boxes Window Glass, 7X9 to 12X18,
A large stock of Building Hardware,
Paints, Oil, Putty, &c.
May 27.

Elmore, Annas & Ayer,

Are Agents for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines.

Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.
For particular recommendations of the above article, please refer to the advertisement of the Sole Ag't.
Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life,
Moffatt's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Phinney's Family Pills,
Dr. Phelp's Compound Tomato Pills,
Miles' Compound Extract of Tomato Pills
With others too numerous to mention.
May 27. 65tf

ROAD WARRANTS.

A quantity of Road Warrants just printed and for sale at this office.

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village. JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

POETRY.

The Spirit Sleepeth Not.

BY WM. H. BURLEIGH.

When the gentle hand of slumber
  Presses on my weary eyes,
And the forms that none can number
  In their thronging beauty rise—
Phantoms of imagination,
  With a mystic glory fraught,
Tell me by their facination
  That the spirit sleepeth not!

When the airs of evening win me
  To go forth and view the skies,
And I feel my soul within me
  Strugling, as it fain would rise
From the gloomy paths of men,
  To enjoy its blessed lot,
Something whispers to me then
  That the spirit sleepeth not!

When I gaze upon the ocean,
  With its ever-heaving tide,
In its spirit-soothing motion,
  Or its desolating pride—
Changing still, it ever hath
  Voices for the inward thought,
Telling in its love and wrath,
  That the spirit sleepeth not!

When I bend in adoration
  Low before the throne of God,
Pouring forth my supplication,
  Spreading all my wants abroad—
Voices from the world above,
  While the earth is all forgot,
Tell me with their tones of love,
  That the spirit sleepeth not!

From the mountains and the valleys,
  From the leaves by zephyrs stirred,
From the wind that gently dallies
  With the ocean's mane, is heard
Whispers as of thousand spirits,
  Telling, as on air they rise,
That the soul which man inherits
  Never slumbers, never dies

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Northern Light

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

BY ALONZO POTTER.

There is a great difference of opinion among the friends of education in regard to the *moral* tendencies of the existing common school system. Few would take the responsibility, it is presumed, of protesting against it as absolutely demoralizing; and yet language is often used, and a tone of argument adopted by worthy men, which savor not a little of such a sentiment. The avowed difference of opinion, however, has respect rather to the influence which is *likely* to be exerted by a system in which there is no *special* provision for *religious instruction*, and in which the amount and kind of such instruction are to be determined by the inhabitants in their respective school districts. In Prussia, France and Holland, the law expressly requires that a certain degree of instruction in the principles of natural, and in the history of revealed religion, and also in the moral precepts of Christianity, shall be given by every teacher. In addition to this, the clergymen of different churches are clothed with authority to visit the schools; and times are set apart in which they can communicate to the children of their respective cares, instruction in their own religious tenets.—This is the case also in the national schools of Ireland—a system from which, however, a large portion of the established clergy withhold their countenance and support, on the ground that it is the duty of the government to provide the young of Ireland not only with *general* religious instruction, but also with a *special* training in the doctrines of the national church.

In our country, the subject of religious instruction *in schools* is invested with peculiar difficulty. We are not only without an established religion; we have taken the ground of complete and universal toleration in respect to religious opinions. As on one hand this precludes the government from any direct authoritative action in favor of a system of instruction peculiarly Christian, so on the other, the great diversity of religious opinions among the people renders them jealous of measures which may tend to favor directly or indirectly one form of faith more than another. Under these circumstances, it might at first be thought that our children must necessarily grow up entirely destitute of that instruction which is pre-eminently necessary not only for another life, but also for the present. Yet such an inference is greatly wide of the truth. It is not sufficiently considered that though religious culture *in schools* is very important, there are other places more especially intended for that purpose, and better adapted to it. These are *home* and the *religious sanctuary*. Religious and moral training has been devolved by the Creator particularly upon parents and Christian pastors, and it is a charge which they ought in no case to delegate entirely or principally to others. While they may wisely and advantageously avail themselves in this matter of the aid of Sunday schools and day schools, it ought to be remembered that such aid will prove efficient only when those with whom God has especially entrusted the great duty, give it their own constant and careful supervision. In order, then, to ascertain what is the real condition of religious and moral training among a people, we ought to look at the state of their churches, the character of their clergy, and the prevalence of family religion, rather than at the amount of instruction in dogmatic theology which may be given at day schools. It should be remembered, too, that the great duties of morality and piety are inculcated much more effectually by [illegible] example than by mere precept; and that a teacher of bad temper or dissipated habits is not likely to make children love virtue or respect religion, though he exact daily answers to every question in the longest catechism.

Assuming these as truths too obvious to need discussion, we shall be able to determine the state of moral and religious instruction among the young of our own country, not by looking exclusively at our day schools, but rather by considering, *in the first instance*, the state of our churches and the various provisions which exist, in them and elsewhere for training the young to virtue and piety; and *secondly*, by observing the actual state of morals and religion, as well as the prevalence of crime for the last twenty-five years, during which common schools have been established by law

1. In regard to the first point, it is now a matter of common remark with foreigners, and must, I think, be apparent to every candid observer, that an unusually large proportion of our people attend public worship; that the standard of clerical character, as it respects piety and virtue, is high; that our Sunday schools embrace an immense proportion of the children of the republic, and that parents generally are anxious to cultivate in their families a respect for the observances of religion. In such a state of things it is hardly to be supposed that a duty so prominent as the moral culture of the young can have fallen into great neglect. We know as a fact that it is quite otherwise. The press teems to an extent altogether unparalleled, with books intended for their benefit. Under the stimulus of Christian zeal, and of a laudable though not always sufficiently generous emulation, Sunday school and Bible classes are rapidly multiplying, and are drawing within their influence the hitherto neglected children of vice and indigence. Asylums for blind youth of both sexes, for the deaf and dumb, and for two classes of orphans, are not only rising on every side, but public opinion requires that they shall impart religious instruction, and be conducted on Christian principles.

And how is it even in day schools? In very many cases, especially when taught by females, the exercises are opened in the morning by reading the scriptures and by prayer. In all cases before a school can derive aid from the public funds, the teacher must give evidence of good moral character, and this evidence must be renewed each year. Even where the scriptures are not read, the books used as reading and text books will be found to assume the paramount obligations of religion and the divine authority of Christ, and to be pervaded by a healthy tone of moral feeling. Such is the state of public sentiment on this subject that no book of immoral tendency would be tolerated in our schools; and a teacher who should venture to prostitute the influence afforded by his station, in order to instil licentious or infidel principles into the tender minds of his pupils, would be sure to be driven from their post. It is also worthy of much more consideration than it usually receives, that a school which is ostensibly occupied only in educating the intellect, may yet be operating benignly and powerfully upon the moral sentiments and habits, and indeed must do so, if properly conducted. By its lessons and tasks it tends to substitute reflection and deliberate effort in place of mere impulse. By its disciple it contributes, insensibly, to generate a spirit of subordination to lawful authority, a power of self-control, and a habit of postponing present indulgence to a greater future good; and finally by the knoweledge which it communicates, it enlarges a child's conception of his true interest, teaches him that forecast, self-restraint and a correct moral deportment are indispensible pre-requisites to success in life. No one can be more sensible than the writer, that these effects are produced but imperfectly in most of our schools at present, and that vastly more might be done indirectly for the moral culture of the young, if intellectual instructions were conducted on a more enlightened plan, and were animated by a more pure and generous spirit. He holds, too, that without trenching upon the more delicate and debateable points of religious faith, much more might and ought to be accomplished, directly, towards confirming the pupils in a reverence for justice, charity and religion, and in the habitual discharge of these social duties. But while we lament these imperfections, we ought not to deny nor underrate the good which is effected and which is believed to be equally clear and encouraging.

2. For what has been the practical effect of the system of public instruction established in this State? As has been already intimated, about twenty-five years has elapsed since this system first went into operation. Under these auspices a new generation of men and women have come forward, and those of us who are old enough to compare them with their predecessors, can judge whether they have less reverence for the institutions of religion, or less faith in its principles. The fact that the number of churches and clergymen of every denomination is increasing more rapidly than the population (and that such is the fact might easily be made apparent if your space allowed,) proves that the proportion of those who conform outwardly to Christianity has been increased. It is not alledged that this increase is to be attributed exclusively, or even principally to our day schools; but merely that it is inconsistent with the idea sometimes advanced that the instruction in those schools is essentially infidel; and also is evidence that that prompted rather than obstructed the faith and virtue of the people. This, however, will become much more obvious if we consider the *statistics of crime*.

It is often affirmed, that notwithstanding the extention of the means of education, *crime is rapidly increasing*. On this point I would remark, *first*, that so far as our own State is concerned, the returns of criminal convictions annually made to the office of the Secretary of State show that the increase of crimes of every description within the last ten years, is not greater than the increase of population, even on the supposition, by no means probable, that the returns were as full and complete when first required, ten years since, as they are at present. *Secondly*, This increase of crime would have been much less, but for the unusual influx of foreigners within the last few years. Dr. Julius states as the result of a laborious examination of all the principal prisons in the United States, that about *one-third* of the convicts are foreigners. The returns in this State show that with us, the proportion is even larger, being in some years nearly *one-half*. *Thirdly*, Before this increase of crime could, under any circumstances, be ascribed with plausibility to an increase of education—for this is gravely maintained by some persons—it would be necessary to show that those offences have multiplied fastest, which, in their conception and perpetration, require the greatest knowledge and forethought.—The facts, however, are remarkably the reverse. In this State, as appears, by the last annual report of the Secretary of State on criminal convictions, the crimes of forgery, perjury, burgulary, &c., which imply skill and knowledge, have been diminishing, while those which are the usual concomitants of ignorance and mental debasement have increased. To the same effect is the experience of other States. Says the Chaplain of the Connecticut State Prison in a late report, "that knowledge is not very frequently used as an instrument in the commission of crime, may be presumed from the fact *that of the 66 committed to this prison last year, the crimes of only four were of such a nature as to require for their commission ability either to read or write*."—The directors of the Ohio Penitentiary state, that "it is an erroneous impression that the convicts are intelligent, shrewd men, whose minds have been pervaded to vice, rather than blunderers into low and vicious habits, and ultimately into the commission of crime from idleness, ignorance and opacity of mental vision. It will be seen that nearly the whole number of convicts are below mediocrity in point of information; and indeed, our inquiries and observations have long since fully satisfied us that not only in our own prison, but in others which we have visited or inquired after, depraved appetites and corrupt habits which have led to the commission of crime *are usually found with the ignorant, uninformed and duller part of mankind*. Of the 276, nearly all below mediocrity, 175 are grossly ignorant, and in point of education scarcely capable of transacting the ordinary business of life." Is it not a question for grave reflection, how far society after thus suffering individuals to grow up in ignorance and incapacity, retains, in respect to them, the right of inflicting punishment?

Fourthly, To show, however, still more clearly that education, instead of being responsible for any portion of crime, is directly and greatly calculated to arrest it, I would place in juxtaposition, and ask attention to two facts which seem to me alike conclusive and striking. 1. It appears by the late census that there are but 43,000 white adults in this State who are unable to read or write. If to this number we add one-half of the whole colored population of the State, as suffering from a like inability, yet without education we shall get a total of about 83,000; i. e. *about 1-29th of the whole population of the State, who cannot read and write*. If, then, education has no tendency to diminish crime, so that a person after having enjoyed its advantages is as likely to commit crime as the ignorant, we shall expect, on examining the records of our courts and prisons, to find the same proportion between the instructed and uninstructed among convicts, as among the whole population. In other words we should expect to find 28 convicts able to read and write to every *one* unable to do so. Now what is the fact?

2. If we take the whole number of convictions in this State, for the last two years, in courts of record and at special sessions, we find, not one in 29 who is unable to read, but 1 in 2; showing *that the tendency to crime among the ignorant, is fourteen and a half times greater than it ought to be on the supposition that education has no tendency to diminish it*. An examination of the Auburn prison, made something more than a year ago, gave out of 244 prisoners, but 59 who could read well, and but 39 who could read and write. In the Connecticut State Prison, but about one-half of the convicts when committed, knew how to write. In the New Penitentiary of Philadelphia, out of 217 prisoners received during the year 1835, but 85 could read and write; and most of these could do either in but a very imperfect manner. Facts of this kind might be adduced to almost any extent. By showing that the proportion of uneducated convicts is invariably so much greater than the proportion of uneducated inhabitants; they seem to me to *demonstrate*, that ignorance is one of the great high-ways to crime, and that in proportion as men are left without instruction, in that proportion they are likely to become convicts.

In a future number I may resume this subject for the purpose of comparing the state of *Education and Crime* in various countries of Europe; and more especially for the purpose of examining certain results of M. Guerry in his "Moral Statistics," which seem to be at variance with the views presented in this paper.

Union College, July, 1841.

From the Cross and Banner.

BELL IN THE STATE HOUSE PHILADELPHIA.

While in our venerable State House on the 20th of April last, the day of funeral solemnities in honor of the late President of the United States, and in the very chamber where was signed the immortal Declaration of Independence, we were struck by the peculiar solemnity of the muffled bell above.

A friend informed us that it was the very bell which announced to the assembled crowds on the 4th of July, 1776, the passage of the memorable act which procured for our country "a seperate and equal station among the nations of the earth; and that it had remained unused since it was tolled for the death of General Washington. We have since seen in an exchange paper the following notice of what is familiarly called "the old bell."

This bell was manufactured in England, expressly for the State House, while the United were under the British Government. On it was inscribed the names of the manufacturers, date, &c and the following prophetic words: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof," Levi xxv. 10.

On the morning of the ever memorable 4th of July, 1776, the doors of the State House were closed during the deliberations of Congress, and the many anxious citizens who thronged the streets were denied admission: but no sooner was the last signature affixed to that charter which severed the tie that bound these colonies to the mother country, than this same bell was rung.—Yes, it was the first to sound the notes of the sweet song of Liberty to columbia's sons. Little did its manufacturers think that the solemn injunction to 'Proclaim Liberty throughout the land,' would be soon obeyed.

At that time our country was covered with thick forests, our cities small, our advantages for education limited; and on all sides were heard the howl of England's war-dogs, and the war-whoop of the enraged Red man. Now the forests are succeeded by the vegetation produced by American industry—our cities are large and beautiful,—and where the Indian's wigwam once stood, the gorgeous Seminary or stately Church rear their majestic heads, and instead of the howl of war, are heard songs of Zion, or the glad shout of America's freedom-born sons.

All this is the result of the passage of that one act of our forefathers. The minds of the people were prepared for it, and nobly did they sustain it, in "time that tried men's souls." The welcome notes of that old bell were wafted on the refreshing breeze of that happy day to many a fireside, and found a response in every patriotic heart. The Minister, Lawyer, Farmer and Mechanic; old and young, rich and poor, male and female, all put their hands to the work: fought for Washington, their country, and their God.

Like the immortal signers of that Declaration of Independence, the old bell has done its duty, and now "rests from its labors." It hangs in the second story of the stable, its former place being now occupied by another and much larger one. I have stood in the belfry of that steeple, and cast my eyes, not over a dreary wilderness, but over a vast extent of cultivated soil; while here and there could be seen what every American loves, viz:

"The star spangled banner in proud triumph wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

BROOKS OF THE HOLY LAND.—The *Arnon* rises among the mountains of Gilead or Abarim, runs a northwesterly course, leaving Mount Nebo and Pisgah to the north: here it was Moses took a view of the promised land; this stream "turns toward the valley of the plain of Moab," [Numb. 21. 14–20.] emptying into the Dead Sea. It now divides the province of Belka from Kerek as formerly the kingdom of the *Moabites* on the south from that of the *Ammonites* on the north.

Jabbok rises in the country of the ancient Ammonites among the mountains, runs *westerly* by Pella and empties into the Jordan about mid-way between the lake Gallilee and the Dead Sea. On this stream were "Mahanain" and "Penuel" where the angels appeared to Jacob and he wrestled with God for a blessing and prevailed.—[Gen. 32, 2—32.] How cheering to know, that *now* also "the effectual fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much!"—[James 4. 16.]

Kishon is a small stream near the Valley of Esdrælon which runs into the Jordon on the west side, there is a stream of the *same name*, running into the Mediterranean not far from Carmel.

Kedron running between the city of Jerusalem on the west, and the mount of Olives on the east, then turning easterly through a rough valley of about 12 miles, empties into the Dead Sea. It was in this valley the Kings Asa, Hezekiah and Josiah burned the idols of the kings who preceeded them. This stream is very serviceable to the city, as it rises greatly by the rain and with a rapid current carries away the filth which is discharged into it from the common sewers. Across this brook David fled from the traitor Absalom [2 Sam. 15, 23.] as afterwards our blessed Lord from the traitor Judas. [John 18, 1.]

WALLS OF BABYLON.—The city of Babylon, so famous in ancient history, is now crumbled to dust, so that its site is not precisely known. We are informed by scripture that ti is seated on the Euphrates; and as numerous heaps of rubbish and brick are seen by travelers, in about lat. 32 degrees N. and long. 39 deg. E., it is supposed to have stood in that situation.

Babylon was sixty miles in circumference, surrounded with a wet ditch and a wall built of large bricks cemented with bitumen, a pitchy substance, which issues out of the earth, in that country. Pliny says the walls were 200 feet in height, and fifty feet broad, and adds that each foot was three inches more than the Roman foot, making the foot here used equal to about 14 inches and a half English. The walls were defended by 230 towers. It had 100 gates, all of solid brass, twenty-five on each side, being built in the form of a square; streets at right angles passed from each gate to the opposite, dividing the city from N. to S. over which there was a bridge 1100 yards long and thirty feet wide; on each end of the bridge was a palace, the largest of which was seven miles and a half in circumference; these palaces communicated with each other by a vault under the cahunel of the river. Strabo differs from the above in his description of Babylon.

Pliny says that this city was built by Semiramis, who was Queen of Assyria, 2007 years before Christ. Eusebius makes it to have been founded by Nimrod. It become the capital of the Babylonish empire under Nabouassar, 747 years before Christ, and in the time of Jotham King of Judah.

Nineven, according to Diodorus, was sixty miles in circuit, the wall 100 feet high, and so broad that three chariots could go abreast on them: they were defended by 1500 towers, 200 feet high.

RIVER JORDAN.—This rver runs nearly south, through the whole land. It rises among the mountains of Anti-Lebanon, in a small pond, called "*phiala*" or the bowl, because it is always filled to the brim with water. From this it runs under ground for some miles, and issues at length from a cave in the neighborhood of paneas or panium, for Josephus says, that chaff thrown in at phiala, came out here. Passing south about fifteen miles, the river widens into a *lake*, called "*merom*," or "Samechon," meaning the upper lake, a beautiful sheet of water about seven and a half miles long, and four broad.

Running south about twenty miles, the river enters the *lake or sea of Galilee*. It is said to pass through this without mingling its waters, but this is not true, though the [illegible] current of the Jordan can be traced in the pure waters of the lake for some distance. After leaving this lake it runs about 15 miles south, [illegible] then turns to the hills on the east side. It flows about 15 miles, and empties into the *Dead Sea*, from which there is no outlet.

The whole course of the Jordan is about 100 miles. Its breadth is from 30 to 50 yards, the depth varying from three feet at the fording places to several fathoms: the water deepens suddenly, being six or seven feet deep close to the bank. The waters are generally *colored* with mud, and in some places flow sluggishly, but generally *rapid*. So strong is the current near the Dead Sea, that an expert swimmer cannot cross it. As there are no bridges, it is crossed by wading. During the summer, there are many "fording places," such as "Bethabara" where John preached and baptised. [John 1 28.]

The Jordan may be said to have *double* banks. The inner, which confines the river to its bed, and the outer bank some distance back, and rising 10 feet above the level of the river. The space between the two banks is covered with high trees and herbage; and the river is so hid with reeds, bushes, &c. that it is hidden till you descend to it. In these bushes, [illegible] and other beasts reside, who are driven back when the river *overflows*. [Jer. [illegible] 19.] This takes place in January, February, and March, from the thaws and rains on the mountains of Lebanon. This was about the time of the passover. And it was at this very time when the river was widest spread and rolling in all its might, and the [illegible] that Joshua, by the command of God, divided the waters, and Israel crossed dry shod. (Josh. 3, 15, and 5, 10)

This river is venerable in the east, to this day, and well may it be. Here the proud Syrian was directed to wash, that his leprosy might be healed. [2 Kings, 5, 10.] Here in the sight of the prophets, it was divided to make way for Elijah and Elisha. [2 Kings, 2. 8, 14.] Here Elisha in the power of his master, made iron to swim. [2 Kings, 6. 6, 7.] Here the blessed Savior was made known to the prophets and Jews as the son of God, and the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world, while the Holy Spirit descended upon him without measure. [John 1,36.]

To House Keepers.—The following Receipe is just in time—read it, and then see if it is true:

Let a bunch of lecks soak four, five, or six days in a pail of water, and wash your pictures or any piece of furniture with it. The flies will never come near any thing so washed.—*Boston Times.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY.—John N. Elmore, Abijah N. Annas and William J. Ayer, vs. Willam R. Burdick and Emeline, his wife, Noah C. Worth, Henry A. Dellay and Frederick C. Dellay.—Z. T. Bentley, Esq., Comp. Solicitor.

In pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the Inn of B. Balch, in the village of Chittenango, in the county of Madison, on the sixth day of September next, at twelve o'clock, M. of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of De Ruyter, in the county of Madison, and State of New-York, and bounded as followss, to wit: Beginning on the east line of the north and south road, seventy-five feet north of lands owned by Joshua C. Curtis, formerly conveyed by James Nye, and sold to John Murch; thence north sixteen feet; thence eastly parallel with the other lots thirty-five feet; thence south eleven feet: thence east five feet to the well; thence south five feet to lands owned by Maxson & Burdick; thence west forty feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Dated July 19th, 1841.

E. W. SMITH,
Master in Chancery.

73–w6

WANTED,

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841.

Physicians and Families

Will find an extensive assortment of Medicines, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices at the
May 27. STONE STORE.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd.
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than* [illegible]

TO FAMILIES.—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—HAMILTON not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expector nt,
[illegible] to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co's

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A [illegible] the merits of this highly [illegible] Medicine, will be given any [illegible] acquainted with its qualities. [illegible] success of this Medicine has [illegible] of the day. [illegible] to acknowledge its benefits [illegible]

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

[illegible] of this compound are owing to [illegible] effects [illegible] the animal fibre, [illegible] to the seat of disease [illegible] sensations. As an external application it is a powerful [illegible] in the obstinate cases, such as [illegible] Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, [illegible] pain in the side, head [illegible] of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.
[illegible] for the best [illegible] superior to " Jew [illegible] at less than half the [illegible]

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An [illegible] remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, [illegible] Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all [illegible] of the Breast and Lungs, [illegible] Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, [illegible] Root, [illegible] vegetable substances. Prepared by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The [illegible] universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Horehound, which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known [illegible] It is therefore only [illegible] Medicine contains the [illegible] highly concentrated, [illegible] several other [illegible] render it the most speedy [illegible] in use, for the [illegible]
[illegible] will be shown, if wanted [illegible] the above medicines beyond [illegible]

[illegible] say, that he will not [illegible] offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags.
10,000 pr. Socks.
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

For which the highest price will be paid.
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb, CASH, Old Hyson do. at 5s6 Cash. New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower.

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills.
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlam Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey
Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Landanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be ound in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. A certain cure in all cases. Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6
S. D. DELLAY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way-Bills, &c. &c. neatly executed at this office.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.---NO. 26.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 78.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, AUGUST 25, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Literary Department.

From the Northern Light.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

BY S. S. RANDALL.

That is the only true philosophy of human life which, by the communication of an enlightened knowledge, and just appreciation of all our powers and faculties, physical, intellectual and moral, and their relations to each other and to the external world, enables us to conform in all things to the laws and constitution of our being. That no such system has hitherto generally prevailed, is painfully obvious when we reflect upon the capacity of our common nature for the enjoyment of happiness—and consider the vast amount of evil and of suffering which surround us on every hand. It requires but an ordinary exertion of reason to convince us that these consequences are not the legitimate or necessary result of that wonderful organization which constitutes human life. On the contrary, we see the most abundant evidences of an opposite design and adaptation pervading our whole corporeal and mental structure; we perceive the uniform harmony of external nature with all our higher and nobler faculties, and its invariable tendency to minister to our pleasure and benefit: and we recognize the hand of a bounteous Benefactor in the innumerable blessings which are spread out for our acceptance, both in the physical and moral world.

A systematic obedience to the natural and moral laws impressed by the Creator upon all the workmanship of his hands, must invariably be productive of the highest degree of happiness, of comparative exemption from physical ills, and a cheerful and abiding enjoyment of all the varied aspects of human existence. All men, it may safely be presumed, desire thus to fulfil the great purposes of life; but the melancholy experience of the world demonstrates that but few of the race have been able to comprehend, and still fewer to apply, the means of accomplishing this universal object of human exertion. Originally constituted with powers and faculties in harmony with each other, and with the external world of matter and of mind, the legitimate exercise of all these powers and faculties was the sole requisite to the full participation of the utmost measure of happiness of which humanity admitted. The lower orders of animal creation were endowed with constitutions adapted to their rank in the scale of being; and with faculties, powers, and sources of enjoyment fitted to their several natures. The exercise of these faculties, however, was, in their case, restrained within prescribed and impassable limits: the objects and purposes of existence, are, with them, instinctively fulfilled, and transgression rendered impossible. Upon man were conferred intellectual and moral powers, comprising within themselves every element of progressive improvement, of refined enjoyment and substantial happiness; together with the ability to exercise them wisely and judiciously, and to reap in unbounded profusion, the rich fruits of an intelligent obedience to the laws of the Creator, or to pervert and misapply them, with all the certain and fearful responsibilities attached to a departure from the established conditions of his being.

The education of the race has proceeded by slow and almost imperceptible gradations. Over a great portion of the globe, centuries of deep and profound ignorance of the elementary truths of intellectual and moral science, have been permitted to elapse, and the light of civilization is yet to dawn. In those more favored regions, where the mind of man has been reaching forward from time to time, to more enlarged views of its nature, capabilities and destination, its efforts have been constantly checked, and its onward progress impeded by the surrounding darkness, and the innumerable obstacles which it has been compelled to encounter and surmount. The institutions of society—many of them founded in ignorance and error—and more, partaking of the nature of an incipient and only partially developed civilization, and failing to recognize the possibility of future improvement advance; the inveterate prejudices and narrow selfishness so predominant in every community; the unchecked passions of the multitude rushing blindly and heedlessly on in pursuit of ignoble and degrading objects; and, above all, the constant "fear of change, perplexing nations" which looks upon and punishes every departure from established usages, principles, modes of thinking and of acting, as the greatest of crimes—all these and a variety of other influences equally potent, have conspired to retard the advancement of true knowledge, and to postpone the prevalence of an enlightened philosophy of human life. A system of physical, mental and moral bondage has but too generally prevailed; and if at rare intervals its galling fetters have been broken, and individuals of commanding genius have stepped forward from the crowd, to announce some new truth, destined in its influence to change the whole aspect of science or morals, and to constitute the basis of future discoveries, equally important in their results upon the welfare and improvement of the race, the penalty prescribed by ignorance, prejudice and error, has been scrupulously exacted.

As in the progress of individual existence, however, it requires long years of bitter experience, much and deep reflection, and a constant observation and study of human nature, in all its aspects, to enable us fully to appreciate, and understandingly to pursue the interests and the duties appertaining to our physical and moral well-being, so in reference to the race, centuries may pass, before the true philosophy of human life shall be evolved from the diversified elements of which it is composed.

Amid the thick and palpable darkness of the middle ages—when the Genius of Barbarism hovered in gloomy triumph over the intolerance, bigotry and cruelty which pervaded all ranks from the highest to the lowest—the lights of science and civilization, heralding the path to moral and intellectual advancement burst forth to cheer and illumine the benighted nations. Within the compass of less than four centuries, and notwithstanding the uniform prevalence of wars and civil commotions unprecedented in their violence and terror, even in the bloody history of the ancient world, the progress of knowledge in every department of physical science, has subjected the broad dominion of nature, above, around, and beneath, to the intimate acquaintance and in a great degree to the control of man. The laws which regulate the motion and govern the complicated evolutions of the heavenly bodies, have been ascertained with a precision amounting to absolute demonstration. The various elements, properties and powers of matter, in all its combinations, have been analyzed and appropriated to the specific purposes for which they seemed best adapted. All the phenomena of the animal and vegetable creation have been fully elucidated: the external and internal structure and materials of the earth itself displayed to view: the principles which cause, regulate, control and terminate the wild and apparently lawless career of elementary warfare, subjected to analytical examination: and all the complicated manifestations of our own physical organization reduced to harmony, simplicity and beauty of nature itself.

From the multifarious investigations which preceded and accompanied these proud and triumphant results of science, the great principle was established, that all the workmanship of the Creator displayed to human view, was subject to certain and invariable laws, in strict conformity to which all the phenomena of nature were manifested: that these laws were susceptible of full discovery and easy comprehension;—and that by their constant and pervading presence, the visible creation was upheld and sustained, and the vast machinery of the Universe harmoniously directed and arranged. If then, to all these emanations of creative wisdom and goodness, fixed laws have been prescribed, and these laws and their operations are capable of being ascertained by the intellect of man, and applied to the purposes of science and art, is not the inference irresistible that to our mental and moral nature, laws equally certain and invariable have also been prescribed, the knowledge of which is equally attainable, and of incomparably greater importance to our present and future welfare? Metaphysicians, from the days of Aristotle to the present period, have successively endeavored to solve the great problem of the nature and operations of the human mind; but while they have accomplished results, doubtless satisfactory to themselves, they have failed to throw around the subject the full and clear light of demonstration. To the few inquiring minds of the ages in which they flourished, they succeeded only in investing the intellectual powers with an undefinable and mysterious abstraction; and none of them attempted to reach the minds of the multitude, equally interested in this momentous question, with the wisest of the race. In short, they have erected a great variety of admirable superstructures, each essentially partaking of the predominating qualities of the mind from which it emanated; each deeply tinged with the peculiarities of its skilful architect; faithfully depicting those nicer shades of character intuitively apprehended by the consciousness of each; but possessing few of those enduring elements of universal nature and truth, capable of instant recognition and immediate appropriation by every grade of intellect, and every combination of moral sentiment. One system has rapidly succeeded another; and this, in its turn, has given place to a more ingenious and plausible hypothesis—all equally artificial and equally unsatisfactory. The minds of earnest inquirers were unsettled and unconvinced; the human intellect roamed over the broad fields of imagination, without a guide—building up for itself misty, vague and unsubstantial theories: and at a period when a rational, simple and harmonious system was universally demanded by the increasing intelligence and enlightenment of the race—a system which should be based upon the immovable rock of nature, and adapted to all the capacities, wants and aspirations of humanity—the metaphysics of the schools furnished nothing beyond the most abstract conceptions of isolated intellect—captivating, indeed, and beautiful to the fancy, but cheerless and uncongenial to the heart. They "kept the word of promise to the ear—but broke it to the hope."

At this crisis, an obscure individual in the heart of Germany began to attract the attention of the world, by the originality, novelty and interest of his speculations on the phenomena of the mind, in connection with its material organ, the brain. Free from all pretensions to the character of an authoritative expounder of ethical science—having formed no hypothesis—cherished no theory—adopted no system—one of those simple and ordinary occurrences of every day life, which, when subjected to the eagle eye of Genius, is sometimes fraught with the most momentous consequences, directed his mind to a train of reflections involving results of immense magnitude and universal interest. Acknowledging no guide but nature, and faithfully gathering and applying the responses of this only infallible oracle, he waited long and patiently upon the shrine of his great teacher, before venturing to interpret her revelations. Confining his researches and inductions strictly within the pale of accurate and comprehensive observation, and aided by the scientific skill of a kindred mind, the details of a system were gradually and cautiously evolved, which at once challenged the most scrutinizing observation, and addressed itself to the most enlightened sanctions of the intellect and the heart. It is unnecessary, in this place to do more than refer to the principles unfolded. We doubt not they are already familiar to the greater portion of our readers; and if there be any who have not yet examined this admirable system of mental and moral philosophy, or have given it but a cursory and superficial glance, we would earnestly commend it to their deliberate and serious attention, in the firm conviction that a subject possessing, in every point of view, so deep an interest for the christian, the philanthropist, the patriot and statesman, will be divested of none of its attraction, when examined through the medium of the new and peculiar light thrown upon it by the masterly intellect and comprehensive benevolence of a Spurzheim, a Combe, and a Caldwell.

These principles, fortified as they now are by the accumulated observation and experience of half a century—tested as they have been, by the most severe and critical analysis—and sanctioned by some of the soundest minds of the age, promise to effect a complete and most beneficial revolution in the kindred sciences of physical, mental and moral philosophy—to unite them in one great and harmonious system—and to shed a flood of light upon some of the most interesting problems of man's existence and nature. Their reception, however, by the generation to which they were first announced, was destined to add another page to the record of human perversity and obliquity. Those who occupied the chief seats in the numerous temples of mental philosophy, while they simultaneously denounced the new doctrines, watched with constantly increasing alarm, their steady advance and rapidly expanding influence. The "ineffectual fires" of the old philosophy were seen to pale and grow dim before the superior light and kindling warmth of the rising orb. The mind of man was no longer symbolized to the imagination as a heterogeneous and inexplicable compound of etherial influences and "baser matter," impelling to opposite and discordant results—a combination of virtuous principles and vicious propensities so arranged as necessarily to render life a constant and hopeless struggle for the ascendancy of the higher nature. The "middle wall of partition," which for ages had separated the constituent elements of our common humanity, was broken down at once and forever; and man stood forth in the image of his Creator—a living soul, occupying and consecrating by its deathless energies an organized corporeal structure—a "temple not made with hands"—with powers and faculties, propensities and sentiments, each performing its own peculiar and appropriate functions, within the prescribed range of its operations—fulfilling harmoniously its separate mission—and the whole effectually and admirably adapted to the diffusion of happiness, the promotion of knowledge, the attainment of wisdom, and the progressive advancement and improvement of the race.

No one who has accustomed himself to trace the progress of great truths, in any of the various departments of knowledge, as they have successively been unfolded to the human intellect, will indulge the apprehension that the discoveries of Gall and Spurzheim are destined permanently to be affected either by present indifference to their value, or by the interposition of discouraging obstacles to their diffusion.—Elaborated and systematized as they have been by the most enlightened scholars and purest philanthropists of Europe and America, and presenting the fundamental elements of a clear, connected and harmonious science of surpassing interest and practical utility—they will, in due time, assume in our systems of education, in our legislation, in our criminal jurisprudence, and in our numerous institutions for the relief of suffering humanity, the elevated rank to which they justly appertain. It is needless to multiply instances where popular prejudice, and the predominance of error have denounced and proscribed those doctrines and their teachers, which after ages have consecrated and hallowed, and the universal sense of the civilized world inscribed upon the imperishable tablets of the intellect and heart of man.

> "Truth crushed to earth, shall rise again,
> The eternal years of God are hers;
> But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
> And dies amid her worshipers."

It is from the general prevalence and diffusion of a philosophy so accordant with truth and nature—so intimately connected with the interests and welfare of every individual of the species—so important in its influences, present and prospective, on human character and human happiness, on society, on civil and political institutions of every grade, on all the relations of domestic life—in a word, on all the diversified machinery of civilization,—that we may rationally look forward to an advance in mental and moral improvement, hitherto unknown in the history of the race. By a slow and laborious, yet persevering process—by gradually displacing the numerous and varied theories of the past, which have served only to encumber and darken the subject, and by careful and thorough observation, experiment and reflection, a path has at length been opened up to the enlightened investigation of man's compound nature. Like those indefatigable travelers who perseveringly and painfully persisted in the immense and apparently hopeless labor of removing the accumulated rubbish which choked the entrance to the Pyramids, until their exertions were at length rewarded by discovering the magnificent chambers and wonderful architecture of remotest antiquity—so have the masters of the new philosophy, in the face of the most discouraging obstacles, succeeded in attaining to a clear perception of the physical, mental and moral constitution of man, and in indicating to those who shall come after them, the means by which still greater and more important advances may be made, in that knowledge, of all others the most interesting and useful. But like those travelers, they have, as yet, penetrated only to the vestibule of the immense and magnificent temple. Numerous undiscovered apartments remain to be explored—hidden treasures to be developed and appropriated—and the perfect harmony and minute adaptation of the whole vast structure to be demonstrated and applied.

Children's Department.

God's Goodness to Me.

How glad am I!—I was not born
A Hindoo or a slave,
To wander in a state forlorn
Down to an early grave.

I might have been an Arab child,
The Koran taught to read;
Or been an Indian fierce and wild,
In war to fight and bleed.

I might have worshiped at the shrine
Of dreadful Juggernaut—
Been thrown to crocodiles and swine,
On some devoted spot.

But no; my favored lot has been
Cast on New England's shore,
Where I am taught the plague of sin,
And Jesus to adore.

Here pious parents every day
Teach me to live for heaven;
And bid me morn and evening pray
That I may be forgiven.

Here none molest or make afraid
Those who delight in prayer;
And all can seek the Savior's aid,
However poor they are.

And O, what gratitude and love
Should daily fill my breast!
That God should stoop from heaven above
To make me here so blest.

O, I must praise him, and I'll feel
For thousands young as I,
Who never hear his holy will,
And thus degraded die.

TRUE COURAGE.

"Coward! coward!" said James Lawton to Edward Wilkins, as he pointed his finger to him.

Edward's face turned very red and then the tears started in his eyes, as he said, "James Lawton don't call me a coward."

"Why don't you fight John Taylor then, when he dares you? I would not be dared by any boy."

"He is afraid said Charles Jones," as he put his finger in his eye, and pretended to cry.

"I am not afraid," said Edward; and he looked almost ready to give up: for John Taylor came forward and said, "Come on, then, and show that you are not afraid."

A gentleman passing by, said, "Why do you not fight the boy? tell me the reason."

The boys all stood still, while Edward said, "I will not do a wicked thing, sir, if they do call me a coward."

"That is right, my noble boy," said the gentleman. "If you fight that boy, you really will disgrace yourself, and will show that you are more afraid of the laugh and ridicule of your companions, than of breaking the commandments of God.

"It is more honorable to bear an insult with meekness, than to fight about it.

"Beasts and brutes which have no reason, know of no other way to avenge themselves; but God has given you understanding, and though it be hard to be called a coward, and to submit to indignity and insult, yet remember the words of the wise man—"He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."

"Suppose you fight with this boy, and your companions all call you a brave fellow, what will this be when you are called to stand before God?

"Many a poor deluded man has been drawn in to accept a challenge and fight a duel to show his bravery, and thus displayed to all, that he was a miserable coward, who was afraid of the sneer and laugh of his companions. Rather follow the example of that brave soldier, who, when he was challenged to fight, said, 'I do not fear the cannon's mouth, but I fear God.'"—*Juvenile Reformer.*

A Lame Boy.—A poor lame boy came one day to a gentleman who was very kind to him, and asked for a piece of string, saying, "Do let it be a good long bit, sir." The gentleman inquiring what it was for, the boy seemed unwilling to tell; but at last said, it was to make a cabbage-net, which he could sell for three pence, as he wished to send the money to help to pay for printing Bibles for the heathen: "And you know, sir," added he, "it may pay for printing one side of a leaf of one of them." The gentleman gave him a large piece of string, and told him to bring the net when it was finished. The boy brought it, and the gentleman said, "you are a good boy; there is three pence for you to send for the Bibles, and three pence for yourself." "No, sir," exclaimed the boy, "do send it all, perhaps it will pay for printing both sides." —*S. S. Gleaner.*

Religious Department.

From the New York Observer.

THE CONVERSION OF SOULS A CAUSE OF JOY.

And they caused great joy unto all the brethren. —Acts xv. 3.

It was Paul and Barnabas who are here said to have caused great joy unto all the brethren: and they caused them great joy by declaring the conversion of the Gentiles. The truth here taught is, that the conversion of souls is a cause of joy to real Christians. It is so, because God is thereby glorified, because the church of Jesus Christ is thereby enlarged and extended, because of the evil thereby prevented, and because of the good thereby done; and this joy is illustrated by the Savior in the parables of the lost sheep, the piece of silver, and the prodigal son. Luke xv.

In the conversion of a sinner, a soul is saved from death, and all the evil which it must have felt and suffered in the future world is prevented. James v. 19, 20. And a multitude of sins are hidden; they are forgiven and covered. And his own evil influence is averted. By precept and example, he was exerting a most unholy and unhappy influence. That influence was great, and dreadful, and growing. By it the wicked were encouraged in their evil ways, the enquiring disheartened, the righteous distressed. It enabled many to shake off serious impressions and walk with unconcern in the broad way to death. His life may have been moral, his temper amiable, his external deportment such as to be approved by all, and there may have been nothing to distinguish him from the humble Christian but this,—practically he rejected the Savior and lived in disregard of the religion of Jesus,—yet his influence, in a religious aspect, was exceedingly dangerous and disastrous. Its tendency was to elevate morality above religion in the estimation of those around him, or to induce the belief that morality without religion is sufficient for this world and the next. But this accords not with the teachings of the Scripture. Morality is good, but it is not sufficient. Religion is necessary. Without an interest in Jesus Christ there is no salvation. And while one refuses to seek an interest in him, the legitimate influence of his example, on his family and friends, is to prevent them from attending to the concerns of their souls.—From him a flood of evil emanates, daily and hourly increasing in magnitude as it flows onward to eternity. But let him be converted to God, and this flood is stayed—the fountain is dried up, and the stream ceases to flow.

Hence, in the conversion of a soul, good is done. The very fact of his turning to the Lord must have an impression on the minds of his associates. It will render them less confident in their evil courses, quicken their consciences, and lead them to inquire whether all is well. And then his subsequent life, being to them a constant reproof, may be the means of awakening them to their danger and drawing them to Christ. The influence on his family can be but salutary. Those of them who do love the Savior will be filled with new courage; and those who are yet in their sins, when they see the change, must confess the power of grace, the excellency of religion, and they may become also followers of the Lamb. The neighborhood will be benefitted by the change; the church and the world will feel its happy influence: a new impulse will be given to the prayers and efforts of the faithful: the careless will become thoughtful and the vicious be restrained. Even the ends of the world may feel the happy effects of a single conversion. Good may result from it which man can not estimate. A stream of holy results and influences may begin to flow, which shall widen, and deepen, and extend while time endures, nor cease to flow when time is swallowed up in eternity.

Now to do good, as well as to be good, is the Christian's aim. He knows it is impossible to be good and yet make no efforts to do good. Persevering attempts to do good is the evidence which the Christian gives to the world that he is good, for by their fruits ye shall know them. Matt. vii. 20. And they who labor to do good, must rejoice when good is done. It is the Christian's nature, therefore, to rejoice when souls are converted. The brethren whom Paul and Barnabas addressed, had great joy when they heard of the conversion of the Gentiles; and so have all genuine Christians now when made acquainted with the conquests of the cross of Christ. They rejoice in the good already done and in the still greater good which may result from these instances of redeeming grace.

We have here, then, a test of Christian character and feeling. We have seen how real Christians feel in view of a given event—the conversion of souls; they rejoice. And they feel thus because they possess a certain character—a christian character; they rejoice because they are Christians—real Christians. Do we possess this character and these feelings? Do we possess that character or disposition which occasions us to feel emotions of joy when we hear of the conversion of souls? Do such tidings cause us great joy? How can we be Christians ourselves, if it gives us no joy to see others becoming so? Examine yourselves. Be not deceived.

Again: if the conversion of souls is a cause of joy, then to see no converts must occasion sorrow and grief. This is obvious. Read Ps. cxix. 136, Rom. ix. 1—3, and x. 1. As the Christian has joys which the world know not of, so has he sorrows. And not the least of these is that which he feels in contemplating a world lying in wickedness—a world sporting with death and trifling with eternal realities. Let not the sinner say religion makes us melancholy. It is the thought that he is destitute of it which fills us with grief; and when we see none turning their attention to the one thing needful—amid the solemn providencess occurring around us—who shall forbid us to weep?

Again: if real Christians rejoice in the conversion of souls, then they should labor and pray for their conversion. We see men every where pursuing that which they think will add to their happiness. The Christian is not forbidden to do the same. But his happiness runs in a different channel from that of the world. His chief happiness flows from a divine source.—And among the ingredients of which it is composed, not the least is the joy over repenting sinners. For this, then, he should labor. If he has any desire for this joy—and if he has not, he may as well renounce his hopes of heaven—let him engage in earnest efforts to bring his fellow creatures to the Savior of sinners. This is his duty and his privilege. He is not to be all the day idle, but to go into the vineyard of Christ and work. There is enough to do. The bible is to be distributed, tracts circulated, temperance promoted, the ignorant taught, children gathered into Sabbath schools, the careless warned, and the gospel preached to every creature. And there must be prayer as well as effort. God works by means: but means without his blessing can accomplish nothing. You may pile up motives to the skies, and bring them to bear with mountain weight upon the heart, and yet, without the Spirit nothing can be accomplished. Motives can not convert the soul: means and efforts can not convert it; it is the work of the Spirit; and after you have presented motives, and used means, and made efforts, you will utterly fail unless you have the Spirit to second your efforts and render means efficient, and motives effectual, and renew the heart. And the Spirit is given in answer to prayer. Ask, that you may receive. Pray as well as labor, that you may have the joy of welcoming returning sinners to the Savior.—Pray with the Psalmist, Wilt thou not revive us again, that thy people may rejoice in thee? Shew us thy mercy, O Lord, and grant us thy salvation. Ps. lxxxv. 6, 7.

Finally: this subject also affords an inducement for sinners to become reconciled to God. There is joy on earth over repenting sinners; and so there is in heaven among the angels of God. Luke xv. 10.—And their impenitence is a cause of grief. Let them now pray for mercy and eternal life—now repent and believe in Jesus Christ—now be converted to God—that angels may carry the glad news to heaven and strike their golden harps with new rapture, and, as the tidings are spread abroad among the churches, they may cause great joy unto all the brethren. W. J. M.

The Human Voice.—God has made the whole earth vocal with sweet sounds. The untraveled forest echoes the notes of the wild bird, and the habitations of man are made glad by the song of the feathered minstrel. But, above all, the human voice, that combines the highest charm of sweet sounds with the inspiration of thought, is given for no ordinary purpose or earthly pleasure. In its whisper of affection, how grateful! In its expression of religious devotion, how exalted! For its solace in trouble, how dear! For its participation in joy, how unspeakable!

Our Earthly State.—Every man hath a heaven and a hell. Earth is the wicked man's heaven; and his hell is to come.—But the godly have their hell upon earth, where they are vexed by afflictions and temptations; and their heaven is above, in endless happiness. If, then, it be ill with me on earth, it is well my torment is so short, and so easy. I will not be so covetous as to hope for two heavens.

A smooth sea never made a skilful mariner. Neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify man for usefulness and happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, rouse the faculties, and excite the invention, prudence, skill, and fortitude of the voyager.

The happiness of man consists in the enjoyment of God.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, August 25, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

"Be not conformed to this World."

The line of distinction between the requirements of the gospel and the customs of the world is most plain. The former is simply to love God with all the heart, and the neighbor as himself. The latter induces to supreme selfishness. So much as one is disposed to love God, by so much will his selfishness diminish, and vice versa. The indulgence, therefore, of either of these grand characteristics determines the true character of the individual, whether he is on the Lord's side, or otherwise. Names and professions do but little toward establishing character. For a time they may cloak the true character from observation; but it will soon develope itself. A conformity to the world is,

1. *Ungrateful.* Christians have been purchased by an inestimable price. The blood of the Son of God, so freely shed on Calvary, is the purchase price of their souls, and the indwelling of the Holy Spirit is the evidence of the transfer of the heart and affections to God. The qualifications for discipleship, are obedience to the divine law, and a non-conformity to the world. Christians, by virtue of their union with God, have joys and hopes far above those of sinners. They are heirs of the kingdom, and are infinitely rich and happy, lacking nothing or wanting more, possessed of holy and virtuous affections, and freed from the bondage of sin. Hence, it would be the basest ingratitude for a professed disciple of Christ to conform to the world. In doing it he casts contempt on the Lord Jesus Christ, and testifies falsely relative to our holy religion. He both deprives himself of the joys of the kingdom, and instrumentally shuts others out that would enter in.

The atonement made by the Lord Jesus Christ was designed for all men, so far as the news of it should be published; thereby laying all men who hear the gospel under obligations to conform to the law of God, and not to the world. Every unregenerate sinner is as much bound to love and serve God as the Christian is, and in conforming to the world he exhibits the vilest ingratitude to him who has purchased his soul.

2. *Dangerous.* A conformity to the world is rebellion against God, and all who do thus will be treated as rebels. He that is not on the Lord's side is against him. The vials of God's wrath shall at last be poured out upon all his enemies, as it is written, "Bring here mine enemies that would not have me rule over them, and slay them at my feet."

A conformity to the world exposes ourselves to all the sufferings caused by sin in this life and that which is to come. 'There is no peace to the wicked, saith my God.'—No peace to him in time, nor in eternity.—How foolish to barter the interests of the soul—the joys of heaven—and secure the pains of hell, for a few minutes conformity to the world!

We have several communications on hand which must be deferred till next week, to make room for important news. We were not able last week to get the particulars of the destruction of the Steam-Boat Erie till our paper had gone to press. We give it this week for the information of some of our readers who would not otherwise get it.

The President's Veto of the Fiscal Bank of the U. S. is also considered an important document, and our readers will doubtless wish to see it. We give it a place for their benefit.

A Day of Anguish at Syracuse!

We are indebted to Mr. Burdick, of this office, for the following melancholy intelligence from Syracuse, which we receive two days in "*advance of the mail.*" Funeral services were attended at the different churches on Sunday by thousands—estimated by some at from fifteen to twenty thousand. Fire Companies were in attendance from all along the valley of the Mohawk, and from Fulton, Oswego, and Auburn, all dressed in uniform, paying their last tribute of respect to departed worth. Finally, Syracuse seemed clad in habiliments of the deepest mourning and distress; and well she might, for she had entombed many of her noblest sons—her most enterprizing and valued citizens, her rarest beacons of future greatness!

It will be noted that five persons amongst the wounded had died since the following Extra was issued, and before Mr. B. left; and a great number more were not expected to survive.

From the Western State Journal, Extra.

SYRACUSE, Saturday Morning, August 21.

SYRACUSE IN MOURNING.

FIRE.—EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE!

Our village was visited last night with one of the most dreadful scenes which the annals of our State can reveal. About half past 9 o'clock the alarm of fire was given, which proved to be in the Carpenter's Shop of E. T. Hayden, or C. Goings, on the Oswego Canal. Our citizens repaired to the spot, together with our three fire engine companies. In the course of half an hour an explosion of gun powder took place which, most melancholy to relate, sent instantaneously some THIRTY of our fellow-citizens into another world! We have no time to describe the horrible scene, immediately after the explosion. The building which was on fire, was blown into atoms, and the buildings east and west were shattered by the concussion and flying timbers. About 30 firemen, and others near the fire, were instantly killed, being thrown in all directions—into the canal, four or five entirely across the canal—and among them some of our most respectable citizens, and, we are sorry to add, including about a half dozen of our most promising Young Men. The groans of the dying, the frantic screams of wives and children, brothers and sisters, who had lost their dearest earthly friends—the killed and wounded carried from the scene to their homes—altogether, presented a sight to melt the strongest heart.

Our whole village is in mourning and distress. The stores this morning still remain closed. Such scenes as we have witnessed within the last 12 hours, may Heaven forbid our ever seeing again.

The following list of killed and wounded, is as near correct as we are able to form it, amidst the confusion. Probably one-fourth or one-third of those wounded will yet die.

H. T. Gibson, foreman of engine number 3, (formerly keeper of a hotel in Albany, and later of the Syracuse House,) had his head almost blown off and his body was found in the canal. He was one of our principal business men, and has left a distracted wife and children.

E H. Hough, belonging to the same company, was a druggist, and one of the most promising young men of the village, and exemplary in every particular.

John Durnford, Jr., (son of Justice Durnford,) was a young lawyer of flattering prospects, and was endowed with uncommon talents.

Horatio N. Cheney, was the Canal Weighmaster, and has left a wife, (daughter of Col. Levi Chapman, Canal Collector, Albany,) and three children; and his brother, *L. L. Cheney*, was deputy Weigh-master.

Isaac Stanton, stone-cutter, was awfully mutilated, and has left a family.

Z. Dwight, Livery Stable keeper, survived but a few moments after the accident.

Among the wounded—*Stephen W. Cadwell, Dr. Foran, Jerry Stevens, Jonathan Baldwin, E. George, Geo. B. Walter, D. C. LeRoy*, (citizens generally well known,) although some of them very badly mutilated, are expected to survive.

We understand windows were broken by the explosion, as far as Salina. The noise was very plainly heard at De Witt, four miles east. The number of kegs of powder, which exploded, were about 25.

When we are brought to the reflection, that all this distress has been brought upon us by the hand of an *incendiary*—a devil in human shape—we are disgusted and sick at heart for poor human nature.

The alarm that powder was in the building, was given, but with such a want of energy as to border on criminality. Many supposed, also, that it was the mere trick of the incendiary.

KILLED.—E. H. Hough, Z. Dwight, John Durnford, Jr., Joseph Kohlhamer, H. N. Cheney, Loran L. Cheney, H. Goings, R. Maynard, I. Stanton, —— Baker, (boy,) H. T. Gibson, M. Smelt, Noah Hoyt, J. M. Barker, C. A. Moffett, W. B. Cloyce, Nelson Conklin, Capt. Burdick, of Clay, Messrs. Lake, Betts, Jones, Gillson, Miller.

WOUNDED.—Dr. Foran, J. B. Phelps, D. C. LeRoy, Jerry Stevens, H. S. Sloan, Jonathan Baldwin, John Showans, Geo. Benedict, S. W. Cadwell, S. Hurst, J. D. Lawson, S. Packwood, Elisha George, J. Goodrich, J. Crowe, Geo. B. Walter, L. Mulwin, L. Gifford, R. Thorn, John Conklin, Mr. Appleton, Miss. Elliston, Henry Hodge, L. Bement, Lewis Smith, Thomas H. Ostrander, P. Lowe, W. Conklin, Myers, Austin, (boy,) D. Brown, Shaw Collins, Thomas Poe, Wm. Lilly, (boy,) an Irishman, John Beers, (boy,) Lewis Corbin, (badly,) Phillip Holkins.

P. S.—Since the above was placed in type, we have been informed that at a meeting of the citizens, this morning, it was recommended that FUNERAL SERVICES be held at the several Churches, to-morrow, (Sunday,) to commence at the usual hour of morning service; and that the remains of the killed be conveyed to such houses of public worship as their friends may select.

We are requested to give notice that the Trustees of the village have given permission to inter the dead in the new Cemetery under the direction of the sexton.

Congressional News.

From the New-Yorker.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Wednesday, August 4.

In the Senate, the Fortification Bill was under consideration.

The amendment appropriating $50,000 for Forth Smith, Arkansas, was rejected.

The amendment of Mr. Allen, to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the construction and armament of armed steamers, or other vessels on the North-Western Lakes, such as the President may deem proper, and may be compatible with the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain, was adopted: Yeas 22, Nays 17.

The amendment offered by Mr. Porter was adopted, appropriating $50,000 for the defensive works at Detroit: Yeas 22; Nays 17.

Mr. Tallmadge offered an amendment, appropriating $60,000 for defensive works at or near Buffalo, which was rejected: Yeas 18; Nays 21.

Mr. Henderson moved to increase the appropriation for the defense of New Orleans from fifty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which was rejected:—Yeas 4; Nays 33.

A motion for reconsideration of the vote on the amendment appropriating for armed steamers, failed: Yeas 22; Nays 28.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Morgan to suspend debate in Committee, on the Fiscal Bank Bill, on Friday next, at 12 o'clock, was taken up. Mr. M. modified it, extending the time to Tuesday, and it was rejected.

Mr. Sergeant then introduced the original resolution, which was adopted: Yeas 104; Nays 97.

The debate on the Bank Bill will cease Friday, and it no doubt will be passed this week.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. J. C. Clark in the Chair.

Mr. Botts made an able speech in its support; it was also defended by Messrs. Proffit, Milton Brown, of Tenn., and Gamble, and opposed by Mr. A. Brown, of Tennessee.

Thursday, August 5.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Benton presented the proceedings and resolutions of a *large* and *respectable* portion—as he said—of the citizens of Fauquier Co., Va., declaiming against the Extra Session, as needless; against a National Bank, as unconstitutional; that it had not been at issue before the people at the late election, and that if chartered, it would be their duty to wage unceasing and deadly war against it till repealed; that Congress has full power to repeal it; also, against distribution of the proceeds of public lands; against an increase of the Tariff, and a National Debt; and returning their thanks to the Democratic Members of Congress for their patriotic exertions in the service of their Country during the present Session of Congress.

Mr. Benton expressed his entire concurrence in these views, and moved the printing of the proceedings, &c.

Mr. Archer stated that the whole number at that meeting was only thirty three! and that its three most conspicuous members entirely dissented from the scope of the resolutions, and withdrew from the meeting on this account. This was the memorial of the "*large* and *respectable*" meeting presented to the Senate, and designed to go forth to the community as the deliberate opinion of the people of Virginia on the very gravest question that was ever presented to the American people. With this explanation, he was willing it should be presented to the Senate and the people.

Mr. Miller eloquently and briefly refuted the assertion, that the Bank question was not before the people at the late election. It had been expressly, and was decided in the affirmative, in a contest, which was between measures, and not men.

Mr. White opposed its printing; and Mr. Clay moved to lay the motion to print on the table. This was carried. Yeas 21; Nays 20.

Mr. Benton then moved to take it up, and (with much excitement of tone and manner,) gave notice to the Senate, that he would move this proposition every morning during the session, till his object was accomplished. He was proceeding to speak of the subject of the resolutions, when

Mr. Clay called the Senator to order—

Mr. Benton. Take down the words.—(The point of order.)

Mr. Clay said the Senator had no right to discuss the merits of the subject, on a motion to take up or lay on the table; and called the Senator to order.

Mr. Benton. Take down the words!—Take down the words!

A long and unusually excited debate on points of order here ensued, in which much warmth was displayed by various members, and an appeal was taken from the decision of the President, which, it was moved to lay on the table; &c. &c. The further progress of which, was arrested by Mr. Tallmadge, who, some fifteen or twenty minutes after the time, suggested to the President, that the morning hour had elapsed.

The Senate then proceeded to unfinished business.

The bill to extend for ten years, the charter of the Mechanic's Relief Society of Alexandria, was on motion of Mr. King taken up and passed.

The bill to revive the charters of the banks of the District of Columbia, was passed by Yeas 29; Nays 15.

The Fortification Bill was then taken up, and after brief remarks by various members, passed—Yeas 45; Nays 4.

The Navy Pension Bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and occupied the attention of the Senate the remainder of the day. Several amendments were offered, which were accompanied with much debate. Without finishing the bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives; yesterday, a communication having been received from the Treasury Department, containing a remonstrance of the French Minister, against an increase of so much of the tariff as relates to France; this morning, Mr. Adams offered a resolution inquiring of the President the right of the Fr. Minister to petition to their House.

Mr. Adams made some remarks, which were listened to with great interest, respecting the unusual occurrence of the petitioning of a foreign minister, relative to our system of duties.

The resolution was then laid on the table, by a vote of 99 to 79.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole—the resolution having been adopted to stop debate in Committee—Friday, at 12 o'clock, and was discussed during the day by Messrs. Pope and Marshall of Ky., Wise, Bidlack, Dean of Ohio, Thompson of Ia., and others, in an interesting and important manner.

Mr. Marshall gave notice that he should move to strike out Mr. Clay's amendment, giving the States an opportunity to assent or dissent with regard to the establishment of branches, within their limits, and to insert a provision giving Congress the free and unqualified power, independently of the assent of the States, to establish branches.

He contended that the right of Congress was sovereign, *general*, and entirely independent of the States—that this provision of the bill was novel, and as absurd, as to pass a tariff bill with a provision that its binding effect in the several States was to depend on the assent of those States, given at the first Session of their Legislatures thus far. He went for a *whole*, and United States Bank, and not one whose efficiency depended on the wills of the States.

Mr. Wise entirely concurred in these views.

The House adjourned at 10 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Friday, Aug. 6.

In Senate the Navy Pension Bill came up, and a motion by Mr. Williams to repeal the act of 1837 was negatived: Yeas 19; Nays 28.

Mr. Calhoun now moved to amend so that no new pensioners should be admitted under that law. Rejected: Yeas 20; Nays 21. On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the bill was so amended as to continue the present law till the close of next Session. In this shape the bill was engrossed for a third reading

The bill from the House to Distribute the Proceeds of the Public Lands was now taken up, and Mr. O. H. Smith, of Ind., entered into a lucid exposition of its features and principles, and a powerful argument in favor of its passage. When he had concluded, no one being ready to prosecute the discussion, the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, the Fiscal Bank bill was taken up at an early hour, and Mr. Roosevelt, of N. Y., made a speech against its passage. When Mr. R's hour had expired. Mr. King, of Geo., spoke an hour on the other side. When he had concluded, there were but *six* minutes to 12, when the debate must close, and Mr. W. Cost Johnson of Md. took the floor. [Mr. Dawson of Ga. across—"Now, Johnson, give them a specimen of the power of concentration."] Mr. J. briefly summed up the argument on which rests the Constitutionality of a Bank, and then passed to the necessity for such an institution, which he considered evident and urgent. If he had framed the Charter, he would have made it different from this. He preferred a Bank dealing in Exchanges, with Branches of Circulation only, and thought such a Bank would make a good Currency and equalize Exchanges. But as it was, he would cheerfully vote for the bill as it came from the Senate. Having finished his speech in three minutes, he would cheerfully hand over the two remaining minutes to any one who chose to follow him.

Nobody rising, and the hour of 12 having arrived, the Committee of the Whole proceeded to vote on "all the amendments pending, or which may be offered," prior to reporting the bill.

The first question was on the motion of Mr. Dean of Ohio, to strike out the enacting clause: Yeas 87; Noes 136.

A great number of amendments, proposing a reduction of the capital, change of location, &c. &c., were severally offered and rejected. Mr. Adam's amendment to strike out the compromise section was defeated by 105 to 43. Every proposition of amendment having been successively voted down, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House precisely as it came from the Senate.

The question being now on ordering the bill to a third reading, Mr. Arnold of Tenn., (for the first time in his life, as he observed.) moved the Previous Question. Seconded, and the Main Question ordered. The bill was then *ordered to a third reading:* Yeas 129; Nays 97.

The bill having been read a third time by its table, Mr. Fillmore again moved the Previous Question. Seconded, and the Main Question ordered.

The question "*Shall this bill pass?*" was then put and decided in the affirmative, by Yeas and Nays as follows: Yeas 128; Nays 97.

So the bill having been passed, Mr. Boardman of Ct. moved a reconsideration, which, (as he intended,) was promptly voted down without a division. The House then adjourned.

Saturday, August 7.

The Senate have to-day been occupied with the discussion of the points of order connected with the resolutions in favor of the "repeal" and the unconstitutionality of a Bank, which were presented by Mr. Benton, Thursday, and the questions of order connected with which, occupied the attention of the Senate during the morning hour, Thursday and Friday, and this entire day.

The case is substantially this: Mr. Benton, on presenting the papers, moved their printing. Mr. Clay and others opposed it, and he moved to lay the motion to print, on the table, which *was carried.* The President decided that the papers were laid on the table with the motion to print. Mr. Benton immediately moved to take up the motion to print, and was discussing its propriety, when he was called to order by Mr. Clay. Mr. Benton then appealed from the decision of the Chair, that the papers were laid on the table with the motion to print. Mr. Clay motioned to lay this appeal on the table. Mr. Calhoun raised the point of order that this *appeal* could not be laid on the table. The President gave it as his opinion that it could. Here the matter stood this morning—on the point of order by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Clay contended that an appeal from the decision of the Chair could be laid on the table; it was a common practice of the House of Representatives. He referred to their journal, and showed one among the many instances of it. He preferred the rules of the House to rules of Parliament, to British rules. It was a glorious House—a Whig House of Representatives, that by its action had solved the problem, whether a Whig House could, or could not, do the work of the people. They had shown that they could do it, and had done it, in a noble, manly and patriotic manner: and they had also shown that 242 Members could do business better than 52 did.—Whenever he felt any ill humors coming over him, he was going into the House of Representatives, and one breath of the pure, patriotic air in that Hall would restore him. The House was the best source of parliamentary law in this country.

A debate arose of great length, in which, (among others,) Messrs. Evans, Clay, of Ky., and Prentiss, contended that an appeal could not be laid on the table; and Messrs. Calhoun, Linn, Bayard, Walker, King, Woodbury and Allen opposed this view. Mr. Huntington, in the midst of this, moved to proceed to the orders of the day, the morning hour having expired.—This was objected to, and was insisted that before any thing else could be taken up, the question on the appeal being a privileged question, must first be decided. Mr. Huntington raised a point of order on this, and insisted on the decision whether the Senate should proceed to other business. He, however, at the request of several members, withdrew.

Here was presented a scene of complicated confusion and disorder, appeals being piled on appeals, and no two members having the same understanding of the immediate question before them. It was generally concluded best to withdraw or annul all the proceedings, and commence anew on the vexing resolutions. But the difficulty arose of correcting the Journal so as to appear in a true light. Various members gave their views—all differing—how they should extricate themselves from the difficulty. They did not succeed in annulling or "*expunging*" this last point of order, and a vote of the Senate was taken, and decided *that an appeal from the decision of the Chair could not be laid on the table*, by Yeas 9, Nays 30. The Journal was at last corrected; and the previous points of order, &c., were withdrawn, back to that of Mr. Clay, that Mr. Benton could not discuss the motion to take up from the table. This point was sustained: Yeas 25; Nays 18.

Thus they succeeded in regaining the point on which they stood Thursday when the subject was first taken up. It was concluded they now had glory enough for one day; and at three o'clock a motion was made to adjourn. This was suspended for a moment, and the Navy Pension Bill read a third time and passed.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was also received from the House, and signed by the President of the Senate.

The House of Representatives, although consummating so glorious an achievement, to-day exhibited some of the imperfections of humanity, and were involved in one of their usual tempests of *dis*-"order," not, however, as wild and perplexing as that of the Senate.

After the presentation of a few memorials, a motion was made to take up the Bankrupt bill. This, after much delay in taking the Yeas and Nays on various incidental questions, &c., was taken up in Committee of the Whole, but without debate was laid down again, and the Committee rose for want of a quorum.

They then succeeded to take up the *Bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury*, which, after short debate, was taken into the House, and the Committee *discharged from its consideration* by a majority of *one*. It was debated in the House by Messrs. Mason, of Md., Pearce, Gordon and Shields, of Ala. The House then adjourned.

The question will probably be taken on it Monday, or Tuesday. We are waiting here with an anxious interest, which also pervades the whole country, for the action of the President on the Bank Bill, and various conjures are rife as to its fate. If it becomes a law, it is generally supposed Congress will adjourn in the course of two weeks.

Monday, August 9.

In the Senate, to-day, the resolution submitted some days since by Mr. Clay of Ala., calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the number of removals and appointments of clerks by the present Commissions of the General Land Office, with the reasons therefor, and the salaries paid, was taken up and debated some time beyond the expiration of the morning hour.

Messrs. Clay, of Ala., Linn, Benton, King and Buchanan advocated the resolution, and entered into the general subject of removals from office by the present Administration, as made inconsistently with their professions. The case of Diplomatic Agents was referred to, and proscription charged there.

Mr. Preston in his usually eloquent and able manner refuted this charge, and showed that but two appointments of Diplomatic Agents had been made, and one of which, at Chili, was on account of a vacancy. No change of administration had ever taken place, when the changes in the diplomatic corps were not double and triple. He was not opposed to this information. The Whig party would carry out the promises against proscription they had made to the people.—When they were found prying into the opinions of officers, ascertaining their qualifications as voters, turning out those who had no votes, or who were opposed to them, and appointing in their places their political friends—when they exercised half the proscription they had convicted the late administration of, they would be found out, and, he hoped, condemned by the people, as the late Administration had been.

Mr. Smith, of Ia., White and others, opposed the resolution, not as adverse to obtaining the information, but doubtful of the propriety of calling on Heads of Bureaus for information on which no legislation could be founded.

The resolution was put over till to-morrow.

The Distribution and Pre-emption Bill was taken up, as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment providing for the relinquishment of the two-per-cent. to Mississippi of the sales of the public lands in her borders, to be applied to the construction of a rail road.

This was advocated by Messrs. Walker and Clay of Ala., and opposed by Messrs. Evans, White, Smith of Ia., and then adopted: Yeas 22; Nays 21.

Mr. Clay of Ala. offered an amendment for the relinquishment of the same fund to Alabama. This was rejected: Yeas 20; Nays 22.

Mr. Calhoun moved a provision that nothing contained in the bill should be construed into debt to the States, or to prevent the repeal of the act whenever required by the public interest.

This being advocated by *Messrs. Calhoun* and Allen, and opposed by Messrs. Smith of Ia., Woodbridge and Phelps, was rejected: Yeas 21; Nays 25.

Mr. McRoberts moved to add the Territories of Wiskonsin, Iowa and Florida to the bill, to be included in the distribution.

This was advocated by Messrs. McRoberts, Sevier, Wright and Allen, and opposed by Messrs. Huntington, Clay Smith of Ia., and Woodbridge, and then rejected: Yeas 20; Nays 26.

The Senate adjourned after a session of nearly 7 hours.

In the House Mr. J. W. [illegible] [illegible] Fauquier Co. Va. (the same as presented by Mr. Benton in the Senate) against a Bank, and declaring for its repeal and unconstitutionality, &c. He expressed his *entire* concurrence in the resolutions, and moved that they be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Powell, representative from that county, stated what was stated in the Senate, that but *thirty-three* were present at the meeting, three, the most conspicuous of whom, withdrew on account of their dissent from the resolutions.

The resolutions were laid on the table, and the House *refused* their printing by a vote of 107 to 76.

On motion of Mr. C. Brown, a resolution of inquiry relative to duties on foreign coal was adopted.

Mr. Irvin introduced a bill providing for the payment for the sites of Marine Hospitals in the Western States, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Giddings a resolution was passed, calling for information as to the causes and expenses of the Seminole War.

Mr. Underwood, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend the charter of the City of Georgetown.

Mr. Dawson, Chairman of the Military Committee, reported a bill extending the law of 1836, authorising the employment of troops in Florida.

Mr. Thompson, of Ia., from the Committee on the District of Columbia, presented the report accompanying the bills to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania Avenue of this city, and the repair of the Potomac Bridge, which was ordered to be printed, and with the above bills referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Petitions for a Bankrupt Law were presented by Messrs. Underwood, Smith of Ct., and Roosevelt.

The bill for the Repeal of the Sub-Treasury was taken up, and advocated by Messrs. Hunt and Merriwether, and opposed by Messrs. Pickens and Steenrod.

The bill was passed: Yeas 134; Nays 87.

The notorious J. D. Stevenson of your city is here, engaged, it is believed, in a puny effort to defeat the passage of a Bankrupt Bill.

Messrs. Blatchford, Bowen, Burrows, A. Hamilton and a number of others of your citizens are here.

The city is full of tittle-tattle about the anticipated Veto. Bets have been running high. The Cabinet met the President to-day upon the subject, and it is said that he had requested their opinions in writing. In case of a Veto it is conjectured that only a portion, if any, of the Cabinet will resign. It is understood that President Tyler still believes on his conscience a National Bank unconstitutional, and that the so-called "compromise amendment" has made the bill still more objectionable. He is willing to adopt a Fiscal Agent in the District of Columbia, to receive and disburse the Government funds, to furnish a National Currency, and to equalize Exchanges. Such an Institution can have Agencies in the States where it pleases. He does not think it necessary to have a National Bank of discount. The Local Banks can supply local loans. Is it not better to unite upon some such system as this than to bite our noses off to spite our faces?

Tuesday, August 10.

In Senate, to-day, Mr. Smith of Ia. presented a petition for the improvement of the Ohio river.

Mr. Tallmadge presented a memorial of citizens of New York, asking for an imposition of duty on gold and silver ware, both of which were laid on the table.

The bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury was returned to the Senate with amendments, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution reported by Mr. Huntington from the Committee on Commerce, for the transfer of the light-boat at Sandy Hook to Bartlett's reef in Long Island

Sound, and for the transfer of that at Bartlett's reef to Execution rocks in Long Island Sound, was taken up, and adopted.

Mr. Benton again moved to take up the motion to print the famous *repeal* resolutions of the meeting in Fauquier county, Virginia. The motion was carried. The question on their printing was taken, and lost: Yeas 22; Nays 22.

The Distribution and Pre-emption Bill was then taken up and discussed with reference to amendments during the day.

Mr. Clay, of Ala., moved to insert a provision to prevent the bill taking effect till the complete payment of the public debt, now or hereafter existing.

This was debated at length, and with interest, by Messrs. Clay, of Ala., Calhoun, King, Woodbury, Wright and Buchanan in support, and by Messrs. Smith, of Ia., Clay, of Ky., and Rives in opposition, which latter gentleman declared he should vote for the bill, if it were demonstrated that the accruing revenue was adequate to the wants of government without the land fund, of which he was somewhat in doubt; if it were not, he should vote against the bill.

The amendment was rejected: Yeas 19; Nays 27.

Mr. Clay, of Ala., moved to insert in the 2d section, where the items are enumerated, which are to be deducted from the fund prior to the distribution, "and such sums as may be paid to any Indian tribe for the purchase of any portion of the public lands."

This was rejected: Yeas 21; Nays 26.

Mr. McRoberts moved to strike out, in the 10th section, the provision that the lands shall not be liable to pre-emption prior to their survey.

This was rejected: Yeas 23; Nays 24.

Mr. Young moved to strike out the clause confining the benefits of Pre-emption to citizens of the United States, or those having filed their intention of becoming citizens, as required by the Pre-emption laws.

This was rejected: Yeas 22; Nays 25.

Several other amendments were rejected, and the Senate adjourned, after a session of nearly seven hours.

It is anticipated that the amendments will be completed, and the bill taken out of Committee to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, the Bankrupt Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Tillinghast in the chair,) and debated during the day.

Mr. Barnard opened the defense of the bill in one of his usually sound and argumentative speeches, contending that the grinding and entirely useless oppression now arising from pecuniary misfortune had too long remained, in this age of light and civilization;—that the five hundred thousand bankrupts of this nation ought now to be released from it, and enjoying freedom, be permitted and induced to honourable exertions and industry for the support of themselves and their families, and the retrieval of their lost fortunes.

Messrs. Samson Mason, of Ohio, Nisbet, of Ga., and Roosevelt ably advocated the bill. Mr. R. expressed his intention of offering, at the proper time, an amendment to include banks within the bill. He should vote for the bill, however, whether this were adopted or not, and considered it a measure demanded by justice and humanity.

Mr. Gordon bitterly opposed the bill, contending that its effect would be looseness in pecuniary transactions—that it would be a cause of increase of failures and bankruptcies, and, by the release of insolvent debtors, would cause an entire loss of the millions of dollars which were now outstanding in debts throughout the country.

The House adjourned at half past 3 o'clock.

News of the Day.

VETO OF THE BANK BILL.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 16.

The President communicated to the Senate the following

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, returning, with his objections, the Bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States. August 16, 1841.

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the Constitution it is made my duty either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the House in which it originated. I can not conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The People at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been, and still is, deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say that my opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this Government. On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, the opinion thus entertained has been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me.

In the Senate chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and re-affirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it; and the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me; with a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never conceded, I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations; without an observance of which, no government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. They have over and over again been repeated. If some of those who have preceded me in this high office, have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convictions were sincere. I claim only to have the same measure meted out to myself. Without going further into the argument, I will say that, in looking to the powers of this Government to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue, and incidentally regulate the commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment, by this Government, of a bank of discount, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers. What can the local discounts of a bank have to do with the collecting, safe-keeping, and disbursing of the revenues?

So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question, whether the discount is obtained at a State Bank or a U. S. Bank.

They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in a local accommodation. What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of banks, in the regulating of the currency and the exchanges? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

For several years after the establishment of that institution, it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period the country was, for the most part disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation. A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation; and in 1820 its embarrassments had become so great that the Directors petitioned Congress to repeal that article of the Charter which made its notes receivable every where, in payment of public dues.

It had, up to that period, dealt but to a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic; and, as late as 1832, its operations in that line amounted to a little more than $7,000,000 per annum; a very rapid augmentation soon after occurred, and in 1833 its dealings in the exchanges amounted to upwards of $100,000,000, including the sales of its own drafts; and all these immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means. The currency of the country became sound, and the negotiations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates.

The circulation was increased to more than $22,000,000 and the notes of the Bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country: thus showing, most conclusively, that it was their capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished these facilities and advantages. It may be remembered, too, that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the Bank, in the purchase of exchange, the losses were merely nominal; while in the time of discounts, the suspended debt was enormous, and found most disastrous to the Bank and the country. Its power of local discount has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to the public morals and to the general weal.

The capital invested in banks of discount in the United States, created by the States, at this time exceeds $350,000,000; and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world, but the reverse is lamentably the fact.

Is the measure now under consideration of the objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section it is made otherwise. That article is in the following words:

"The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposite in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever, upon application of the Legislature of such State, Congress may, by law, require the same. And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposite in any Territory or District of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall be only withdrawn or removed by the said directors, prior to the expiration of this charter, with the previous assent of Congress.

"Provided, in respect to any state which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof, held after the passage of this act, by resolution, or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of the said State shall be thereafter presumed; and provided, nevertheless, that whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

It will be seen by this clause that the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any state which has yielded its assent, and having established such branch, it shall not afterward be withdrawn, except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be implied, and to have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent "provided in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature held thereof after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of such State shall be presumed." The assent or dissent is to be expressed unconditionally at the first session of the Legislature, by some formal legislative act; and if not so expressed, its assent is to be implied, and the directors are therefore invested with power, at such time thereafter as they may please to establish branches, which can not afterwards be withdrawn, except by resolve of Congress—no matter what may be the cause which may operate with the Legislature, which either prevents it from speaking, or addresses itself to its wisdom to induce delay, its assent is to be implied—binding and inflexible.—It is the lawgiver of the master to the vassal, an unconditional answer is claimed forthwith, and delay, postponement, or incapacity to answer, produces an implied assent, which is ever after irrevocable.

Many of the State elections have already taken place, without any knowledge on the part of the people, that such a question was to come up. The representatives may desire a submission of the question to their constituents preparatory to final action upon it, but this high privilege is denied; whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the representatives of the people to induce delay, their assent is to be presumed, and is ever afterwards binding, unless their assent shall be unconditionally expressed at their first session after the passage of this bill into a law.

They may by formal resolution declare the question of assent or dissent to be undecided, and postponed, and yet, in opposition to their express declaration to the contrary, their assent is to be implied. Cases innumerable might be cited to manifest the irrationality of such an inference. Let one or two in addition suffice—the popular branch of the Legislature may express the dissent by a unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by the vote of the Senate; and yet the assent is to be implied. Both branches of the legislature may concur in a resolution of decided dissent, and yet the Governor may exert the veto power conferred on him by the State Constitution, and their legislative action be defeated; and yet the assent of the Legislative authority is implied, and the Directors of this contemplated institution are authorised to establish a branch or branches in such State, whenever they may find it conducive to the interest of the stockholders to do so; and having once established it, they can, under no circumstances, withdraw it, except by an act of Congress.

The State may afterwards protest against any such unjust inference—but its authority is gone. Its assent is implied by its failure or inability to act at its first session, and its voice can never afterward be heard.—To inferences so violent, and, as they seem to me, irrational, I can not yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceedings, by introducing presumptions at variance to the fact, and inferences at the expense of reason. A State in a condition of duress would be presumed to speak as an individual manacled and imprisoned might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States boldly and frankly—Congress wills, and submission is demanded.

It may be said that the directors may not establish branches under such circumstances; but this is a question of power, and this bill invests them with full power to do so. If the Legislature of New York, or Pennsylvania, or any other State, should be found in such condition as I have supposed, could there be any security furnished against such a step on the part of the Directors? Nay, is it not fairly to be presumed that this proviso was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the contingency referred to? What else should it have been introduced?

And I would submit to the Senate, whether it can be believed, that any State would be likely to sit quietly down, under such a state of things? In a great measure of public interest their patriotism may be successfully appealed to, but to infer their assent from circumstances at war with such inference, I can not but regard as calculated to excite a feeling at fatal enmity with the peace and harmony of the country. I must, therefore, regard this clause as asserting the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent, but against its dissent; and so regarding it I cannot sanction it.

On general principles, the right in Congress to prescribe terms to any State, implies a superiority of power and control, deprives the transaction of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom and action on the part of the States. But fourth; the State may express, after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more.

I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several States of the Union, with or without their consent, a principle to which I have already heretofore been exposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waiving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these, my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, August 16, 1841.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

APPALLING CALAMITY.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMBOAT ERIE BY FIRE, AND THE LOSS OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY LIVES!

Little did we think yesterday in penning a brief paragraph in commendation of the Erie, that to-day we should be called upon to record the destruction of that boat together with a loss of life unequalled on our own or almost any other waters. The Erie left the dock at 10 minutes past 4, P. M., loaded with merchandise destined for Chicago, and as nearly as can be ascertained, about two hundred persons, including passengers and crew on board.

The boat had been thoroughly overhauled, and although the wind was blowing fresh, every thing promised a pleasant and prosperous voyage. Nothing occurred to mar this prospect till about 8 o'clock, when the boat was off Silver Creek, about eight miles from shore, and thirty-three miles from this city, when a slight explosion was heard, and immediately, instantaneously almost, the whole vessel was enveloped in flames. Capt. Titus, who was on the upper deck, at the time, rushed to the Ladies' Cabin to obtain the Life Preservers, of which there were from 90 to 100 on board, but so rapid had been the progress of the flames, he found it impossible to enter the cabin.

He returned to the upper deck, on his way giving orders to the engineer to stop the engine, the wind and the headway of the boat increasing the fierceness of the flames and driving them abaft. The Engineer replied that in consequence of the flames he could not reach the engine—The steersman was instantly directed to put the helm hard a starboard. The vessel swung slowly around, heading to the shore, and the boats—there were three on board—were then ordered to be lowered. Two of the boats were lowered, but in consequence of the heavy sea on, and the headway of the vessel, they both swamped as soon as they touched water.

We will not attempt to describe the awful and appaling condition of the passengers. Some were frantic with fear and horror, others plunged headlong madly into the water, others again seized upon any thing buoyant upon which they could lay hands upon. The small boat had been lowered. It was alongside of the wheel with three or four persons in it, when the Captain jumped in and the boat immediately dropped astern filled with water. A lady floated by with a life preserver on. She called for help. There was no safety in the boat. The Captain threw her the only oar in the boat. She caught the oar and was saved. It was Mrs. Lynde of Milwaukie, and she was the only lady that was saved.

In this condition, the boat a mass of fierce fire, and the passengers and crew endeavoring to save themselves by swimming or supporting themselves by whatever they could reach—they were found by the Clinton at about 10, P. M. The Clinton left here in the morning, but in consequence of the wind had put into Dunkirk. She laid there till nearly sunset, at which time she ran out, and had proceeded as far as Barcelona, when just at twilight, the fire of the Erie was discovered some 20 miles astern. The Clinton immediately put about and reached the burning wreck about 10.

It was a fearful sight. All the upper works of the Erie had been burned away. The engine was standing, but the hull was a mass of dull, red flame. The passengers and crew were floating around, screaming in their agony and shrieking for help. The boats of the Clinton were instantly lowered and manned, and every person that could be seen or heard was picked up, and every possible relief afforded. The Lady, a little steamboat lying at Dunkirk, went out of that harbor as soon as possible, after the discovery of the fire, and arrived soon after the Clinton. It was not thought by the survivors that she saved any.

By 1 A. M. all was still except the dead crackling of the fire. Not a solitary individual could be seen or heard of the wild waste of waters. A line was then made fast to the remains of the Erie's rudder, and an effort made to tow the hapless bulk ashore. About this time the Chautauque came up and lent her assistance.

The hull of the Erie was towed within about four miles of shore, when it sunk in eleven fathoms water. By this time it was daylight. The lines were cast off. The Clinton headed for this port which she reached about 6 o'clock. Of those who are saved, several are badly burned.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.—Among the passengers on board were six painters in the employ of Mr. W. G. Miller of this city, who were going to Erie to paint the steamboat Madison. They had with them demijohns filled with spirits of turpentine and varnish, which, unknown to Capt. Titus, were placed on the boiler deck directly over the boilers. One of the firemen, who was saved, says he had occasion to go on deck, and seeing the demijohns, removed them. They were replaced, by whom is not known. Immediately previous to the bursting forth of the flames, as several on board have assured us, a slight explosion was heard. The demijohns had probably burst with heat, and the inflammable contents, taking fire instantly, communicated to every part of the boat, which had been freshly varnished caught as if it had been gunpowder.

Not a paper nor an article of any kind was saved. Of course it is impossible to give a complete list of those on board. Of cabin passengers Capt. Titus thinks there were between 30 and 40 of whom 10 or 12 were ladies. In the steerage there were about 140 passengers, nearly all of whom were Swiss and German emigrants. They were mostly in families with the usual proportion of men, women and children. The heart bleeds at the thought.

It is a singular coincidence that the Erie was burned at almost identically the same spot where the Washington was burned in June, 1838. Capt. Brown, who commanded the Washington at that time, happened to be on board the Clinton, and was very active in saving the survivors of the Erie.

LATER.—By the *Robt. Fulton*, Capt. HART, we learn that two more persons were saved by the people of Dunkirk. One was Fred. Parmelee, the bar-keeper of the Erie, and an American, name unknown.

The Fulton also picked up two boats, one belonging to the Erie, and the other a sail-boat, belonging to Dunkirk, which was swamped on its way to the rescue. Those on board were picked up.

We annex a list of the lost and saved so far as we have been able to ascertain.

LOST.

W. M. Camp, Harrisburgh, Pa.
Willet Weeks, Brooklyn.
John C. Pool, N. Y. city.
E. S. Cobb, Ann Arbor, Mich,
Otto Trop, N. Y., wife and three children.
Lloyd Gelston, Erie, Clerk.
Mr, Joles, steward of the boat.
Mrs. Giles Williams, Chicago.
Chas J. Lynde, Milwaukie.
Watts S. Lynde, Homer, N. Y.
Mrs. Wm. H. Smith and child, Schenectady.
A. Sears, Philip Barbier, Henry Weaver, Wm. Thomas,——Evarts, Peter Finney painters, Buffalo, in the employ of Wm. G. Miller,
Miss A. Miller, Buffalo, sister of Wm. G. Miller.
J. D. Woodward, N. Y.
Wm. Griffin, Mississippi.
D. S. Sloan, Geneva.
F. Stow, Canada.
Wm. Sacket, Michigan.
Mrs. Spencer and two children.
Mrs. Dow.
Mrs. Robinson, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Miss Robinson, do. do.
Miss King, do. do.
Mr. Moore, lady and 2 children, from Yates county, moving to Michigan.
Orin Green, Rushville, Yates co.
Roome Button, from near Fort Plain.
Charles S. Mather, Mt. Clemens, Mich., has got a family at that place.

List of Swiss passengers shipped by Messrs. P. L. Parsons & Co.

Names.	*Numbers.*	*Destination.*
Geo. Zuggler & family,	6.	Akron O.
John Flang,	“ 2 1-2	“
Martin Zulgen	“ 2	“
Geo. Rettenger	“ 3	“
Geo. Christian	“ 5	“
Geo. Neigold	“ 7 1-2	“
M. Reibold	“ 3	“
Geo. Steinman	“ 2	“
Peter Kling	“ 2	“
L. Gilling	“ 3	“
Peter Schendler	“ 5	Cleveland.
J. Newminger	“ 4	“
S. Schapler	“ 5 1-2	“
R. Filling	“ 2	“
Mr. Lithold	“ 5 1-2	Dover, O.
C. Deitherick	“ 2	“
C. Wilbur	“ 6	“
C. Palmer	“ 5	Masillon, O.
J. Garghum	“ 5 1-2	“
J. Mulliman	“ 3	“
C. Killerman	1	Chicago
C. Mintch & friend	2	
Peter Schmidt	“ 1	Akron, O.
John Netzel	“ 1	“
Mr. Obens	1	Cleveland.
I. Korten	1	Dover, O.
C. Durler	1	“

Mintch was recently from Europe, and left his family in this city. He was on his way west to secure land for ultimate settlement.

This list comprises the names of 87 persons; as it is customary to pass children at half price, the whole number in this list must have reached one hundred souls. Only four persons of the whole, including Durler and three others whose names we could not learn, were saved.

SAVED.

We are indebted to Mr. GIBSON clerk of the De Witt Clinton, for the following list of persons saved by the boat.

Jerome McBride, wheelman, badly burned.
James Loverty, do.
Hiram De Graff, passenger.
Dennis McBride, 1st. mate.
Theodore sears, painter.
J. H. St. John, passenger to Chicago.
C. Hogg, do. badly burned.
Wm, Wadsworth, one of the band, Erie.
Alfred O. Wilkinson, East Eucled, Ohio.
William Hughes, 2d mate.
Luther B. Searls, fireman.
Thos. J. Tann, Pittsford, N. Y
John Winchell, Buffalo.
Edgar Clemens, 1st engineer.
Son of Geo. Beebee, Cleveland.
Harrison Forrester, Harbor Creek, Pa.
Thos, Quinlin, Middlefield Mass.
Three German passengers burned badly.
Robert Robinson, colored man, barber.
——Johnson, do. 3d cook.
Giles Williams, Chicago.
Capt. Titus, captain of boat.
Mrs. Lynde, Milwaukie
Christian Durler, Holmes Co., Ohio.
---Rice, Hydraulics, Buffalo, badly burned.

We have, in addition to those already mentioned as lost on the Steam-Boat Erie, the names of 16 others who were lost, principally hands on board.

Joseph W. Morse has been arrested the supposed murderer of the "Cigar Girl, Miss Mary C. Rogers. Circumstantial evidence is strong against him.

LIST OF LETTERS

B. Plumb, H. S. Babcock, 2 (one received some time since but not acknowledged on account of our absence,) Obadiah Lippincott, (we rejoice in the [illegible] of Temperance among you,) Anonymous, (we want no more such,) George Crandall, (you have our thanks,) Milo Sutleff P. M., Mrs. P. A. Fenner, (thank you,) E. S. Wakefield, P. M. Geo. Tracy, (we are much obliged,) Sherman S. Griswold, (next week,) David Cook jr., L. D. Ayres, (rec'd some time since) Isaac McConkie, P. M.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of H. S. Babcock, $2, cr. G. W. Maxson, vol 2, of Geo. Crandall, $1, cr. H. Clark, Aaron Coon, $2, each vol. 2, Milo Sutleff $3, cr John Dix, vol 1 and 2, of Mrs. P. A. Fenner $2, cr. Hoxie Payne vol 2, of E. T. Wakefield $2, cr. R. Church vol. 2, David Cook jr., $2, A. Barrett, of L. D. Ayres $23,25 cr B. F. Randolph, $2,25 vol. 1, R. Drake, Geo C. Stillman, C. C. Stillman, David Rogers, Esq., David P. Rogers, D. Rogers 2d Jonathan K. Rogers, Oliver Maxson, Lester T. Rogers, Henry H. Rogers, Anderson Lester, Oliver Maxson jr., John Darrow $2, each, vol. 2, Geo. C. Stillman $1, vol. 1, of Silas Bailey, $8, cr W. Whitford, H. B. Babcock, Nathan Spencer, C. T. Rogers, $2, each vol. 2

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
MADISON COUNTY. } ss.

I ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff of said county, hereby give notice, that a Circuit Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held in and for said County, at the Court House in Morrisville, on the Third Monday of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons who will prosecute against the prisoners then and there to be tried, or the criminal offenders, and all persons who are or shall be bound to appear by recognizance or otherwise, will be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just, or to give evidence as shall be required by their recognizances; and all Justices of the Peace, Deputy Sheriffs, Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and other officers within the County of Madison, who have taken any recognizances of inquests, or the examination of any prisoners or witnesses, are required to be then and there in their own proper persons, at the opening of said Court on the first day of the sitting thereof, to return such recognizances inquisitions and examinations, and rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, and to do such things as their offices in that behalf require them to do.

Given under my hand at Morrisville this 20th day of August, 1841.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
26a5 By WM. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting will be held at the Court-House in the village of Morrisville, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society for the County of Madison, pursuant to "An act to promote Agriculture, passed May 8, 1841.—Dated August 2, 1841. LEWISON FAIRCHILD,
County Clerk.

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New-York Market; Bl'k, Blue-bl'k, Sinchew, Bonnet and Florence Silks, Printed and Plain Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself, from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality. 64tf

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841.

P. S. The Store will be closed on the *seventh* day of the week. H. J. W.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Web.'s Dictionary, large,
" " small,
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,

Novum Græcum Testamatum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

From the Tioga Eagle.

The Return.

BY MARY EMILY JACKSON.

'Think not because the harp hath ceased,
The soul of Song hath fled!'

My harp, give me my harp once more—
Again the pulse beats high,
And my heart is touched to its inmost depths,
With a glow of ecstacy.
For I breathe once more the mountain air,
And feast my wandering sight
On pleasant scenes of my Childhood's home,
With a sad yet sweet delight.

Then quick! bring quick the trembling harp,
Ere this wild dream be passed;
For the pallid cheek will its flight portray,
With the hectic following fast.
I feel, e'en now, a dimness come
O'er my enamored eyes,
And on my brow the darkest shade
Of transient being lies.

Yet I would sing to thee my home—
My mountain home of thee;
Though what but as the dead hast thou
Been for a time to me.
But for the loved of earlier days,
That throng me like a spell
I'd weave for thee a wreath of song,
And then again farewell.

A change hath come, and many a change
Since last I looked on thee;
And e'en the rocks and heaving hills
Are not the same to me;
For many a voice I loved to hear,
Hath ceased its kindly tone,
And the fairy forms that childhood traced,
Are with those moments flown.

Then bring the harp and let me touch
Each wild and trembling string;
My heart would pour its treasures forth,
A parting strain to sing.
They all are gone, the loved and true—
Death weaves a lasting spell,
I seek the unfeeling world again,
'Twill soon be o'er—FAREWELL.

Wellsboro', Pa., 1841.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Democratic Review.

DEATH IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

A FACT.

TING-A-LING-LING-LING!—went the little bell on the teacher's desk of a village school one morning, when the studies of the early part of the day were about half completed. It was well understood that this was a command for silence and attention; and when these had been obtained, the master spoke. He was a low thick-set man, and his name was LUGARE.

"Boys," said he, "I have had a complaint entered, that last night some of you were stealing fruit from Mr. Nichols' garden. I rather think I know the thief. Tim Barker, step up here, sir."

The one to whom he spoke came forward. He was a slight, fair-looking boy of about 14,—and his face had a laughing, good-humored expression, which even the charge now preferred against him, and the stern tone and threatening look of the teacher had not entirely dissipated. The countenance of the boy, however, was too unearthly fair for health; it had, notwithstanding its fleshy, cheerful look, a singular cast as if some inward disease, and that a fearful one, were seated within. As the stripling stood before that place of judgment,—that place so often made the scene of heartless and coarse brutality, of timid innocence confessed, helpless childhood outraged, and gentle feelings crushed—Lugare looked on him with a frown which plainly told that he felt in no very pleasant doom. Happily, a worthier and more philosophical system is proving to men that schools can be better governed than by lashes and tears and sighs. We are waxing toward that consummation when one of the old fashioned school-masters, with his cowhide, his heavy birch rod, and his many ingenious methods of child-torture, will be gazed upon as a scorned memento of an ignorant, cruel, and exploded doctrine.

"Were you by Mr. Nichols' garden fence last night?" said Lugare.

"Yes." answered the boy, "I was."

"Well, sir, I'm glad to find you so ready with your confession. And so you thought you could do a little robbing, and enjoy yourself in a manner you ought to be ashamed to own, without being punished, did you?"

"I have not been robbing," replied the boy quickly. His face was suffused, whether with resentment or fright, it was difficult to tell. "And I didn't do any thing last night that I'm ashamed to own."

"No impudence!" exclaimed the teacher, passionately, as he grasped a long and heavy ratan: "give me none of your sharp speeches, or I'll thrash you till you beg like a dog."

The youngster's face paled a little; his lip quivered, but he did not speak.

"And pray sir," continued Lugare, as the outward signs of wrath disappeared from his features; "what were you about the garden for? Perhaps you only received the plunder, and had an accomplice to do the more dangerous part of the job?"

"I went that way because it is on my way home. I was there again afterward to meet an acquaintance; and—and— But I did not go into the garden, nor take any thing away from it. I would not steal,—hardly to save myself from starving."

"You had better have stuck to that last evening. You were seen, Tim Barker, to come from under Mr. Nichols' garden fence, a little after nine o'clock, with a bag full of something or other over your shoulders. The bag had every appearance of being filled with fruit, and this morning the melon-beds are found to have been completely cleared. Now, sir, what was there in that bag?"

Like fire itself glowed the face of the detected lad. He spoke not a word. All the school had their eyes directed at him. The perspiration ran down his white forehead like rain drops.

"Speak, sir," exclaimed Lugare, with a loud strike of his ratan on the desk.

The boy looked as though he would faint. But the unmerciful teacher, confident of having brought to light a criminal, and exulting in the idea of the severe chastisement he should now be justified in inflicting, kept working himself up to a still greater and greater degree of passion. In the meantime, the child seemed hardly to know what to do with himself. His tongue cleaved to the roof of his mouth. Either he was very much frightened, or he was actually unwell.

"Speak, I say!" again thundered Lugare; and his hand, grasping his ratan, towered above his head in a very significant manner.

"I hardly can, sir," said the poor fellow faintly. His voice was husky and thick. "I will tell you some—some other time.—Please to let me go to my seat—I ain't well."

"Oh yes; that's very likely;" and Mr. Lugare bulged out his nose and cheeks with contempt. "Do you think to make me believe your lies! I've found you out, sir, plainly enough; and I am satisfied that you are as precious a little villain as there is in the State. But I will postpone settling with you for an hour yet. I shall then call you up again; and if you don't tell the whole truth then, I will give you something that'll make you remember Mr. Nichols' melons for many a months to come. Go to your seat."

Glad enough of the ungracious permission, and answering not a sound, the child crept trembling to his bench. He felt very strangely, dizzily—more as if he was in a dream than in real life; and laying his arms on his desk, bowed down his face between them. The pupils turned to their accustomed studies, for, during the reign of Lugare in the village-school, they had been so used to scenes of violence and severe chastisement, that such things made but little interruption in the tenor of their way.

Now, while the intervening hour is passing, we will clear up the mystery of the bag, and of young Barker being under the garden fence on the preceding night. The boy's mother was a widow, and they both had to live in the very narrowest limits.—His father had died when he was six years old, and little Tim was left a sickly emaciated infant, whom no one expected to live many months. To the surprise of all, however, the poor child kept alive, and seemed to recover his health, as he certainly did his size and good looks. This was owing to the kind offices of an eminent physician, who had a country-seat in the neighborhood and who had been interested in the widow's little family. Tim, the physician said, might possibly outgrow his disease; but every thing was uncertain. It was a mysterious and baffling malady; and it would not be wonderful if he should in some moment of apparent health be taken away. The poor widow was at first in a continual state of uneasiness; but several years had now passed, and none of the impending evils had fallen upon the boy's head. His mother seemed to feel confident that he would live, and be a help and honor to her old age; and the two struggled on together, mutually happy in each other, and enduring much of poverty and discomfort without repining, each for the other's sake.

Tim's pleasant disposition had made him many friends in the village, and among the rest a young farmer named Jones, who with his elder brother, worked a large farm in the neighborhood on shares. Jones very frequently made Tim a present of a bag of potatoes or corn, or some garden vegetables, which he took from his own stock; but as his partner was a parsimonious, high-tempered man, and had often said that Tim was an idle fellow, and ought not to be helped, because he did not work, Jones generally made his gifts in such a manner that no one knew any thing about them, except himself and the grateful objects of his kindness. It might be, too, that the widow was loath to have it understood by the neighbors that she received food from any one; for there is often an excusable pride in people of her condition, which makes them shrink from being considered as objects of "charity," as they would from the severest pains. On the night in question, Tim had been told that Jones would send them a bag of potatoes, and the place at which they were to be waiting for him was fixed at Mr. Nichols' garden fence.—It was this bag that Tim had been seen staggering under, and which caused the unlucky boy to be accused and convicted by his teacher as a thief. That teacher was one little fitted for his important and responsible office. Hasty to decide, and inflexibly severe, he was the terror of the little world he ruled so despotically. Punishment he seemed to delight in. Knowing little of those sweet fountains, which in children's breasts ever open quickly at the call of gentleness and kind words, he was feared by all for his sternness, and loved by none. I would that he were an isolated instance.

The hour of grace had drawn to its close, and the time approached at which it was usual for Lugare to give his school a joyfully received dismission. Now and then one of the scholars would direct a furtive glance at Tim, sometimes in pity, sometimes in indifference or inquiry. They knew that he would have no mercy shown him, and though most of them loved him, whipping was too common there to exact much sympathy. Even inquiring glances, however, remained unsatisfied, for at the end of the hour, Tim remained with his face completely hidden, and his head bowed in his arms, precisely as he had leaned himself when he first went to his seat.—Lugare looked at the boy occasionally with a scowl, which seemed to bode vengeance for his sullenness. At length the last class had been heard, and the last lesson recited, and Lugare seated himself behind his desk on the platform, with his longest and stoutest ratan before him.

"Now, Barker," he said, "we'll settle that little business of yours. Just step up here."

Tim did not move. The school-room was as still as the grave. Not a sound was to be heard, except occasionally a long-drawn breath.

"Mind me, sir, or it will be the worse for you. Step up here, and take off your jacket!"

The boy did not stir any more than if he had been of wood. Lugare shook with passion. He sat still a minute, as if considering the best way to wreak his vengeance. That minute passed in death-like silence, was a fearful one to some of the children, for their faces whitened with fright. It seemed, as it slowly dropped away, like the minute which proceeds the climax of an exquisitely performed tragedy, when some mighty master of the histrionic art is treading the stage, and you and the multitude around you are waiting with stretched nerves and suspended breath, in expectation of the terrible catastrophe.

"Tim is asleep, sir," at length said one of the boys who sat near him.

Lugare, at this intelligence, allowed his features to relax from their expression of savage anger into a smile, but that smile looked more malignant, if possible, than his scowls. It might be that he felt amused at the horror depicted on the faces of those about him; or it might be that he was gloating in the pleasure on the way in which he intended to wake the poor little slumberer.

"Asleep! are you, my young gentleman!" said he; "let us see if we can't find something to tickle your eyes open.—There's nothing like making the best of a bad case, boys. Tim, here, is determined not to be worried in his mind about a little flogging, for the thought of it can't even keep the little scoundrel awake."

Lugare smiled again as he made this last observation. He grasped his ratan firmly, and descended from his seat. With light and stealthy steps he crossed the room, and stood by the unlucky sleeper. The boy was still as unconscious of his impending punishment as ever. He might be dreaming some golden dream of youth and pleasure; perhaps he was far away in the world of fancy, seeing scenes, and feeling delights which cold reality can never bestow. Lugare lifted his ratan high over his head, and with the true and expert aim which he had acquired from long practice, brought it down on Tim's back with a force and whacking sound which seemed sufficient to wake a freezing man in his last lethargy. Quick and fast, blow followed blow. Without waiting to see the effect of the first cut, the brutal wretch plied his instrument of torture first on one side of the boy's back, and then on the other, and only stopped at the end of two or three minutes for very weariness. But still Tim showed no signs of motion; and as Lugare, provoked at his torpidity, jerked away one of the child's arms, on which he had been leaning over the desk, his head dropped down on the board with a dull sound, and his face lay turned up and exposed to view. When Lugare saw it, he stood like one transfixed by a basilisk. His countenance turned to a leaden whiteness; the ratan dropped from his grasp; and his eyes, stretched wide open, glaring at some spectacle of horror and death. The sweat starts in great globules seemingly from every pore in his face; his skinny lips contracted, and showed his teeth; and when he at length stretched forth his arm, and with the end of one of his fingers touched the child's cheek, each limb quivered like the tongue of a snake; and his strength seemed as though it would fail him. The boy was dead. He had probably been so for some time, for his eye was turned up, and his body was quite cold. The widow was now childless too. Death was in the school-room, and Lugare had been flogging A CORPSE.

W. W.

From the Albany Cultivator.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.

Ten simple minerals, sometimes called the 'Geological Alphabet,' form the elements of our globe. These minerals, variously combined, constitute from twenty-five to thirty varieties of rocks, piled into mountains, also appearing in ledges and boulders, or loose fragments, scattered over the earth. Upon the character of the rocks depend the surface of country, soil, mineral wealth, and other facilities and resources for productive industry, and for physical, intellectual and moral prosperity.

The ten elementary minerals are quartz, felspar, hornblend, lime, slate, gypsum, serpentine, talc and chlorite. By various combinations, the rocks formed from them may be classed into five or six families.—The *Granite family* consists of three members, viz: granite, gneiss and mica slate, all composed of quartz, felspar, and mica, in differen' proportions and arrangements.

The *Horblend family* consists of three or four members, viz: greenstone, or traprocks, hornblend rock, hornblend slate, and sienite, masses of which are scattered extensively over the world, broken from mountain ranges of great extent in various countries.

The calcareous, or *Lime family* of rocks, consists of members more numerous, and more various in character, and not less interesting to farmers than either of the others mentioned. In this family are common limestone, most or all the marbles, chalk, (all carbonates of lime,) gypsum, or plaster of Paris, which is the sulphate of lime.

The *Hagnesian family* of rocks embraces serpentine ridges, noted in Agriculture only for their barrenness, but rich in ores, which produce some of our most beautiful paints, especially chrome yellow. Soapstone is also a magnesian rock, composed principally of talc.

The *Conglomerate family* is composed of fragments, or scattered remains of the rocks just named, again collected and cemented into large masses, and even mountain ranges. They are pudding stone, and sandstone and gaywack, each pearing under a great variety of forms.

To the farmer, all the simple minerals, the various rocks and the families, or classes under which they may be arranged, are of much interest. Several of them, as they determine the character and constitute the elements of soils, may be considered almost fundamental, both in the science and art of Agriculture. Those of special, and even paramount importance, are quartz, which is of the character of sand, and felspar, forming, when pulverised, varieties of clay and line, which, though not essential to a good soil, like the other two, is still necessary to give a soil the highest degree of fertility.

Stiff soils, light soils, loamy, calcareous, and all other soils, depend much upon the proportions in which these three simple minerals, and especially the two first are combined. Quartz, or silex, predominates in all soils, even stiff or clayey, as they are denominated. In light soils it is the principal ingredient, though pure silex, sand or quartz, produces entire barrenness, capable however, in some instances of being rendered fertile by the addition of a small portion of clay.

If it should be asked how these elementary substances and principles of soils can be rendered available by farmers, the answer must be—Let them procure 'GEOLOGICAL CABINETS,' or specimens, so selected, arranged, labeled and described, as will present in a tangible, intelligible form, the groundwork of the whole matter. A small collection of such specimens seldom, if ever, fails to add others, and still others, till tens soon increase to hundreds, and a single ray becomes broad daylight.

If such Geological Cabinets could be used and explained by lectures of a familiar, practical character, their interest and usefulness would be greatly increased. At present it may be difficult to procure men competent for such lectures; but if a call should be made for them, with a prospect of remuneration, men entirely competent to the enterprise might soon be qualified; some could now be found, already prepared, to make such lectures in a high degree instructive and entertaining. To my mind, no steps presents itself as more important for giving to farmers a knowledge of Agricultural Geology, or for promoting the improvement of their farms or their minds, than a call for Cabinets and Lectures, designed to illustrate this highly practical and popular Science.

The 'GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS' now in progress or completion in nearly all the States, present a strong reason why this or some other step should be taken, to diffuse the knowledge collected by these surveys, in large amounts and at great expense, and which is still liable to be confined to a few ponderous volumes, placed upon the shelves of the State or College Libraries, instead of going into the possession and to the use of farmers and mechanics, at whose expense such information has been principally collected.

If the thirty or forty Agricultural journals now published in our Country should unite in procuring and sustaining Lectures as here proposed, they could hardly fail of a measure of success which would give them a large reward, by giving to the Country a great amount of light, on a highly important and interesting subject.

JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

GULF STREAM.

This most powerful of known currents has its source in the Gulf or Sea of Mexico, which, like the Mediterranean and other close seas in the temperate or low latitudes, is warmer than the open ocean in the same parallels. The temperature of the Mexican sea in summer, is according to Rennell, 86 deg. Fahr., or at least 7 deg. above that of the Atlantic in the same latitude.—From this great reservoir or chaldron of warm water, a constant current pours forth through the straits of Bahama at the rate of three or four miles an hour; it crosses the ocean in a north-easterly direction, skirting the great bank of Newfoundland, where it still retains a temperature of 8 deg. above that of the surrounding sea. It reaches the Azoros in about seventy-eight days, after flowing nearly 3000 geographical miles, and from thence it sometimes extends its course a thousand miles further, so as to reach the Bay of Biscay, still retaining an excess of 5 deg. above the mean temperature of the sea.

COOL WATER.

Speaking of cool water, the Phila. Ledger says: "We can suggest a mode within the reach of every person. Let the jar, pitcher or vessel used for water, be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water from this will carry off the heat from the water inside, and soon reduce it to the freezing point. In India and other tropical regions, where ice cannot be procured, this practice is common. Let every mechanic or laborer have at his place of employment two pitchers thus provided, and with lids or covers, the one to contain water for drinking, the other for evaporation, and he can always have a supply of cold water in warm weather. Any person can test this by dipping a finger in the water and holding it in the air on a warm day. After doing this three or four times, he will find his finger uncomfortably cold.

How readily should we forgive those who offend us, if we consider how much our heavenly Father has fo given us!

Idleness brings forward and nourishes many bad passions.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd.
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn B[illegible]

with every possible variety of Trimming[illegible] say to PHYSICIANS, that he has [illegible] best selected assortment of ME[illegible] fore offered in this County, which [illegible] self to sell from 25 to 50 per cent [illegible] *they have ever before been offered*

TO FAMILIES,—He would [illegible] attention of Families to a choice [illegible] CERIES, which he will sell as l[illegible] than they can be bought elsewhere [illegible] not excepted. Also, Crockery, [illegible]

He is also sole Agent in this [illegible] the following Valuable Medicine[illegible]

Jayne's Invaluable Indian E[illegible]
Too well known to ne[illegible]

G. A. BARTHOL[illegible]

MOTHER'S RELI[illegible]

A Pamphlet describing the merits of [illegible] popular and beneficial Medicine, wh[illegible] one wishing to become acquainted with [illegible] ties. The uniform success of this Medicine [illegible] rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases, such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Ser[illegible] Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—[illegible] superior to "Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption: composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid.☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb. CASH. Old Hyson do. at 5a6 Cash, New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is condient are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be ound in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY.—John N. Elmore, Abijah N. Annas and William J. Ayer, vs. William R. Burdick and Emeline, his wife, Noah C. Worth, Henry A. Dellay and Frederick C. Dellay.—Z. T. Bentley, Esq., Comp. Solicitor.

In pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the Inn of B. Balch, in the village of Chittenango, in the county of Madison, on the sixth day of September next, at twelve o'clock, M. of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of De Ruyter, in the county of Madison, and State of New-York, and bounded as followss, to wit: Beginning on the east line of the north and south road, seventy-five feet north of lands owned by Joshua C. Curtis, formerly conveyed by James Nye, and sold to John Murch; thence north sixteen feet; thence eastly parallel with the other lots thirty-five feet; thence south eleven feet; thence east five feet to the well; thence south five feet to lands owned by Maxson & Burdick; thence west forty feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Dated July 19th, 1841.

E. W. SMITH,
Master in Chancery.

[illegible] 6

PAINTING.

[illegible]EL W. HALL,

[illegible]forms the inhabitants of [illegible]has commenced the *business* [illegible] AND ORNAMENTAL [illegible] GRAINING, in imi[illegible] Wood and Marble; such [illegible] *and Curled Maple,* [illegible] this village and sur[illegible] various branches, and [illegible] hopes to please, [illegible] with a call, may [illegible] work done in a workman-

[illegible] HANGING,

[illegible] despatch. By his long ex[illegible] success, he hopes to share [illegible]

[illegible] the Store of Daniel R. Bur[illegible] of Cabinet Ware.

[illegible] 8, 1841. 71w3

10,000 Tin Pans,

Together with a large assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be purchased in the State. Also,

Stoves, Pipe and Furniture,

For sale by ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER.
May 27

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
A[illegible]—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russell, P. M., Oran Vincent.
B[illegible]—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
B[illegible]—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, A[illegible] Bur[illegible].
B[illegible]—Lewis G. B[illegible], Dr. Wm. M. Tru[illegible].
C[illegible]—Nathan V. Hull.
C[illegible] Creek—Charles Saunders.
D[illegible]—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
E[illegible]—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
F[illegible]—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lan[illegible].
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M. Daniel S. Truman.
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—J[illegible] P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Leonardsville—[illegible] H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
N[illegible]—[illegible].
N[illegible]—C[illegible].
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
P[illegible]—Dea. H[illegible] Whitford.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Scott—[illegible] Greene, L[illegible] G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Sherburne—W. M. Beauchamp.
S[illegible]—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.
Philipsburgh.—Schuyler Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Jonathan Maxson. Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D. Titsworth.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydren, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis.
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto.—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge.—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
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Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

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☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 27.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 79.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

THE TRINITY.—NO VI.

Evidence frequently derives much of its force from its combination. One branch of an argument, though it may be indispensable to the whole, yet abstractly regarded it may render no service to the cause in the support of which it is adduced: but if we judiciously join it with other branches of the argument, the proof may be as full as any heart can wish. God has so arranged it, that the obtaining of truth, especially on religious subjects, shall cost us effort.—Hence, the inspired injunctions, "*Buy* the truth;" "*Search* the scriptures."

It has been stated, that by the doctrine of the Trinity we mean to maintain, that the ONE only living and true God exists in three persons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. We have guarded against the impression that we intend to use the word persons, in the sense of beings; or that we use it as merely designating attributes, or the different relations which the Creator sustains toward his intelligent creatures.

If any yet insist on farther explanation of what we do mean by the word person, when applied to Deity, the answer has been furnished in the language of Dr. Emmons:—"The one only living and true God exists in such a manner, that there is a proper foundation in his nature to speak of himself in the first, second, and third person, and say I, Thou, and He, meaning only himself."

In the preceding brief summary of the argument for the Trinity, we have noticed the intimations which the Old Testament contains concerning a plurality of persons in the Godhead; the Baptism Commission, and the Apostolic Benediction; the evidence for the Deity of Jesus Christ; also for the Personality and Deity of the Holy Spirit. The aggregate force of this evidence was such, that we felt that no objections against the Doctrine of the Trinity, could shake its deep foundations. Some objections which at first view might seem quite plausible, we found were rendered nugatory by a recognition of those familiar truths relating to the human nature of Christ, and to his inferiority of office.

A retrospect of the whole discussion suggests to my mind the following

REFLECTIONS.

1. No valid objection can be urged against the Doctrine of the Trinity, simply because it is mysterious.

Were it absurd, it ought to be rejected; but a mystery is not an absurdity. What shall we retain, if we resolve to reject all that involves mystery? Our own existence presents ten thousand mysteries.

What is more mysterious than *underived* existence? God exists without beginning. *How* can he thus exist? Finite beings find it difficult to conceive of a being *now* existing, who did not *begin* to exist. If God *began* to exist, then his existence was caused. Where then shall we look for the great First Cause? It is plain to every contemplative mind, that unless we admit the doctrine of underived existence, our stinted and frigid creed must be—Atheism. Therefore, he who denies the Trinity, because the doctrine is mysterious, to be consistent with himself, must also unqualifiedly deny the existence of the self-existent God.

2. The Doctrine of the Trinity is a fundamental doctrine of the Christian System.

In this doctrine are embraced the Deity of Christ; and inferentially, his atonement, its nature and necessity, and the reasons of that necessity, which consist in the nature of the claims of the Moral Law, and in the character of man as a rebel against the Government of God. It also embraces the Personality and Deity of the Holy Spirit; and inferentially, the regenerating work of the Spirit on the heart of man, and the certainty of the future and endless happiness of the regenerated, and the equal certainty of the future and endless misery of all who die unregenerated. Such a doctrine is *fundamental*; take it away and the Christian System can no longer exist.

3. If the Doctrine of the Trinity is a fundamental doctrine of the Christian System, then any scheme of religion which rejects this doctrine, does not belong to the Christian System.

The author of "Saturday Evening," says, (p. 40) "The modern history—the fate and the present actual condition of the doctrine absurdly called Unitarianism, is quite enough to convince any man of sense that the sceptical argument is a mere sophism, even if he knew nothing of the merits of the question." "And this edifying history, and spectacle, does in fact produce a proper effect upon the minds of men, and does actually seal the theological argument as it ought. Is Unitarianism Christianity? Read the story of its rise in modern times, of its progress, and decay, and look at the meager phantom as now it haunts the dry places it has retired to!—Is this pitiful shadow Christianity?"

New England now exhibits the Anti-Christian character of Anti-Trinitarian sentiments. Some of the Anti-Trinitarians of New-England are Universalists of the common class, but most of them are Restorationists. In that loved land of the Pilgrims, the rapid and characteristic degeneracy of Anti-Trinitarian theology, has recently been so fully developed, that even that portion of the secular press which had long been considered favorable to that theology, is constrained in alarm and amazement to exclaim, "*Where are we!*"

4. Soundness of morals cannot be maintained, where fundamental defection in religious sentiment prevails.

A sense of official responsibility; some remnant of the great truths which the mind once embraced as a system; the habits of thinking and of acting, which were formed when Trinitarianism was his creed; and the conservative influence of the various branches of the evangelical church,—these separately or combined, may save the Anti-Trinitarian from utter shipwreck in morals. But let his system have its legitimate course, unchecked by any of these or like restraints, and the day of its universal prevalence through the United States, would be the day of the complete prostration of the public morals, and of the triumph of unmasked Infidelity.

5. Care must be taken that we are not deceived by those who profess to believe in the Divinity of Christ, but who deny his real Deity.

The truth is, that the term Divinity of Christ, does designate his Supreme Deity. Thus all Trinitarians understand it, and thus they use it. This is well known by their opponents; and when they wish to introduce themselves into a place without alarming the people, they preach, pray, and talk abundantly about their strong belief in the Divinity of Christ. They enjoy their own mental interpretation of the term, while they know how it is understood by those who hear them. If it is asserted by the friends of truth, that these new comers do not believe in Christ's Divinity, the cry is at once raised, 'Perversion! Misrepresentation! Abuse! Defamation! Persecution!!" Then they reiterate louder than ever, 'We *do* believe in the Divinity of Christ.' As soon as they obtain some influence among the people, they begin to portray the absurdity and sinfulness of worshiping Jesus Christ as the Eternal God. They do not hesitate to affirm that Trinitarians are idolators; and their souls are horror-struck by one glance at "that system which teaches us to worship three Gods." A short time previous their policy was, by asserting that they believed in the Divinity of Christ 'as much as any people,' to represent themselves as being quite near the Trinitarians in belief—in that very belief which they cannot now mention without inexpressible regret.

The class of Anti-Trinitarians, who, as far as my own knowledge of the matter extends, most practice this kind of deception, style themselves "Christians." In the providence of God I have been so situated during some part of the eight years that I have preached the Gospel in the state of New-York, that several times I have come in contact with this class of persons, and therefore in what I here relate concerning them, I write that which I know, and testify what I have seen. The Hicksite Friends, another class of Anti-Trinitarians,* pursue a similar course.

It was not long since, that I read in one of their books, strong assertions of their belief in the Divinity of Christ. For a moment I felt somewhat encouraged, hoping that they were resolved to bear "testimony" to *one* fundamental truth of Christianity. But on casting my eye a little farther on the page, I there read, that Christ is called divine in the *same sense* that Abraham, Noah, Job, Daniel, Paul, and *George Fox*, were divine, or as any *other* man is at the present day, in whom the spirit of God dwells.

Not many years since, a like course was adopted by the Anti-Trinitarians of New-England, I mean those of Boston and its vicinity. Their efforts at concealment were modified by that seriousness of demeanor in which they had been educated, and of which they could not at once divest themselves, and also by those advantages of learning and mental discipline which they had derived from those institutions to which they had become hostile—whose foundations were laid by the toils, and contributions, and tears, and prayers of their Pilgrim ancestors.

The multitude are in danger of being misled by the sound of words. If public teachers say that they believe in the Divinity of Christ, the hearers may think all is safe, while the teachers are in heart, and in theology, strenuously opposed to that doctrine which the hearers suppose them to favor. Because the term Divinity of Christ is often evaded, we must put the question—Do you believe in the DEITY of Christ? There is, indeed, a modern evasion of this interrogation. The prompt answer may be, 'O yes, we believe in the *Deity* of Christ.' They suppose that we understand them according to the import of the question that we ask; while their own mental reservation is, that Jesus Christ is a sort of deity—god in some inferior sense—*a little god!* We must be on our guard against all such evasions, and we must not dare to recognize any person as a preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, unless he unequivocally proclaims, that JESUS CHRIST IS THE SELF-EXISTENT AND ETERNAL GOD.

6. The higher the terms of exaltation are, which those use who intend to withhold from Christ the acknowledgment of Supreme Deity, the more impudently do they insult him.

A kind father says to his son, 'my son, call me *father*.' 'Most excellent friend!' says the son. Call me *father*. 'My most worthy benefactor!' My son, I command you to call me *father*. The son tries again—'My most venerable and ———,' but we need not fill the blank. Every one sees that while the son studiously refuses to say *father*, the more he multiplies exalted terms, the more does he insult his father. Jesus Christ claims to be the "I AM"—the Self-Existent God, who sent Moses to the children of Israel. Every effort to give him great titles, while that which he claims is withheld, is insult heaped upon insult.

I once had occasion to suggest to one who was under my pastoral charge, that he did wrong in encouraging soul-destroying delusions, by hearing one preach who denied the Deity of Christ. With much animation of countenance and earnestness of manner, he responded—"O Sir! ——— speaks *very highly* of Christ." Let the reader understand, that Anti-Trinitarians are not so easily detected by what they attribute to Christ, as by what they *withhold* from him. Almost their whole scheme is a system of negations. They *privily* bring in damnable heresies, *denying* the LORD that bought them.

7. The time has come when all those who love the Doctrine of the Trinity must stand together for its defense.

No minor subject should divide us. The Doctrine of the Trinity, and that system of Doctrines with which it is inseparably connected, constitute, theoretically, the dividing line between the church and the world. Again I repeat it—all who love the Doctrine of the Trinity, *must join together for its defense;* and must *so* join that the hurrying world cannot fail to see the union. The aspects of religious discussion in this country designate that we are fast approaching this crisis. The three great branches of reform, the Temperance cause, the cause of Chastity, and that of Liberty, cannot secure permanent triumph, only as each shall be sustained by the advocates of evangelical sentiments—the doctrine of the Trinity and its cluster of doctrines. Anti-Trinitarians never will labor efficiently for the renovation of this guilty world. Trinitarian doctrines are adapted for this work; and those who embrace them must cease to make too prominent their discussions about their shibboleths, and must stand in one firm unbroken phalanx for the defense of the truth, that there is one God in three persons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

8. The spirit which HENRY MARTYN manifested, when he defended that distinguishing doctrine of Christianity, the Deity of Christ, is the spirit which should govern us.

Mr. Martyn recorded in his journal,—"The Moollah Aga Mohammed Hasan, has nothing to find fault with in Christianity except the Divinity of Christ. It is this doctrine that exposes me to the contempt of the learned Mohammedans, in whom it is difficult to say whether pride or ignorance predominates. Their sneers are more difficult to bear than the brickbats which the boys sometimes throw at me: however both are an honor of which I am not worthy.—How many times in the day have I occasion to repeat the words,

> If on my face, for thy dear name,
>   Shame and reproaches be;
> All hail reproach, and welcome shame,
>   If thou remember me.

The more they wish me to give up this one point—the Divinity of Christ—the more I seem to feel the necessity of it, and rejoice and glory in it. Indeed, I trust I would sooner give up my life than surrender it."

A few months after this record was made, Mr. Martyn had an opportunity of proclaiming the doctrine which was so near his heart, in the presence of a large number of Moollahs. He says, "I entered, and was surprised at their numbers. The room was lined with Moollahs, on both sides, and at the top. I was about to sit down at the door, but I was beckoned to an empty place near the top, opposite to the master, who, after the usual compliments, without further ceremony, asked me, what we meant by calling Christ, God? War being thus unequivocally declared, I had nothing to do but to stand on the defensive. Mirza Ibraheem argued temperately enough, but of the rest, some were very violent and clamorous. The former asked, if Christ had ever called himself God; was he *the Creator or a creature?* I replied, THE CREATOR. The Moollahs looked at one another. Such a confession had never before been heard among these Mohammedan doctors."

9. This subject makes a most solemn appeal to the impenitent sinner.

It is not a mere abstraction with which he has no specific concern, but it is a theme of thrilling interest, which involves the eternal destinies of apostate man.

If Jesus Christ is a mere created being, then no atonement has been made for sin—then Christianity is an imposition, and you, impenitent sinner, and I, and all the human family, are shrouded in darkness which no ray of light can ever penetrate.

But such is not our cheerless condition. There *is* ONE GOD in three persons—*Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.* Jesus did die on the Cross, not chiefly as a martyr to the cause of truth, but as the great atonement sacrifice,—he shed his blood for the remission of sins. That Divine Person, the Holy Spirit, does strive with you; He urges you to fly to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world. Come, then, *sinner!* the way is open for *your* salvation. All things are now ready. Cling to the Cross of Christ, and the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit will abide with you forever.

That through the merits of the glorious Mediator, the benediction of the TRIUNE GOD may rest upon the writer, *and upon his readers,* is my earnest prayer.

JOSEPH R. JOHNSON.

De Ruyter, August 19, 1841.

*I take some care to avoid using the term, "Unitarian," for, according to its primary import, *I* am an Unitarian; and so is every one who believes in the *Unity* of God.

Religious Department.

DEITY OF CHRIST.

BY DR. MASON.

We can not find, in the lively oracles, a single distinctive mark of deity which is not applied, without reserve or limitation, to the only begotten Son. All things whatsoever the Father hath are his. Who is that mysterious word, that was in the beginning with God? Who is the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, the first and the last, the Almighty? Who is he that knows what is in man, because he searches the deep and dark recesses of the heart? Who is the Omnipotent, that has promised, Wherever two or three are gathered in my name, there am I in the midst of them? the light of whose countenance is, at the same moment, the joy of heaven and the salvation of the earth? who is encircled by the seraphim on high, and walks in the midst of the golden candlesticks?—who is in this assembly? in all the assemblies of his people? in every worshiping family? in every closet of prayer? in every holy heart? Whose hands have stretched out the heavens and laid the foundations of the earth? Who hath replenished them with inhabitants, and garnished them with beauty, hath created all things that are in both, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers? By whom do all things exist? Who is Governor among the nations, having on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, King of kings and Lord of lords? Whom is it the Father's will that all men should honor even as they honor himself? Whom has he commanded his angels to worship? whom to obey? Before whom do the devils tremble? Who is qualified to redeem millions of sinners from the wrath to come, and preserve them by his grace, to his everlasting kingdom? Who raiseth the dead, having life in himself, to quicken whom he will, so that at his voice, all who are in their graves shall come forth; and death and hell surrender their numerous and forgotten captives? Who shall weigh, in the balance of judgment, the destinies of angels and men? dispose of the thrones of paradise? and bestow eternal life?—Shall I submit to the decision of reason? Shall I ask a response from heaven? Shall I summon the devils from their chains of darkness? The response from heaven sounds in my ears; reason approves and the devils confess. This, O Christian, is none other than the great God our Savior!

Indeed, the doctrine of our Lord's divinity is not, as a fact, more interesting to our faith, than as a principle, it is essential to our hope. If he were not the true God he could not be eternal life. When pressed down by guilt, and languishing for happiness, I look around for a deliverer such as my conscience, and my heart, and the word of God assure me I need, insult not my agony, by directing me to a creature—to a man, a man like myself! A creature! a man! My Redeemer owns my person. My immortal spirit is his property. When I come to die, I must commit it into his hands. My soul! my infinitely precious soul committed to a mere man! I would not thus intrust my body to the highest angel who burns in the temple above. It is only the Father of spirits that can have property in spirits, and be their refuge in the hour of transition from the present to the approaching world. In short, my brethren, the divinity of Jesus is, in the system of grace, the sun to which all its parts are subordinate, and all their stations refer—which binds them in sacred concord, and imparts to them their radiance, and life and vigor. Take from it this central luminary, and the glory is departed—its holy harmonies are broken—the elements rush to chaos—the light of salvation is extinguished forever!

From the Chronicle of the Church.

THE MOMENT AFTER DEATH.

"It is a serious thing to die." To leave this world never to return, to part forever with all of earth, to exchange time for eternity, and the probationary opportunities of the present for the sealed and unchanging destiny of the unending future, "to pass from the warm precincts of life, to the cold chambers of the grave is appalling even in thought to human nature." When the thought is permitted to stand clearly before the mind, it strikes the living with solemnity and awe. But the dying man—what an amazing change does he experience in that moment, when the soul is unclothed from its mortal tabernacle, and looks abroad to that mighty journey upon which it has been compelled to enter! Just now he was here. Time and opportunity were his. Friends were around him. The light of the sun was in his eyes. But the moment after, death finds him gone. Time and opportunity are his no more. No more can he look upon friends below, and exchange with them the sweet charities of life, engage in its business, or they administer to his wants, or soothe his spirits. The light of the sun has faded away from his eyes forever; and other scenes have burst upon his view. His first step is taken upon that new and untried way, whose mysteries are hidden from every living eye, and whose length is the duration of unending periods; and the days he travels onward in his course, are measured by the revolutions of ages. He looks for the first time upon eternal scenes. He experiences for the first time the realities of the world, which, to living men, is to come. The moment after death! What wondrous secrets will it disclose? To what amazing realities will it introduce the soul? What unspeakable interests will it decide? To what glorious or fearful destiny will it carry the undying spirit? How then will the great God appear? What fresh disclosures of his Being, and majesty, and power, and truth, and justice, will he make? What displays of his glory unseen by mortal men, will then be exhibited? How will Christ appear? What views of the way of salvation by the Saviour's blood, will then be had? What views of the work of the Holy Spirit in here striving with sinners to bring them to repentance and to Christ; and in renewing the souls of God's people? How will then the sin of neglecting the Gospel and religion, and grieving the Holy Spirit appear? These questions we cannot answer now; but we shall fully know them all the moment after death.—They are questions to be *pondered now*—to be *experienced then.* Reader, are you prepared to experience with safety the wonders and events of the moment after death? If to witness the death of others; if to stand by in that sad hour when they give up the ghost and are gone, strike awe into the hearts of the living, what must be the reality to the soul which has just passed the amazing and mysterious change? The soul of him who has truly repented of sin and believed with the heart unto righteousness, whatever may be the peculiar nature of its sensations the moment after death, is unquestionably safe and happy. But who shall tell the sensations of him who dies unprepared to meet his God, where in a moment he finds himself in the world of spirits; not hearing of eternity, but in it? Not asking, Is there a God? but trembling in his awful presence. Perhaps while living he despised the Savior, and stood firm against the thought of eternity. Perhaps he triumphed over the warnings of the Bible; and remained unmoved at death. But where is he? and what his confidence the moment after death? *God,* and *eternity,* and his soul can tell.

From the Presbyterian.

THE TWO FUNERALS.

There is at least one place where the rich and the poor meet together—it is in the grave yard. Death is a leveller, and a great despiser of earthly distinctions, and although it is attempted by the sculptured tomb, to carry the distinctions of this mortal life within his dominions, yet it is abortive, for "dust to dust" concludes the career of the proudest and the noblest, and corruption and the worm distinguish not between the buried prince and the beggar.

It was at the close of a summer's day, that we saw the pompous funeral procession slowly approach the last resting place of the dead. The carriages of the wealthy were there, the attendants wore the long funeral scarf, the procession was numerous, and when at length the hearse stopped at the gate of the cemetery, the body of the deceased was transferred to the bier, and covered with the black velvet pall. Thus was it borne to the side of the tomb. The coffin covered by black cloth and ornamented with silver edging and escutcheon, which was carefully deposited, not in a simple grave where the earth could come in contact with it, but in a deep place in a walled but subterranean [illegible], with a seeming intention of preventing the inclosed from mingling with its native dust. The ceremony was soon completed, and the attendants began to disperse. We took a position near the gate, and as we desired to derive instruction from such scenes, we scanned the countenances, and listened to the passing conversation of the retiring attendants. Alas, how disappointed!! The marks of sincere sorrow, or even sober reflection, we detected not in a single face. As the living stepped over the boundary which divided the bustling walks of life from the silent residence of the dead, it was evident both in their looks, and in their words, that they were glad to escape from a scene which might induce serious thought. The deceased had been the possessor of great wealth: his city mansion and equipage were indicative of his affluence, he entertained his numerous acquaintance in the costliest manner, and his company was obsequiously courted. He was, however, now buried, and his *friends* were retiring from his grave with the most heartless indifference. One had his mind engrossed by some profitable speculation, another planning improvements in his property, and still another intent upon some scheme of ambition, not reflecting that the deceased successfully had planned until he had become rich, and increased in goods, and that while saying to his soul, "Soul, take thine ease," was suddenly cut off in the midst of his days, and hurried into an eternity for which he had made no preparation. What, thought we, are wealth and fashion, when such is their end? Death has interposed to arrest the voice of merriment, and to envelop the soul of a proud and thoughtless mortal in the shades of everlasting night.

Scarcely had those who had carried the rich man to his burial dispersed before another funeral train appeared. It was attended by no rich equipages, and all the circumstances of it betokened that this was a burial of the poor. A widow was burying her son. Her tears were sincere, and sincere appeared to be the sympathy of her poor neighbors. Each retired from the humble grave, after a parting look, with sober and sorrowful countenances; and it was evident that the poor man had more friends than the rich one who had just preceded him to the house appointed for all the living. From one of the attendants we learned that the deceased was the stay of his aged mother, that he was humbly pious, that he was beloved by all who knew him, and that his bereaved parent was sustained by heavenly consolations, and was now more intent than ever in setting her house in order for her last journey. Surely, we thought, there is little gloom in that grave. The burial is but the planting of a seed which shall rise again, bearing immortal fruit. Happy the son who has exchanged toil for rest, poverty for ever-enduring riches: and happy the bereaved mother to whom the Lord condescends to minister consolation.

THE CARAITES.—This Jewish sect derive their name from the fact their creed is founded exclusively on the pure and simple text of the Old Testament, rejecting wholly the traditions and interpretations of the Rabbies and Talmuds. They assert that our Savior was a member of their community, and like them rejected the rabbinical interpolations; and they positively deny that any of their sect was in the slightest degree implicated in the crucifixion. They educate their children with great care—provide amply for the poor, are principally engaged in commerce, and are highly esteemed wherever they are met with, enjoying the same privileges as Christians.

Forget not in thy youth to be mindful of thy end: for though the old man can not live long, yet the young man may die quickly.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, September 1, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

A Noble Spirit.

The following is related of Mrs. Lynde, who was the only lady saved from the wreck of the Erie:

"Mr. Clemens, the engineer of the boat, states that after having struggled with the waves for some time, and having been taken up by Capt. Titus, who, with a few others, were on the yawl boat turned upside down, he saw Mrs. L. floating by, with the life-preserver not more than one quarter filled with air, and she apparently dead. Mr. C. thought that by filling the life-preserver, she might continue to float, and if picked up, be recognized by her friends. With this intention he applied his mouth to the tube and commenced filling it. While so doing Mrs. L. faintly spoke, and said, "you are very kind, sir." Finding she was alive he continued to fill the life-preserver, but so exhausted was he that he could do it but imperfectly. He then drew her toward the yawl, when she revived a little and said, "save me if you can, but rather use all your efforts for yourself, and let me die if I cannot be saved without sacrificing others."—"Such language from a female," said Mr. C. "made me resolve that if I were saved she should be also;"—and his efforts were constantly directed to her, and successfully."

Such nobleness of soul is scarcely to be met with in the human race. Here is exhibited that high-toned philanthropy—that disinterested benevolence, which can be found only among the followers of the Lamb.—This is a specimen of that trust and hope in God which is above all price, and which buoys the soul above the fear of death when within its jaws. From our personal acquaintance with her husband, Charles J. Lynde, while pursuing our Academical studies, we are prepared to say, that his spirit was congenial with hers. In the circle of our acquaintance, we knew of none that bid fairer for usefulness in life than he. But his career is ended, and his soul is at rest.

"I wish Father would'nt drink any more Whiskey."

Such was the expression of a lad who frequently calls at our office. Well might he say thus, for he doubtless begins to see many evils that follow the dram. If he is not already reduced to rags and starvation, he has it in prospect before him. If he has not already been the subject of brutal treatment from a merciless besotted parent, he has no surety that he will long escape. If he has not already seen the finger of scorn pointed at him, with the insulting taunt, "Your father is a drunkard!" and if he has not already felt the disgrace and ruin that are inseparable from drunkenness, he has doubtless realized it vividly in his imagination, and trembled at the consequences of drinking the deadly poison. That father must be a monster incarnate that can entail the consequences of drunkenness, as a legacy, upon his children. He must be lost to all sense of moral and parental obligation, to benumb his own faculties with the fatal poison and thus unfit himself to train up his children for usefulnees in life and happiness beyond the grave.

That heart must be harder than an adamant that will not be moved by the tears of a devoted wife, nor the anxieties of children. The drunkard, beside being the most miserable, is the most loathsome of the human race. All manly and ennobling feelings—all sense of honor and right, and every thing that is good and reputable among men is banished from his heart, and he drags out a miserable existence, a slave to his passions—a disgrace to his species—a pest to society, and a candidate for a wretched existence beyond the grave.

Of all beings the drunkard is the most to be pitied, and has the highest claims to the sympathies and exertions of the philanthropist to rescue him from his deplorable fate. Once he was a *man*, perhaps possessed of as brilliant an intellect—a nice sense of right—a fair prospect of usefulness—the esteem of all around him, and an unsullied reputation as any. Now he is the wreck of a man—with a benumbed intellect—blighted prospects—blasted reputation, and an outcast from respectable society. He once stood with the respectable and virtuous, and planned his schemes of future usefulness—laid the standard of moral excellence high, and fondly hoped that he would share with the honored and virtuous in their reputation, and enjoy whatever of domestic and social blessings ever falls to the most worthy. Now, he has no higher ambition than to satiate his depraved thirst with the bitter waters of destruction—no sense of right—and becomes a cruel, merciless husband and parent—a tattered vagabond, and a companion with the brute that wallows in the mire.

Ordination.

A Council, consisting of members from the Scott, Lincklæn and 2d Brookfield churches convened with the church in Truxton, by their request, on the 29th inst., to examine and set apart to the gospel ministry Br. Russel G. Burdick. The Council after hearing the experience, call to the ministry, and doctrinal views of the candidate, voted to proceed to his ordination, which took place as follows: Discourse and Consecrating Prayer by Br. S. M. Burdick, Right hand of Fellowship and Charge by J. Bailey, Benediction by the Candidate.

Revival Record.

We are happy to learn that there is an interesting revival in the S. D. Baptist church in Scott. Fourteen have already been baptized and united with the church. Some of these were converted some time since under the efficient labors of Br. A. Campbell.—Others through the instrumentality of Br. J. L. Scott, who is now laboring there.—Many others are inquiring what they must do to be saved.

For the Register.

The Commencement of the Sabbath.

NUMBER 2.

Having in a former number proved that the phrase "In the beginning," as used in Gen. i. 1, pointed out the precise *moment* of duration in which *time* began, and from which time must be reckoned, I shall now proceed to show its division by the Creator.

Now, as time certainly began at that august moment, and as there could have been no light previous to its creation; consequently, the portion of time anterior to the creation of light, as mentioned in the third verse, must have been darkness. Light being a created substance, (which cannot be said of its opposite, darkness,) the creation of light was, therefore, one division of time. But it was not until a complete period, both of darkness and light, had transpired, that the Creator declared, that "the evening and morning were the first day." Earth had then performed her first rotation on her axis. Balanced in mid-heaven among the starry gems of ether, she then commenced that septennial millennial course, from which Gabriel must date, to sound the clarion trump that announces Earth's divergent orb to be again merged in Eternity.

As none can dispute but that the word "day," must mean a period of 24 successive hours, or just one diurnal revolution of the Earth, so we unqualifiedly declare, that if that be the case, (as it certainly is,) then the beginning of the first day must date its commencement from that point of which we have been speaking, viz: that instant referred to by the phrase, "In the beginning." Consequently, the first part of the first day which Earth ever saw, was darkness, unless "there was light" before "there was light." But, should it be argued that although at first darkness prevailed; yet, we are not to compute time until the creation of light.—This would militate against the wisdom of Deity in thus arranging creative operations so that darkness should precede light, and yet not suppose *time* to commence until some time after matter or light was created, when with the same ease light could have been created at the first. Can we suppose that infinite Wisdom would thus act? I trow not. Thus we see that Divine Wisdom designed that the day should begin preceded by darkness, which is evidently corroborated by the constant reference to this arrangement in the expression, the 'evening and the morning were the second,' third, &c., day; always using the word *evening* prior to morning, which was doubtless designedly thus expressed. Must we not suppose that there was a design in the arrangement at creation, which should precede darkness or light? And as we can only learn what the design of God is except by its fulfillment, (unless otherwise expressed) and as the event goes to prove the previous design, therefore we must believe that it was the *design* and *wish* of the Creator that darkness should precede light in the order of time. And, as we have already seen that the first period of darkness and light combined constituted the first day, or period of 24 hours, we must therefore conclude that, as the *first* day so began, all succeeding days were to thus begin and end. That this was the design and will of God is still farther evident from the fact, that the same wise arrangement is often mentioned in the future history of the bible. How beautiful and wise this arrangement! For, while the chaotic mass of matter in embryo was confusion confounded, darkness brooded over the unfathomable abyss, shielding, as it were, the unshapely land from prying ken. But no sooner had this unwieldly mass become organized, than the voice of Jehovah was heard, "Let there be light!" and far quicker than the lightning's flash shoots through the midnight gloom, did the effulgent radiance of morning burst on earth's primeval darkness. Beautiful sublimity of light first created! Heaven was emptied of its inhabitants to gaze upon the elysian scene; the morning stars sang a joyful response, and the sons of God shouted for joy, while the ethereal vault responded the voice of the Almighty that it was "Good!" How wise such an arrangement! how beneficial to man's highest good! how kind in our Creator thus to commence the day in the silence of evening, thus to give man an opportunity to prepare his soul for the active duties of the coming light! Thus we see that the period of time called day, as used in Gen. i., commenced being preceded by darkness.—And if the first day thus began, all other subsequent days *must* begin in the same manner, and at the same returning time.—In darkness, then, the first day began, and ended at the close of light on the following diurnal revolution of the earth. Therefore there could be no alteration either in the beginning or ending of any of the following days either during that week, or even during any future time of earth's period, without either a loss or gain of days. And who will presume to take the responsibility of such alterations upon himself?

Having thus established both the commencement and the division of time, as fixed by God, I conclude this number by saying, that the subject is one of vital importance to the cause of religion and the institution of the Sabbath, at the same time wishing that all would give it a prayerful examination, and act as the Spirit of God dictates.

My apology for remisness is the almost constant occupancy of my time. In a future number the subject will be continued, if permitted.

SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD.
Shiloh, N. J., July 13, 1841.

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N. B. An error either in printing or manuscript occurred in my first No. At the end of the last line but one from the bottom of the first column, the word *no* should be omitted; and in the third line from the top of the second column for *more* read *less*, also in the eighth line from the top of the same column, for *less* read *more*.

For the Register.

Response to "A Dozen Questions."

Yes, "Interrogator," we will rouse for a Temperance effort.

We are verily guilty for slumbering so long.

The perilous condition of some inebriates; the increase of moderate drinking; the fearful exposure of our young men and boys; the inactivity of our present temperance organization; the knowledge of God's special interposition in behalf of the temperance reform, by the manifestation of his mercy to a class of men whose case was deemed hopeless; the shortness of our probation; and the scenes of the approaching Judgment—all conspire in pressing the demand that we *now* awake, and put forth our united energies for the promotion of the cause of Temperance.

RESPONDENT.

De Ruyter, Mond. morning, Aug. 23.

Congressional News.

From the New-Yorker.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Wednesday, August 11.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate to-day a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, giving a list of all articles imported duty free, with the amount of duties on and the value of the goods imported, bearing a less duty than 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, in the years 1837, '38 and 39; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Calhoun offered resolutions of a meeting of Isle of Wright Co., Virginia, against the Extra Session, a National Bank, Distribution, and avowing the right of repeal of the Bank. He expressed his concurrence in the sentiments of the resolution, and moved their printing; which was *rejected*, by Yeas 19, Nays 20.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial in favor of the defense of our Northern frontier and Lakes, and communicated important information with relation to British movements on that frontier. The petition was referred to the Military Committee.

Repeal of the Sub-Treasury.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on finance, reported the bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, with amendments of the House. He moved that it be immediately taken up.

A conversation arose by Messrs. Clay, of Ala., Benton and King, opposing the taking of it up. The motion was then carried by Yeas 26, Nays 21, and the bill taken up.

Mr. Clay stated that the amendments of the House were but two, which had received the sanction of the Finance Committee, and which, he hoped, would be concurred in.

Mr. Calhoun said this bill was useless, if the bank bill was passed, as it would by that act be suspended; and wrong, if the bank bill was vetoed, as the public money would then be left without the protection place. It was, moreover, indelicate to take it up now, and thus bring this bill before the President with the bank bill; as, if he approved of this, no alternative would be left to him, but to sign the bank bill. He moved to postpone the bill to Saturday next, when it was probable the President would have disposed of the bill now before him.

Mr. Clay opposed this motion, and wished the bill acted on now. He replied briefly to the arguments of Mr. Calhoun, contending that a part only of the provisions of the Sub-Treasury would be suspended by a bank act. He had had no design to connect the two matters before the President; but thought he would be enabled to act more understandingly by having the two subjects before him at the same time; and they should act on business at once before them.

Mr. Rives desired that the bill be acted on now, and contended if the amendments were rejected, which he hoped would be the case, that the public Treasury would again be regulated by the Deposite Act of 1836. He had no communication whatever, direct or indirect, with the President, but believed he would have no objections to having both matters before him at the same time.

The motion to postpone the bill to Saturday was then rejected: Yeas 21, Nays 28.

The question then being on concurrence in the first amendment, which repeals the Deposit Act of 1836, except the 13th and 14th sections, it was adopted, by Yeas 25, Nays 23, the Whigs voting for it, with the exception of Messrs. Rives and Archer, who voted against it.

The second amendment to repeal the law of 1837, which prohibits the payment by Government, or by the General Post Office, of notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, was adopted by Yeas 26, Nays 23, Mr. Rives voting with the Loco-Focos against it.

The title of the bill having been slightly modified, the amendments were *completed*. Thus the bill wants but the signature of the President to become a law.

The Distribution Bill was then taken, and the amendment of Mr. Young, embracing the graduation principle, and repealing the law exempting the public land for five years after its sale from taxation, was rejected.

Mr. Linn offered an amendment to strike out the distribution feature of the bill, and insert a provision to appropriate the proceeds of the lands to the defense of the country.

The Senate adjourned without taking the question on this.

The House of Representatives have to-day been engaged in the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill.

Messrs. Fessenden, Linn and Pendleton advocated the bill.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the *voluntary* provisions of the bill, and also the including of corporations. He did not commit himself as to his vote.

Mr. Payne, of Ala., opposed the bill in its present form, but would vote for it if an amendment which he should offer were adopted, providing that the bankruptcy shall not apply to individuals indebted to States, or to any corporations owned wholly or in part by States, without the assent of the States, or to principals, without the knowledge and consent of the surities, and the opportunity of the benefits of the act extended to them.

The House adjourned at half-past 3 o'clock.

Thursday, August 12.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Tappan presented a memorial of citizens of Ohio, against a National Bank, Distribution, the propriety of this Extra Session, and declaring the right of repeal of the Bank, which, without debate, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial of Merchants of Philadelphia against so high a duty as 20 per cent. on silks, laces, &c., and stating that if levied, there ought to be two months or more notice given.

Mr. Clay presented a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia for a duty on chloride of lime, and bleaching powder, and against a duty on indigo; both of which were laid on the table.

The resolution of Mr. Clay, of Ala., calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the number of removals and appointment of clerks by the present Commissioner of the General Land Office, was taken up, an amendment having been offered by Mr. Preston. To this Mr. Smith of Ia. offered an amendment; both of which were adopted, and farther call for the list of removals and appointments in the General Land Office for the four years from 1829, from 1833, and from '37, and the number of extra clerks employed during that time, their services, compensation, and total amount of wages. The resolution, as amended was adopted.

The Distribution and Pre-emption bill was again taken up, the question being on Mr. Linn's amendment to strike out the distribution sections, and insert a provision applying the net proceeds of the public lands to the defense of the Country.

Messrs. Linn and Benton dwelt at length on the circumstances threatening a war with Great Britain, both confidently predicting such an event, and showing the importance of placing the Country in a state of defense, and of maintaining its honor inviolate from foreign aggression. Mr. Linn yesterday, in recounting the indignities and insolence of the British Government, mentioned the threat of the British Minister in relation to the release of McLeod, entreating the President to "take into his most deliberate conviction the serious nature of the consequences which must ensue from a rejection of this demand." He said he would hang McLeod, if for nothing else than this!—and this he repeated. He, however, thinking it too strong an expression, subsequently modified it.

Mr. Wright supported the amendment in one of his best efforts, also entering briefly into the distribution subject, particularly in reply to the opening speech of Mr. Smith of Ia. In a most masterly manner he sketched the want of defense of the Country, and then of his State, containing the great commercial emporium of the Union, which was in an entirely defenseless condition, the protection of which not only interested that State, but the whole Union, whose commerce centered there.

He then spoke of the extended lake coast of New York as in no state of defense, on which was situated the most important town of the Union, of those not on the Atlantic coast, according to its population, which was within gun-shot of British soil, and without the necessary means for its protection. He knew the share of New York in the distribution would be great, but taking all these circumstances into view, and also the additional cause of excitement with regard to McLeod, now imprisoned there and waiting trial, he held that this fund would be infinitely better employed for means of defense in his State than by distribution.

Mr. Tallmadge felt called to reply briefly to his colleague. He should infer, (he said,) from his colleague's remarks, that the issue was between defending the country from foreign aggression and leaving it undefended. This was a false issue. He should be ready to go as far as any man for the purpose of defense. New York had some claim on this Government; she had given up the control of her duties, after much hesitation, to this Government, which were three-fifths of the whole revenue of the Union from customs. They could give the proceeds of the lands in no way so effectual for the defense of the country as by distribution. The three millions from the lands, given according to this bill, would be worth twenty millions any other way. The country was to be defended by the abilities of the people to defend it. This distribution would be applied by New-York to the completion of her works of internal improvement, which, if they had existed during the late war, would have saved in one campaign all the cost of their construction! By it those works would be completed, and this increased the value of property; it had already raised land on the Cayuga Lake from $5 or $10 an acre, to $50 or $60, and other property in an equal ratio. If applied as proposed by the amendment, it would be far too small for the defense of the country; but by distribution, they would relieve the States from their present embarrassment, and enable them to bear the burdens of the country. If a war arose, and the States were called on to bear their share in the expenses, and $500,000 were necessary from New York, one half mill per cent. on her property, thus increased from distribution, would pay this sum, and it would not be felt. The distribution would build up the States and Country, and go further to prepare for war than any other disposition of the proceeds of the lands.

The amendment was rejected: Yeas 18, Nays 28.

Mr. Sturgeon moved an amendment, to strike out the section giving the ten per cent. to the new States. This was rejected; Yeas 11, Nays 35. A second amendment of Mr. Sturgeon was rejected, and Mr. Archer having moved an amendment the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Barnard introduced a resolution to take the Bankrupt Bill out of Committee, Friday, (to-morrow,) at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Wise moved to amend it so as to take it out to-day at 3 o'clock.

A motion of Mr. Andrews of Ky. to lay the resolution on the table, having been rejected without a division, the question was taken and the amendment rejected; after which the resolution was lost, by Yeas 79, Nays 89.

The Bankrupt Bill was then again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated during the day by Messrs. Hunt, Allen of Me., and Milton Brown of Tenn. in support, and by Mr. Pope in opposition.

The House adjourned at three o'clock.

Friday, Aug. 13.

In Senate, after the usual morning business, the Land Bill was taken up, and Mr. Archer moved to strike out of the ninth section, that which requires the application of the lands granted to the new States to purposes of Internal Improvement. Mr Clay of Ala. briefly opposed this, and it was rejected without a division.

Mr. McRoberts moved to strike out the section directing the grant of lands to New States, and insert larger amounts. Rejected: Yeas 19, Nays 25.

Mr. Walker moved that the unsold lands in Tennessee be now ceded to that State, and those of the other States likewise, when they shall have been respectively as long in the Union as Tennessee has been. Rejected: Yeas 14, Nays 20.

Mr. Clay of Ala. moved to strike out the tenth section, which debars from the benefits of Pre-emption under this act, all who shall have obtained Pre-emptions under former acts. Carried: Yeas 23, Nays 20.

Mr. Sevier moved that the Senate adjourn over to Monday. Messrs. Berrien and Buchanan opposed this motion, the former on the ground that the business of the Senate was far behind that of the House; the latter anxious for an early adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Sergeant moved that the House, when it adjourn, adjourn over to Monday. Carried: 112 to 49.

Mr. Barnard moved that the debate on the Bankrupt Bill be closed at 2 o'clock to-day. Carried: 71 to 61.

The House now went into Committee of the Whole on the Bankrupt Bill, and Mr. Birdseye of N. Y. spoke an hour against the bill in its present form, and was followed by Mr. McKay of N. C. in general opposition. On motion of Mr. Smith of Conn., the Committee then rose (79 to 59) and Mr. Smith moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House had just agreed to arrest the debate at 2 o'clock.—Mr. Wise moved a call of the House. Refused: 71 to 82. Mr. Proffit moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived; 87 to 98. Mr. Smith having moved the Previous Question, it was seconded: 93 to 76; and the motion to reconsider prevailed: Yeas 102, Nays 98.

Mr. Atherton moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House had agreed to adjourn over to Monday. Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Pendleton: Yeas 101, Nays 94.

The House now went again into Committee, and Mr. Wise gave the majority a dressing for the votes they had just given. He said it was evident that the Bankrupts were to be sacrificed by their pretended friends—that the passage of this bill was to be delayed, and its defeat held *in terrorem* over the head of the President, as a punishment for vetoing the Bank Bill, should he venture to do so. He wished the Bankrupts to understand now that they were betrayed, and that they would get no relief this Session. He further remarked on the palpable juggle of reconsidering and prolonging the discussion when nobody wished to speak on the bill.

Messrs. Briggs of Mass., and Morgan of N. Y. replied to Mr. Wise; after which Messrs. White of Ind., and Sollers of Md. spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Williams of Md. against it. Mr. Holmes of S. C. then obtained the floor, and the Committee rose.

The House then took up the bill to provide for printing the returns of the Census, which was so amended as to order the printing of 20,000 (instead of 10,000) copies of the abstract, and engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

Saturday, August 14.

The Sub-Treasury act is at length repealed, the bill for that purpose having received the signature of the President on the 13th inst., as was to-day announced to the Senate.

In Senate, the bill to extend the time for issuing Virginia Military Land Warrants was taken up, and after some debate passed.

The resolution to distribute among the States and Territories 7000 copies of the printed returns of the Sixth Census, and to reserve 3,000 copies in the Library of Congress for future disposition, was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Clay of Ala. inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury why he has not previously laid before the Senate, in compliance with its resolution of last session, information relative to the issues of scrip connected with military land warrants, was taken up, and after a brief debate, adopted.

The orders of the day were called for, viz. the Distribution Bill, when a motion was made to postpone it, many of the Senators being absent. Some conversation arose, in which Mr. Sevier insisted on proceeding with the bill; as they had rejected his motion to adjourn over to Monday, he was here and ready to go on with business, which ought not to be retarded by those who had seen fit to absent themselves. The motion to lay over was carried: Yeas 25, Nays 10.

A motion to adjourn was lost by Ayes 16, Noes 18, and the Senate went into Executive session.

The House has not been in session to-day, as it was the day set apart to visit the U. S. ship Delaware, at Annapolis, and has been improved in that manner by many members of the House, with some of the Senate. The day has been delightful.—The President, contrary to expectation, did not go.

Monday, Aug 16.

The Veto Message was to-day received in the Senate, in anticipation of which the galleries and the Chamber were crowded at an early hour. It was received at a quarter past 12 o'clock, the Bank Bill being returned with it, and immediately, other business suspended, was read to the Senate. Of the Message it is unnessary to speak, as you have it in full. It is, however, received with applause by the Opposition, and in the contrary manner by many of the Whigs. Immediately after its reading, a slight expression of feeling was manifested in the galleries, and Mr. Benton instantly rose and uttered severe deprecations against the "Bank ruffians" and "Bank bullies" who had insulted the Message, and in that the President, the Senate, and the country.—He moved that those who were instrumental in it be removed from the gallery by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and brought to the bar of the Senate.

The hissing and approbation were very faint, of short duration, and unheard by many of the Senators.

Messrs. Rives, Benton, Buchanan and others, spoke on this motion, maintaining the necessity of preserving the honor and dignity of the Senate inviolate from disturbances of this kind; and in this instance the disturbance being so slight, and being entirely unheard by some of them, suggesting and pressing the propriety of suffering this to pass without formal action. The most conspicuous of the disturbers was, in the mean time, taken from the gallery by an officer of the Senate and put in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. After a conversation of some length, the subject was dropped and the person ordered to be discharged.

Mr. Clay, in his usually concise manner, stated the situation of the bill which had passed both branches of Congress, and having been presented to the President for his signature, was now returned with his objections. The course now marked out in the Constitution was to reconsider the bill, and if it passed both Houses by a vote of two-thirds, it became a law of the land, independently of the objections. He would not now debate the subject; it would not be treating it with the gravity due to the cor-ordinate branch of the Government, to themselves, and to the Country, without time for the consideration of the objections. He therefore moved that it be taken up for consideration to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and, in the mean time, be printed.

After some conversation as to the hour of taking it up to-morrow, the motion was carried; and, on motion of Mr. King, 6,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into Executive session. Prior to this, in the morning hour, Mr. Clay presented resolutions and proceedings of a meeting of the highly respectable County of Buckingham, Virginia, in favor of the measures of this Session, viz; a National Bank, declaring its constitutionality, and expressing an earnest desire for its establishment at this Session; for distribution, and for a Bankrupt Law: against the Sub-Treasury, and desiring its repeal.

He was glad to say that this latter part of the request had been complied with; and he hoped, although it was hoping against hope, that the former one would be, and that a National Bank would be established at this Session.

Mr. Wright presented a communication of importers of jewelry of New York, expressing their opinion that an increase of duty on articles of jewelry would diminish the revenue from them, as it would increase the smuggling of them, to which there was so much facility.

The resolution of Mr. Linn, requesting the President to give notice to the British Government to put an end to the joint communication of Oregon Territory was taken up, and, after some debate, laid over.

The resolution of Mr. Sevier, calling on the Post-Master General for the changes in the transportation of the mails in the States and Territories was adopted.

In the House numerous petitions were presented.

Mr. Irwin, from the Select Committee on General Retrenchment, reported a resolution empowering the Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, which was laid on the table, at the motion of Mr. Andrews of Ky.: Yeas 129, Nays 40.

The Census Bill was taken up and passed.

The Bankrupt Bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tillinghast in the Chair.

The interest of the day has been in the Senate, where assembled many of the members of the House, leaving that nearly vacated. The House, not feeling in a working mood, adjourned at an early hour.

Tuesday, Aug. 17.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution offered by Mr. Barnard, was adopted, to take the Bankrupt Bill out of Committee to-day. At two o'clock, the various amendments having been rejected with the exception of one, providing that the act take effect the first of February next, the bill was reported to the House. An amendment to the amendment moved by Mr. Clifford, was under the operation of the previous question, adopted, and provides that this shall not interfere with any State Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Underwood of Ky. then moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, to give an opportunity, as he said, for more thorough investigation of the subject next Session. The motion was carried by Yeas 110, Nays 97—the Loco Focos, with most of the Whigs of Kentucky and Virginia voting in the affirmative, and the remainder of the Whigs generally in the negative.

Thus, the Bankrupt Bill, to the deep regret of a large proportion of the community *has failed for this Session*; unless, perchance, the vote should be re-considered, a *motion* for which, may, perhaps, be made to-morrow.

The house then adjourned at an early hour.

The Senate, it was anticipated, would be the theatre of intense and uncommon interest to-day, by a discussion on the Bank Bill and Veto. Accordingly, at an early hour, the Galleries and Chamber were densely crowded. At 12 o'clock, the subject was announced in order, and then, by a vote of Yeas 29, Nays 20, laid over till to-morrow at the same time.

The Whig Members having been in Caucus, had agreed on no course of action on the Bank bill, which probably caused the delay, and on which measure depends the action on the Distribution and Revenue bills, and the length of the Session.

The resolution of Mr. Linn requesting the President to give notice to the British Government, in order to put an end to the joint occupation of Oregon Territory, was debated, after other slight business, during the morning hour by Mr. Benton and laid over.

The Distribution bill was under consideration the remainder of the day. Several amendments were offered, of a similar character to others before rejected, and were accompanied with some running debate.

Without final action on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The Bankrupt Bill, in the House of Representatives, was to-day taken from the table and passed, was sent to the Senate, where the amendment was concurred in; and thus wants only the signature of the President to become the law of the land.

Mr. Gamble moved to re-consider the vote, by which it was yesterday laid on the table.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay that motion on the table; which motion, after a call of the House, was lost: Yeas 92, Nays 112.

The motion to re-consider was then adopted: Yeas 108, Nays 98.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Underwood, made yesterday, to lay the bill on the table. Mr. U. refusing to withdraw it, the question was taken, and the motion lost; Yeas 99, Nays 112.

The vote on the amendment of Mr. Clifford, yesterday adopted, was re-considered by a vote of Yeas 116, Nays 93; and then the amendment was rejected.

The amendment of Mr. Barnard, adopted in Committee, deferring the time for the act to take effect to the 1st of February next, was then adopted without a division.

The question being on the final passage of the bill, Mr. Wise moved a call of the House, which was negatived; Yeas 89, Nays 116.

The Bill was then passed; Yeas 111, Nays 106.

Mr. Morgan, to make it fast, moved a re-consideration of the vote on the passage, which was negatived: Yeas 99, Nays 115.

The bill to extend the Charters of the Banks of the District of Columbia was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and advocated by Messrs. Underwood and Powell, and opposed by Mr. Cave Johnson. It was then reported to the House, when a motion to adjourn having failed by 70 to 79, and an amendment having been rejected, the bill was passed: Ayes 111, Noes 106.

In Senate, the resolution of Mr. Benton directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the quantity of public lands now surveyed and prepared for market, was adopted.

The President laid before the Senate, a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, showing the number of removals and appointment of clerks made by him, and also those in the four years from 1829, from '33, and from '37.

The hour of twelve, which was again looked to with great interest, arrived, and the Bank Bill and Veto Message were taken up; and on motion of Mr. Berrien, assigning, as a reason, first, the necessity of further opportunity of consideration on this important subject, were laid over till to-morrow, at the same hour, by a vote of Yeas 29, Nays 21.

The Distribution Bill was then again taken up, and debated at length with reference to amendments. An interesting debate arose between Messrs. White, Benton, King, Linn, Clay, and others, as to the cause of the delay of the bill, already so long. Mr. W. expressed the conviction that this measure would pass this Session, and other measures with it. The Locos above named took fire at this declaration, and construed this into an avowal that the bill was connected with other measures, which they, with much ado, denounced.

Mr. Clay thought this bill would pass. It would not be alone, but in good company. He mentioned the bills passed this Session; and last, though not least, was the Bank Bill, which, he hoped, though it was hoping against hope, would still be passed before they adjourned.

The Bankrupt Bill having been received from the House, the Distribution Bill was, on motion of Mr. Walker, laid on the table by Yeas 26, Nays 21; and the Bankrupt Bill taken up, the question being on concurring with the amendment of the House.

After a brief conversation, Mr. Allen moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table to the 1st of February next. This motion was lost by Yeas 23, Nays 26.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Aug. 19.

The suspense is over—the anxiously-expected deliberation by the Senate of the Bank Bill and the President's Veto has to-day taken place, in the presence of a dense crowd in the Senate, who have listened with the utmost silence for a period of five hours to this subject.

The bill was taken up at 12 o'clock to-day, the question being, "shall this bill pass?"

[After a protracted debate between Messrs. Clay, of Ky., and Rives, of Va., partaking too strongly of a political character to find a place in our columns,]

The question was then taken, according to the Constitution, on the passage of the bill; it was lost by Yeas 25, Nays 24—two-thirds not voting therefor.

In the morning hour, a resolution of Mr. Wright, instructing an enquiry into the expediency of the appointment by the President and Senate, of commissioned officers in the Revenue Cutter service, was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Woodbury, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the nature of disturbances in the galleries of the Senate, at the passage of the Bank Bill and the reading of the Veto Message, and at the President's House the night of the Veto, and into the proper measures for repressing similar disturbances in future, was discussed briefly, and laid over to the next Session of Congress.

The Distribution was taken up, and an amendment of Mr. Benton to give the new States 12 1-2 instead of 10 per cent. on the sales of the lands, and one of Mr. Clay of Ala., to reduce, after a certain time, the prices of the lands to one dollar, and then to seventy-five cents per acre, were rejected.

In the House, the amendments of the Senate to the Fortification Bill were taken up, in Committee of the Whole, and after some consideration, several being disagreed to in Committee, the bill was reported to the House, and it then adjourned.

Friday, Aug. 20.

In Senate, the bill to revive and extend the charters of the Banks in the District of Columbia came back from the House amended. The amendments were concurred in: Yeas 24, Nays 14.

Mr. Kennedy of Md. introduced a resolution in favor of simplyfying the duties and reducing the number of officers of the Customs. Adopted.

M. J. G. Floyd called up his resolution calling for documents connected with the McLeod affair. After some debate, Mr. Maxwell moved that it do lie on the table. Lost; Yeas 78, Nays 111. The subject was then laid over to Monday.

The Fortification Bill was taken up, considered, some of the Senate's amendments agreed to, others rejected, and the bill returned to the Senate.

Mr. Sergeant, of Pa., now moved that the House go into Committee and take up bill 14, being the *House* (not the Senate,) bill to create a Fiscal Bank. The motion prevailed. Mr. S. now moved that the whole bill be stricken out, and another inserted, identical with the former in most of its provisions, but differing in the following respects:

1. The Capital to be $21,000,000 (instead of thirty;)

2. To deal wholly in Exchanges; no Discounts;

3. The title to be 'Fiscal Corporation' (instead of Bank;)

4. To have Agencies in the States (instead of Branches.)

After debate, the new bill was ordered to be printed, and then the House adjourned.

Saturday, Aug. 21.

In the Senate, to-day, the Distribution Bill was taken out of Committee, and considered with reference to amendments during the day.

Mr. McRoberts renewed his motion to insert, the Territories of Wiskonsan, Iowa, and Florida, so as to share the distribution. It was adopted, Yeas 22, Nays 18.

Mr. Berrien offered an amendment providing that the distribution shall cease, if, after the 20th June, 1842, the rate of duties on imports shall be increased beyond 20 per cent., ad valorem, to operate again whenever the duty shall be advanced to 20 per cent.

An interesting, and, at the close, excited debate followed on this amendment, extending into the general subject of the tariff question. Messrs. Bates and Huntington opposed, introducing in the Distribution Bill, a provision that should deprive Government of the power of supplying its necessary wants, by an imposition of duty, Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, King and Walker, made a violent outcry against the amendment, as treacherously intending a violation of the compromise Act. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Sergeant introduced a resolution to take the Fiscal Corporation Bill out of Committee on Monday next, at 4 o'clock P. M., and called the previous question.

After a long and angry debate the resolution was adopted: Yeas 116, Nays 75.

The bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawson of Ga. in the Chair.

Mr. Sergeant, in his usually clear and practical manner, supported the bill. Mr. Wise of course opposed it.

Mr. Turney then moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and on this motion Mr. Wise took the floor, and succeeded in speaking another hour, which he devoted to manifestations of the bitterness of his feelings against Mr. Clay.

Mr. Proffit asked leave to offer a resolution asserting the power of Congress to repeal the charter of a fiscal agent, if established. The resolution was objected to.

Mr. Marshall of Ky. took the floor on the Fiscal bill, and the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Monday, Aug. 23.

The Distribution Bill, in the Senate, was to-day ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by Yeas 28, Nays 22.

The important amendment offered by Mr. Berrien, Saturday, and modified to-day, was adopted, providing for the suspension of the distribution, while the duties on any article of imports are above 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The resolution of Mr. Tappan to adjourn Congress on the 30th inst., was laid on the table.

A resolution from the Committee on Naval Affairs for the purchase of American water-rotted hemp, for the use of the Navy, was debated at some length, and laid over till to-morrow.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the General Land Office, in answer to a call of the Senate, stating that the quantity of public lands now prepared for, but not brought into market, was over eight millions of acres.

In the House of Representatives, the *Fiscal Corporation Bill was passed.* It was taken up soon after the meeting this morning, under the resolution to take it out of Committee at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Marshall strongly advocated the bill, and answered with great effect the speech of Mr. Wise. Mr. W. had opposed the bill, not from principle, but because it would be vetoed. This Mr. M. did not believe would be the case; but they ought to go on and do their duty, whatever might befall it elsewhere. He was listened to by a vast assembly, and by the Members, with much interest.

Mr. Proffit with much animation addressed the House, defending the course of the President, ridiculing the Fiscal Bank Bill and approving the Veto. He admired the course of Mr. Wise, and declared himself under the banner of John Tyler.

Mr. Gilmer took similar grounds. The bill was also advocated by Messrs. Wm. Cost Johnson, Pope, Everett, and Underwood. The question was then taken, the hour of four having arrived. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by a large majority. No amendments were adopted in Committee except those of Mr. Sergeant. The bill was then reported to the House, and the same amendments agreed to, those under the operation of the Previous Question, and the bill *ordered to be engrossed*, by Yeas 129, Nays 94—29 majority. The bill was then read by its title, 3d time, and the question being on its passage, some twenty persons sprung to their feet, among whom Mr. Wise was prominent, and cried "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker!" The Speaker gave the floor to A. L. Foster, who moved the Previous Question. Mr. Wise raised a point of order, and insisted that the entire bill be read, that they might have a "*fair start*" for the floor. It was read entire, and consumed about an hour. There was now a great scramble for the floor—Mr. Wise again failed of getting the floor, and the Previous Question was moved on the passage.

Mr. Irwin moved to postpone the bill to the 1st Monday in December. The motion was decided out of order.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the bill on the table; which was negatived: Yeas 98, Nays 126.

The question was then taken, and the *bill finally passed*, by Yeas 125, Nays 94—a majority of 31!

Mr. J. C. Clark moved a reconsideration of the vote, which (as he intended,) was negatived.

The title was then amended on motion of Mr. Sergeant, and is "an act to provide for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenues; and to create a Fiscal Corporation for National purposes."

This was agreed to under the operation of the Previous Question.

Mr. Wise then got the floor and moved a re-consideration of the last vote, and on this undertook a speech on the merits of the bill, and in reply to Mr. Marshall; but after being several times called to order, took his seat, withdrew his motion, and then the House adjourned, after a more than nine hours' session.

The Illinois members have arrived, Mr. Stuart yesterday, and Messrs. Casey and Reynolds to-day, were qualified and took their seats.

Tuesday, Aug. 24.

In the Senate, this morning, the "Fiscal Corporation" bill was received from the House. Mr. Berrien moved that it be read by its title, a first and second time, for the purpose of reference. It was by general consent, once read. To the second reading Mr. Allen objected, and the question was taken and carried: Ayes 18, Noes 17. The President then stated the question, 'shall it *now* be read.' No objection being made, the Secretary commenced the reading. Mr. Allen interrupted it and objected. Mr. Tallmadge said it was too late for objection, opportunity for which had been given, and the reading had now commenced. Messrs. Calhoun, Tappan and Mouton contended that it was then in order to object. It was decided *not* in order by the Chair, and the reading was completed.

Mr. Tappan immediately rose, and *moved to postpone the bill indefinitely*, and called the Yeas and Nays. The Whigs were thus taken completely by surprise and astonishment, as many of their members had not yet taken their seats. The question was announced by the Chair, and there appeared a strong probability that it would be carried.

Mr. Berrien took the floor, and cried "Mr. President." After a pause, indicating his surprise at the dilemma in which they were placed, and his consciousness that the question must not be taken till more of his friends were present, he called on the Senators to consider if *this* was the proper course to take on this bill. They had repealed the Sub-Treasury, it was their duty to protect the Public Treasury; and now they proposed to destroy for the Session a measure for this object, and thus defeat the action of the House and the will of the people. Several Whigs now coming in, he took his seat, and the question was taken and the motion lost: Yeas 21, Nays 24.

The bill was then referred to a Select Committee, and not to the regular Committee, that on Finance, of which Mr. Clay is Chairman, and who expressed his desire not to have the guardianship of this bill, as well as a doubt whether he should vote for it.

The Distribution Bill was then read a third time—the entire bill, and the question being on its passage, Mr. Calhoun spoke about an hour and a half with his characteristic ability, in opposition to the bill, as unconstitutional—most fatally so, and inexpedient.

Mr. Archer differed from either party on this question. The authority given Congress by the Constitution, to "dispose" of the lands, gave them the broadest power, and it was their duty to make the best use of them. If any other better use could be shown he would not vote for the bill. He did not conclude his remarks; and the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House of Representatives, petitions were presented by Mr. Coles of citizens of Lynchburg, Va., against a Bankrupt Law; and by Mr. Adams of citizens New-Hampshire to extend the right of suffrage to the District of Columbia, which were laid on the table.

The resolution for the distribution of the Census Report was passed.

The Bill making an appropriation of more than four hundred thousand dollars, to enable the Post-Office Department to settle its dues, was taken up and debated during the day by various members.

No question was taken, and the House adjourned.

News of the Day.

A lawsuit was recently decided in one of the courts of Mercer co., Pa., in which the original debt was $7,07 and the costs $204,94.

Slavery at the West.—A decision was not long ago made by the Ohio courts, that a slave voluntarily brought into the State should be free. A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette says, that another decision is in prospect, and will be insisted on, to this effect. "That no slave can be reclaimed, if he be freed in the State, except he have escaped from some one of the original thirteen State. The Constitution gives no authority to arrest fugitive slaves, to new slave States. It was confined to the old States, and has never been extended. If this decision shall be made, it will have a great influence.

Mormon Purgatory.—It seems that the purgatory has been adopted as a Mormon doctrine. An easy way is also fixed to get people out of difficulty, by the payment of a good round sum. The doctrine is that a friend of any one dead may be baptized in his name, and the substitution is the same as if the heretic himself had been baptized. For this good purpose two old soldiers have recently been baptised in Illinois by a Mormon Elder, one by the name and on behalf of George Washington, and one by the name of and in behalf of Wm. H. Harrison.—The plan of substitution by the Mormons must be dangerous to the Roman priests, for it operates quicker and cheaper than masses, and just as good exactly.—*J. of Com.*

U. S. Steam Ship Mississippi.—This steam-ship was built at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, and is nearly completed. The Philadelphia Inquirer contains a particular description of her. Her length is 229 feet. Her breadth of beam 40 feet, and from her upper deck to the keelson, 23 1-2 feet. Her burthen is 1800 tons. Her armament consists of 6 Paixhan guns, which are placed on the upper deck. Of these, two have a bore of 10 inches, and four of 8 inches. She has two engines which weigh 500 tons; each is of 250 horse power. She is provided with nine boats, which would probably carry three hundred men. Her cost when finished will be about $500 000, and it is supposed that she will form a part of the Home Squadron which has just been provided for by an act of Congress.

Hard Work.—The Boston Morning Star of the 5th of August, says:

"John Hawkins, the apostle of temperance, returned to this city yesterday, having been absent twenty days, and during that time has delivered 36 lectures, and raised up a mighty army of tee-totalers in Maine."

In France out of a population of thirty-two millions, twenty-two millions have but six cents a day to defray all expenses—food, lodging, raiment and education. England and Ireland are in no better condition.

Alexander Wm. Holmes, one of the crew of the ill-fated 'William Brown,' has been arrested and committed for trial on a charge of murder, committed in throwing over the passengers in that vessel from the boat in which they had taken refuge, as already published. The testimony against him is positive, and the jury will be called to decide whether the conduct of the crew was or was not murderous.

Wool.—We understand that the business with this article has again commenced. The first quality sells in this market at rates varying from forty-four to fifty cents, cash. Common wools from thirty to forty cents, also for cash. This is some improvement over the state of things for two or three years past.—*Po'keepsie Eagle.*

What would the world be without the Yankees.—We are informed by the Nashua Telegraph, that Mr. Samuel Shepard, of that town, has just completed a set of machines, for planing, tonging and grooving, pannel and moulding, mortising, and sash-making, which are to be shipped for *St. Petersburgh, Russia*, this week, to an establishment to whose order they were made.

Mormonism.—The Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader of the 14th inst. states that within the ten days previous, between 3 and 400 Mormons passed through that place, on their way to the Mormon settlement in Hancock Co. The editor of the Free Trader recently counted, in one day, seventeen wagons, filled with men, women and children, all wending their way towards the settlements of the "Latter Day Saints." They hailed from western New-York, and their appearance was quite respectable. The settlement is now said to contain between 10 and 15,000 inhabitants, and the city of Nauvoo is represented as being in a flourishing condition. The sect are now engaged in building a large temple, containing a baptismal font supported by twelve oxen overlaid with gold.

Casualty.—On the 15th inst. Mr. Stephen Baker of Adams, being engaged in repairing the roof of a building, fell from a scaffold into a cistern, and was so much injured by the fall, that he survived but a few hours. Mr. Baker was a respectable member of the Seventh-Day Baptist church, in Adams. There is "hope in his death."—*Sackets Harbor Journal.*

MARRIED,

In Verona, on the evening of the 26th ult., by Eld. Charles M. Lewis, Mr. TITUS M. DENISON and Miss ADALINE M. WENTWORTH, both of the above place.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of L. D. Ayres, $1, cr. Phineas Stillman, vol. 2, of Benj. S Burdick .50 vol. 2, J. H. Burdick, $1 vol. 2, of Joseph Goodrich, $12 cr. H. B. Crandall, $2 vol. 2.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Joseph Goodrich P. M., (we have written you.) W. Blanchard P. M. (thank you.) E. F. Ford, (much obliged.) Calista W. Grant, (we will do it.) O. E. Castle P. M., Justus Grant P. M., C. M. Lewis.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } ss.
MADISON COUNTY. }

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff of said county, hereby give notice, that a Circuit Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held in and for said County, at the Court House in Morrisville, on the Third Monday of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons who will prosecute against the prisoners then and there to be tried, or the criminal offenders, and all persons who are or shall be bound to appear by recognizance or otherwise, will be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just, or to give evidence as shall be required by their recognizances; and all Justices of the Peace, Deputy Sheriffs, Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and other officers within the County of Madison, who have taken any recognizances or inquests, or the examination of any prisoners or witnesses, are required to be then and there in their own proper persons, at the opening of said Court on the first day of the sitting thereof, to return such recognizances, inquisitons and examinations, and rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, and to do such things as their offices in that behalf require them to do.

Given under my hand at Morrisville this 20th day of August, 1841.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
26w5 By WM. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting will be held at the Court-House in the village of Morrisville, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society for the County of Madison, pursuant to "An act to promote Agriculture, passed May 8, 1841.—Dated August 2, 1841. LEWISON FAIRCHILD,
County Clerk.

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New-York Market; Bl'k, Blue-bl'k, Sinchew, Bonnet and Florence Silks, Printed and Plain Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself, from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality. 64tf

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841.

P. S. The Store will be closed on the *seventh* day of the week. H. J. W.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Web's Dictionary, large.
" " small.
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,
Novum Græcum Testamatum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.

ELISHA STILLMAN.
De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

DE RUYTER, MAY 27, 1841.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, are receiving their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising an unusual variety, which they offer for Cash, Barter, or Approved Credit, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this place. This place having been celebrated as the cheapest in the world, they think the above statement sufficiently comprehensive. Old and new customers are solicited to call and examine.

TO BUILDERS.

ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER are sole Agents in this place for the sale of Bliss' SASH AND WINDOW BLINDS, at Factory prices. 7X9 SASH on hand Blinds, and other sizes Sash procured to order.

They have also on hand,
Pine Lumber and Shingles,
30 Kegs Swedes Iron Nails,
60 Boxes Window Glass, 7X9 to 12X18,
A large stock of Building Hardware,
Paints, Oil, Putty, &c.
May 27.

WANTED,

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

GEO. W. SUTTON.
De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

Who is thy Neighbor!

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

Thy neighbor? It is he whom thou
Hast power to aid and bless;
Whose aching heart and burning brow
Thy soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbor! 'Tis the fainting poor,
Whose eye with want is dim;
Whom hunger sends from door to door;
Go thou and succor him.

Thy neighbor! 'Tis the weary man,
Whose years are at the brim,
Bent low with sickness, cares and pain;
Go thou and comfort him.

Thy neighbor! 'Tis the heart bereft
Of every earthly gem;
Widow and orphan helpless left;
Go thou and shelter them.

Thy neighbor! Yonder toiling slave,
Fetter'd in thought and limb,
Whose thoughts are all beyond the grave;
Go thou and ransom him.

Whene'er thou meetst a human form
Less favor'd than thine own,
Remember 'tis thy neighbor worm,
Thy brother, or thy son.

O pass not, pass not heedless by;
Perhaps thou canst redeem
The broken heart from misery;
Go, share thy lot with him.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Knickerbocker, for August.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Thirty miles north of Lake Winnepisiogee—a wretched misnomer, by the way, of the old Indian Winneepissaukee—is the nice little village of Conway. From here the views of the White Hills are exceedingly grand, their huge bodies embracing the whole horizon from the West around to the North-East, and their tops wreathed in clouds of snow. As you advance North, they fill up more of the space on every side, until at last you find yourself completely begirt with them, their rough sides hemming you in every where. As you approach them, population becomes more sparse, the land more rough and sterile, and every thing begins to assume an appearance of unformed, chaotic matter. We went on our way very cheerfully, over glade, and brook, and dingle, now threading the thickening forest, and now slowly passing the frail and tremulous bridge. "Speak well of the bridge that carries you safe over," says the adage, and I am sure that I never felt so much disposition to do a series of bridges justice; for while they always discharged their duty, they always left one wondering how they were able to do it. Here and there a log house appeared in the midst of a clearing, its wood chimney, and wood-plastered sides, and windowless holes, looking cheerless enough. Generally speaking, there is too little neatness around log-houses to give the picturesque cottage air, so attractive to the traveler; and the squalid children crowding out of the door to gaze at the passer-by, or rolling with the pigs in the mud and sand, make the *tout ensemble* of a new settler's habitation very repulsive.

The valley, which is traversed by all travelers visiting the White Hills, is intersected by the Saco river. A most delicious valley it is, shut in all around by mountains, fertile in the greenest grasses, and the loftiest trees, and most lovely, because it is the only level spot the eye rests upon in its reach over the huge elevations around. In the midst of this valley is the house of the elder Crawford. His sons, whom we shall have occasion to mention hereafter, all of them mountain men, descendants, in height and strength of limb, from Anak, live farther on. They pass a strange life of it, these Crawfords—three months in the year receiving and entertaining visiters from all parts of the world, and the other nine living in utter solitude. Still they are well content with their lot: hale, hearty, jovial fellows, all; ready to oblige the visiters to the hills in every possible way, and intimately associated in the traveler's mind with the curiosities of the place. It is here that you begin first to take in the greatness of these mountains. All around you, over-topping each other, they rise, and their immense size contrasts strangely with the house, the trees, every thing, indeed, near you. Your ideas are enlarged by taking in objects so much greater than you have ever seen before; and for a time there is a painful sensation in bringing the mind up to all this greatness and grandeur. As you get accustomed to them, the gratification is increased, and you are never tired of looking at the variety of prospects presented to you as you pass along. Now there is the deep and sacred indentation which the avalanche has left; then the dense, dark forest, into which no intruder has ever been, and on the trees of which no axe has ever fallen. *Here* is the deep precipice, and over it leaps the silvery streamlet; while *there* is some narrow and winding pathway, past rock, and moor, and hillock. Sometimes you find the solid body of rock torn all in fragments, and the huge boulders scattered in thick profusion over the ground, making whole miles the very 'abomination of desolation.' Farther on, the dwarf-oak and clustered hazles cover acres of ground, contrasting strangely with the high-towering forests around. The summits of the mountains are generally bare of all vegetation, and, except for one summer month, are covered with snow. The hot days of the last of July and the first of August usually melt away most of the old snow, although many of the crevices hold it unmelted from year to year, while by the first of September, and oftentimes before that, the morning breaks upon the snow-covered tops [illegible]

The younger Crawford, who has been the guide up the hills for many years, tells a great many laughable stories of the pertinacity of travelers in making the ascent after the season has passed. He gives his advice only as to the practicability of ascending, or the probability of a clear sky from the top, leaving the traveler to decide as to whether he will attempt it. A South Carolinian came here a few years since, on the last of September, which is a month later than the ascent is ever made. Mr. Crawford gave him his advice; told him of the difficulties of ascent so late in the year, and urged him against it. All would not do.—He had traveled hundreds of miles to stand on the highest land in the States, and he was not to be diverted from his purpose. He was accordingly furnished with horses, provisions, blankets, and all necessary comforts, and by early light, on the first clear morning, he set off with his guide in the perilous undertaking. After reaching the foot of the hill, they dismounted, secured their horses, and commenced the ascent. Before half of the labor had been accomplished, the clouds covered the heavens, and a thick fall of snow set in upon them. Still our traveler was undismayed, and encouraged and urged forward his guide. The snow fell so fast that the difficulty of moving onward increased every moment; and worse than all, the usual landmarks were buried from sight, so that the guide declared he was uncertain of the way. The stranger, however, was resolute; and through snow mid-leg deep, and the howling of a furious storm he urged on the fainting courage of his guide. Late at night the top of the mountain was reached, through difficulties that none but those who have been to the top of Mount Washington can imagine. When the guide proclaimed that the point had been gained, and that they stood on the very top, our traveler doubted, fearing that the guide, finding all persuasions to return fruitless, had determined to deceive him. "Is this positively the top of the hill?" "Yes, sir, positively." "Will you swear to it?"—"Yes, sir." "Hold up your right hand." The guide held it up. "You solemnly swear, that to your knowledge this place on which we stand is commonly called the top of Mount Washington, and is the spot to which you conduct all travelers who come to ascend the mountain So help you God!" The guide took the oath, and added, "This, sir, is the pile of stones which the travelers who come up here have heaped up." The gentleman put his hand upon the pile, and exclaimed, "I am satisfied; now let us return." The descent was accomplished with great difficulty, and at imminent peril, for the snow had so covered the path that it could not be seen at all, and it was not until noon of the next day that they arrived safely back at Crawford's.

We reached the Notch just after noon.—The entrance of the chasm is formed by two rocks standing perpendicularly at the distance of twenty-two feet from each other; one about twenty, the other twelve feet in hight. This opens you into a narrow defile, extending two miles in length, between two huge cliffs, apparently rent asunder by some great convulsion of Nature. This convulsion Dr. Dwight thinks was the Deluge, since there are no proofs of volcanic action any where in this region. Half the space is occupied by the Saco River, and the other half by the road. As you proceed in this pass, the huge mountains of bare cliffs and rocks tower above you on either side, and the view behind you is completely shut in, while that before opens upon bluffs and precipices of granite. Trees spring out from the rough projections, and wrench themselves from the narrow crevices, giving an air of caprice to the scene. The river winds along, bubbling over a rocky bed in some places, running in a deep channel in others, turning this moment round its mimic whirlpool, and the next starting rapidly off in its deep-worn channel. And then the cascades, up to the very skies, leaping in white foam down precipice after precipice, looking like some pure white riband floating in the air! How the waters sparkle in the sunshine, and tremble in the breeze, and bend downward a thousand ways in their rapid course! The fine basin of solid rock, too, in which they lie, so still, and pure and cool:

> 'A place itself so sweet and lonely,
> Seems fit for lovers, and lovers only.'

The deep, dark forest is in keeping with the whole; its low, sea-like music lulling your whole spirit into symphony with the beauty and grandeur of rock, water, and scaur. More than half-way through this valley stands the house occupied by the Wileys, the unfortunate family who were buried in an avalanche of the mountains in 1824. The story is a sad one, and every one who remembers the interest to which the tale was listened, after the event happened, visits the place with melancholy associations.

After you emerge from the Notch, the mountains begin to speedily open with increased majesty, and often rise to a perpendicular hight little less than a mile. The bosom of both ranges on each side of you is overspread by a mixture of evergreens with the large forest trees. The conical firs and spruces cover the tops of the smaller hills, and give an eastern air to the scenery. Farther up, vegetation seems stinted, and a forest of trees, scarce higher than one's head, shows the region of sterility and cold. Farther still, the smooth gray rocks, or the scanty earth, enveloped in a shroud of dark-colored moss, point out the region of perpetual winter.

A few hours' ride from the Notch brings one to the house of ETHAN A. CRAWFORD, *par eminence* the Man of the Hills. No person who has visited the White Hills, will ever forget the good nature, directness, honesty, and mirthfulness of mine host of the mountains. In personal appearance he is a most imposing man, standing six feet seven inches in his stockings, and exceedingly stout and well-proportioned. As a runner and wrestler, he is well known at the village gatherings, while in leaping he would easily outdo the famous juvenile feat of old Christopher North; nor would he fear to encounter 'the flying tailor o' Eurick, auld Hirplin Hurcheon, wha at hap-stap and loup, bate Christopher a' till sticks.' He is very strong, too, having oftentimes carried a lady in his arms half-way up Mount Washington. Imagine such a man, with a rough, brown face, well tanned by exposure to sun and wind, but smiling benevolence upon you, putting on a fur hat, over which brush has never been drawn, with a coarse homespun coat and pantaloons, a shirt-collar open at the neck, and stout cow-hide shoes, and you have a glimpse of our host and friend, Ethan A. Crawford. Go up to him and ask him whatever question you please, so it be but civilly put, and mark the good nature streaming out from his eyes as he answers you. Request from him a favor to yourself or your friends, and see how readily and cheerfully he moves to do it. Follow up your questions and demands; ask things which you know he cannot obtain for you without great inconvenience to himself or household; nay more, worry his dogs, over-ride his horses, leave open his garden gate, dirty his parlor, and still he is the same imperturbably good-natured Ethan A. Crawford.

The family are of Scotch descent, and have lived for three generations among the mountains. I was told the following anecdote some years ago, respecting the manner in which the property now belonging to the Crawfords was obtained from old Governor Wentworth.

The Governor, who was fond of seeing human nature under every form, and in the absence of all ceremony and constraint—a taste which the dignity of his station prevented from being gratified at his own house—was in the habit, while he resided at Woolfborough, of making excursions, without ceremony, and often unattended, into the various parts of the State. In one of these tours, he came upon the new log-house of the Scotch squatter, and finding the good man away at his work, he endeavored to render himself very agreeable to the buxom wife at home. Ignorant of the high station of her guest, the lady stoutly opposed his proffered gallantries, and on the return of her husband from the woods, complained to him of the incivility of the stranger. Crawford, who, like his descendants of this day, was a man of great good nature, rather fancying the appearance of the Governor, and tired of his long solitude among the mountains, passed off the complaint as a good joke upon the old man, and invited him to stay all night. The Governor assented, and Crawford, adjusting his out-of-doors work, returned to the house, his tongue loaded with inquiries, and his heart full of glee. The Governor was pleasant and facetious; the host became free-hearted and jovial, till at last, with a friendly and most familiar salutation betwixt the guest's shoulders, and a hearty and protracted shake of the hand, the gudeman declared he was the 'best fellow he had met wi' sin the days o' the baillie o' Glasgow, wha was aye fou' six days out o' the seven, and ended his life at last ae drifty night amang the snaw.'

As the night passed away, the ale flowed more freely, and the song resounded from the old rafters: the Governor's wit enraptured the host, and the lady even, overcoming her first dislike, grew gracious to so merry-hearted a guest. Early in the morning the stranger departed, not, however, without insisting upon a visit from his kind-hearted and hospitable landlord, at his house in Woolfborough, where, under the name of 'old Wentworth,' he was, as he alleged, sufficiently well known.

The visit in the course of time was paid and the attendants, being apprised of the jest, had Crawford introduced, very much to his surprise and confusion, into the Governor's presence. Here he was banqueted and feasted for some days, in a most princely manner, and dismissed at last with a deed of a thousand acres of land where he had settled.

The evening view of the scenery from Crawford's house was exceedingly fine. The afternoon had threatened rain, but as night came on, the last lingering among the dark clouds moved off, leaving only those high masses of white vapor, which among the mountains are the surest indication of fair weather. The pale moon rode high among them, pillowed as they were upon the deep blue of the sky, forming towers, and palaces, and islets, so changeful and fleeting that they seemed like the creations of fairy land. Some lofty pine trees near the house, in the greenness of their foliage, sighed gently in the soft breeze that had sprung up in the west, and the uneven, dark outline of the mountains loomed out in the faint moonlight, with a mysterious depth of shadow, well suited to the solemnity and stillness of the hour. Wearied with the journey and the intense excitement we had felt all the day, our party bade each other good night, and retired to rest, assured by our host that the morning would bring us a bright sky for our projected ascent of Mount Washington.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—Many years ago, in an obscure country school in Massachusetts, an humble, conscientious boy was to be seen, and it was evident to all that his soul was beginning to act and thirst for some intellectual good. He was alive to knowledge. Next we see him put forth on foot, to settle in a remote town in this State and pursue his fortunes as a *Shoe-Maker*, his tools being carefully sent on before him. In short time he is busied in the post of county surveyor for Litchfield County, being the most accomplished mathematician in that section of the state. Before he is twenty-five years old, we find him supplying the astronomical matter of an almanac published in New-York. Next he is admitted to the bar, a self fitted lawyer. Now he is found on the bench of the Superior Court. Next he becomes a member of the Continental Congress. Then he is a member of the committee of six to declare the Declaration of Independence. He continued a member of Congress for nearly twenty years, and was acknowledged to be one of the most useful men and wisest councillors of the land. At length, having discharged every office with a perfect ability, and honored in every sphere the name of a Christian, he dies regreted and loved by his state and nation. This man was ROGER SHERMAN.—*Connecticut Paper.*

A GOOD REASON FOR DANCING.—A party of ladies and gentlemen (who elsewhere pass for intelligent beings) assemble at a ballroom. Soon they array themselves in opposing lines; presently a young lady jumps up from the floor, shakes one foot, and comes down again. Again she springs up, & the other foot quivers. Then she turns round in her place, springs up, and shakes both her feet. Her intelligent partner opposite performs the same operations. Then both rush forward, seize each other's hand, and jump up again; then shake their feet, and stand still. The next lady and gentleman very rationally and soberly follow the example just set by them, jumping, shaking, and turning, and so on to the end: all for no other reason, that I can perceive, than because black Cuffee sits in the corner drawing a horsehair across a catgut.

ANECDOTE.—A young minister received a call from two different societies at once, to become their pastor. One was rich and able to give him a large salary, and was well united. The other was poor, and so divided that they had driven away their minister. In this condition he applied to his father for his advice. An aged negro servant, who overheard what was said, made this reply: "Massa, go where is the least money and the most devil." He took the advice, and was made the instrument of uniting a distracted church, and converting many souls unto Christ.

A FEMALE SLAVE.—I had purchased her for her great beauty, but soon found that she was active, intelligent and lively. At first our only means of conversing was by signs, and her eyes sparkled with pleasure whenever she succeeded in comprehending my meaning. After the task of preparing the evening meal had been concluded, I frequently called her to my side and endeavored to acquire her language, which was of a silvery sweetness, every word terminating in a vowel. Sometimes she sang the wild and plaintive airs of her country; and when I had explained to her that this also was not my native land, she would point me in the direction of her own, and her eyes would fill with tears at the recollection of her own happy home.—*Wellsteds City of Caliphs.*

ABSTRACTION.—Sir Isaac Newton, finding himself extremely cold one evening in winter drew his chair very close to the grate, in which a large fire had recently been kindled. By degrees, the fire kindled, Sir Isaac felt the heat intolerably intense, and rang his bell with unusual violence. His servant was not at hand at the moment, but he soon made his appearance. By this time Sir Isaac was almost literally roasted. "Remove that grate, you lazy rascal!" he exclaimed, in a tone of irritation very uncommon with that amiable and bland philosopher; "remove the grate, before I am burned to death!" "And pray, master," said the servant, "might you not rather draw back your chair?" "Upon my word," said Sir Isaac, smiling, "I never thought of that."

DIVERTING ACCIDENT.—Madame de Genlis relates in her memoirs, that one day, during dinner, the Dutchess of Mazarine, conceived the idea of giving a fete champetre at her splendid mansion in Paris. She assembled an immense crowd in her saloon, then just decorated and dazzling with mirrors which covered the walls from the ceiling to the floor. At the extremity of the saloon was a cabinet full of foliage and flowers, and on opening a gate, a transparency was to appear, showing a real flock of sheep, very white and well washed, defiling in a woodland, and led by a shepherdess, a dancer from the opera. Whilst this ingenious scene was preparing, and the company were dancing in the saloon, the imprisoned sheep escaped, it is not known how, and without dog or shepherdess, suddenly burst into the room, dispersed the dancers, and began butting their heads against the mirrors. The leaps and bleating of the affrighted flock, the noise they made in breaking the mirrors to pieces, the cries and fright of the women, the roars of laughter from the dancers, formed a much more amusing scene than that of the pastoral, which the company lost by accident.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A very absent divine, finding his sight begin to fail, purchased a pair of spectacles; and on the first day of using them, preached for a brother clergyman, but was observed to to have them at the top of his forehead during the whole sermon. "So you have, at last, taken to spectacles, doctor?" said a friend after the service. "Yes," returned the unconscious absentee, "I found I could not do without them, and I wonder now I never used them till to-day!"

LA FONTAINE.—La Fontaine is recorded to have been one of the most absent of men; and Furetiere relates a circumstance which, if true, is one of the most singular distractions possible. La Fontaine attended the burial of one of his friends, and some time afterward he called to visit him. At first he was shocked at the information of his death; but, recovering from his surprise, he observed, "It is true enough, for now I recollect I went to his burial."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd.
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES.—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expector nt.
Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co's

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S
RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption: composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The approved and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM of HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is [illegible] only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials [illegible], at any time, placing the above [illegible] reproach.

In conclusion he would [illegible], that he will not be *under-sold* on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Rags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid.
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63tf

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb. CASH, Old Hyson do. at 5s6 Cash. New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be ound in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold: but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished; to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6
S. D. DELLAY.

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY.—John N. Elmore, Abijah N. Annas and William J. Ayer, vs. William R. Burdick and Emeline, his wife, Noah C. Worth, Henry A. Dellay and Frederick C. Dellay.—Z. T. Bentley, Esq., Comp. Solicitor.

In pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the Inn of B. Balch, in the village of Chittenango, in the county of Madison, on the sixth day of September next, at twelve o'clock, M. of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of De Ruyter, in the county of Madison, and State of New-York, and bounded as followss, to wit: Beginning on the east line of the north and south road, seventy-five feet north of lands owned by Joshua C. Curtis, formerly conveyed by James Nye, and sold to John Murch; thence north sixteen feet; thence eastly parallel with the other lots thirty-five feet; thence south eleven feet; thence east five feet to the well; thence south five feet to lands owned by Maxson & Burdick; thence west forty feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Dated July 19th, 1841.

E. W. SMITH,
Master in Chancery.

73-w6

GEO. W. SUTTON,

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the manufacture of Boots and Shoes on a very large scale, and is happy to inform them that he is now prepared, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot, to furnish any style or quantity of work, manufactured of superior EASTERN TANNED STOCK, at as low prices, (according to quality,) as can be bought in Town, County, or State.

☞ The highest price paid in cash for Beef Hides and Veal Skins.

De Ruyter, June 15, 1841.

Physicians and Families

Will find an extensive assortment of Medicines of the best quality, and at the lowest prices at the
May 27. STONE STORE.

10,000 Tin Pans,

Together with a large assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be purchased in the State. Also,

Stoves, Pipe and Furniture,

For sale by ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER.
May 27.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—H. H. Baker, [illegible] S. Baker.
A[illegible]—[illegible] Maxson Greene, Samuel Russell, P. M., Oran Vincent.
Berlin—S. S. [illegible], P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Allen Burdick.
Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear [illegible]—Charles Saunders.
Darien—Dea. Joseph Potter.
[illegible]—[illegible] Pickett, P. M.
[illegible]—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
[illegible]—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
[illegible]—[illegible] H. Wilson, P. M.
[illegible]
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—[illegible] Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
[illegible]—[illegible] Hardin, H. S. Crandall.
[illegible]
Watson—[illegible]

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Jonathan Maxson, Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers.
Mystic Bridge—E. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

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To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

J. B. Wells

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 28.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 80.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Science Important to the Mechanic.

BY D. G. WELLS.

From the earliest period of man's existence, down to the present time, the Mechanic has performed a most important part in the affairs of life. The world is indebted to him for that enlarged sphere of human happiness, which she is now permitted to enjoy. Were it not for the Mechanic, instead of our populous cities, scattered so profusely over the land, with their spacious domes and lofty spires, the howling wilderness, or the extensive prairie would greet the eyes of the traveler, and the inhabitants might be compelled to seek shelter within the dens and caves of the earth. The Art of Printing would never have been attempted, and we, instead of enjoying that knowledge of science and history which it is able to unfold, might this day be bound down with the iron chains of ignorance and superstition. The farmer would be compelled to resort to those means which nature alone has placed in his power for the cultivation of the soil, and for gathering the golden harvest which now so richly crowns his labor, and without the Mechanic the traveler would again be driven to the extremity of mounting his beast and performing the tedious journey of a week, which has now become but the relaxations and pleasures of a day. Consequently, on the Mechanic, to a great degree depend all those finer modes of living, which distinguish the enlightened from the savage nations.

The occupation of the Mechanic has been regarded by some as stamped with indignity and contempt; but of all the occupations of life none are more exalted; of all the varied employments of men, none are so well calculated to unfold the powers of the mind, and lead it on from discovery to discovery, and from invention to invention, as the pursuit of the different branches of Mechanical Science. A new field is ever open to him, and a rich harvest is the reward of his toil. The mind has always a fresh fund of materials, upon which to exercise itself; capable, by a thousand changes and combinations, of being improved without limit, yet without ever reaching the point of absolute perfection.

How noble and how useful are the Mechanic Arts! How well calculated to enlist the inquiring mind in the pursuit of those improvements which enlarge the sphere of human happiness, and strengthen the dominion of the intellectual over the material world! The Mechanic fills an honorable station in society—"a place," said Franklin, "more honorable than to be a ruler of nations."—England may boast of her titled aristocracy, and assert the infinite superiority of her wealthy nobles over those less favored in their birth or fortune; the rich and the proud of our own land may point to the industrious Mechanic with the finger of scorn, but in my estimation he should be ranked among the first of those whose exertions contribute most to the advancement of happiness in community.

But the Mechanic is too often disregarded by those who owe to him their highest esteem. Perhaps no class of society has been so poorly represented in the world of letters as this. Almost every other department of life teems with its advocates and champions. Literary Periodicals everywhere abound; political papers have multiplied until every party, and fragment of a party, has its hoard of documents; theology has its heralds: law its supporters and champions; medicine, surgery, and phrenology their defenders, and practitioners; and even animal magnetism, and the Graham system of sublimating the mind on bran bread and Taunton water, have received the support of the press. But the interests of the Mechanic have been almost entirely forgotten. The noble and glorious object of promoting his intellectual improvement, the dormant powers of his mind which by cultivation may spring up into active usefulness, and the various means by which he may become useful in society have scarcely been deemed worthy the attention of an enlightened people. It has been deemed enough for him that he pursues the beaten and unimproved track of his master, as if labor was the only means on which he could rely for success in life, and as if interchange of opinion, diffusion of knowledge, and intellectual cultivation were but the delusive dreams of imagination, or not worth the pursuit.

But the dark ages of ignorance have passed away, and those on whom the prosperity, wealth, and glory of our country so much depend, are assuming a position more adequate to their real worth. Yes the day is fast approaching when the intelligent Mechanic will be ranked as high in society as those who now hold important offices in government. We see no surer mark of the progress of society in the paths of refinement, than the elevation of the Mechanic to his proper station, where his mental powers as well as his physical strength are brought into action. It is the indispensable duty of every Mechanic to render himself competent to act upon all occasions, and in all circumstances of life. Intelligence and a knowledge of the various branches of science are within the reach of every one, and it only remains for him to extend his hand and receive the rich boon which is so freely proffered to all.

But, with regard to the master Mechanic how important is his station! how great the responsibilities resting upon him! He has placed under his care, those whose minds he has the power of moulding for extensive usefulness. How important, then that he rightly performs his duty! He is bound by the strongest ties to watch over them, and instil into their uncultured minds the genial rays of science and morality.—How honorable it will be to him in after life, to see his apprentices become useful and intelligent citizens; while they will remember him with grateful affection to their dying hour. But on the other hand, if he manifests no interest in their welfare—never gives them a word of caution—never laments over their follies, or rejoices in their deeds of benevolence, they will be glad to be released from his company, and use every means in their power to rid themselves of so unworthy a master. Let him be anxious for the welfare of his apprentices, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is forming characters that will be respectable, intelligent, and virtuous in society.

The Mechanic has every encouragement to cheer him on in the delightful paths of scientific research, as well as mechanical skill. Contrast the light of the present age with the darkness of the fourteenth century. Then the Art of Printing was unknown; but by this grand mechanical invention, the dark clouds of ignorance were dispelled, and the genial rays of science began to dawn upon a race of intelligent beings.—Since that time, the inventive genius of man has been continually progressing, until it has reached its present state of perfection. By the union of science with the arts, he has been able to plough the rough sea with a rapidity that has excited the astonishment of man; he has been able to rush over the land with almost electric speed, and even to soar on high, and gently float upon the breeze, or ride upon the furious winds; and perhaps still greater inventions than these are yet to be made by the scientific mechanic. Let him then, no longer linger around the shrine of ignorance, paying excessive homage to this impious monster; but let him rend the vail that darkness his most noble feature, and emerge from the obscurity which has so long enveloped him. Let him become versed in science and the arts, and he will become truly great. Let him become virtuous, and the smiles of heaven will beam brightly along his pathway.

Religious Department.

From the Advocate of Moral Reform.

THE PRIVILEGE OF PRAYER.

"Prayer, ardent, opens heaven—lets down a flood
Of glory on the consecrated hour
Of man in audience with the Deity." YOUNG.

We are so familiar with the privilege of retiring for secret devotion or of meeting together for social prayer, that it is difficult for us to conceive what must have been the emotions of the first Christian who was permitted to speak to God, with the expectation of being heard and answered. We read in Genesis iv. 26—at the birth of Enos, the son of Seth—"then began men to call on the name of the Lord." Previously to this time, *sacrifice* alone seems to have been required or accepted. But when by a typical atonement, access to the mercy seat had been procured, permission was granted to man to make known his requests unto God, through the medium of prayer.

Let us endeavor to place ourselves for a moment in the situation of the first mortal who ever entered the presence chamber of the King of kings to open his heart, with all its depravity, and sorrows, and wants, before him. What emotion must have agitated his bosom! Could he be certain that God would hear his petition, across the immense space which separates this earth from the heaven of heavens? Would not so humble a suppliant be overlooked amid the myriads of bright intelligences who bow before the throne? Might he expect that the ear even of infinite mercy would stoop to listen to praises so slow, when the music of the celestial choir is filling all the heaven with harmony? Faith whispers words of encouragement, and the first faint breathings of desire ascend to an unseen God, while with trembling expectation he waits for the answer. Under such circumstances, could the Christian utter unmeaning and heartless words, or go away without waiting to hear what God would say in return? We feel this to impossible, and are sure that prayer must then have been an intensely interesting and solemn service, in which the soul dealt honestly with itself and with its Maker.—And why should it not be so now? Is it less a privilege to speak to our Father in heaven, because the sacrifice of Jesus has made the throne of grace accessible at all times, and to every individual of the human family?

The passage in the Hebrews, translated, "Let us come *boldly* to the throne of grace," is literally "Let us come *speaking freely*." How this sweet expression simplifies prayer, without lowering at all either its character or spirit! It presents God to us as a Father, who listens to the oft-told story of the wants and complaints of his child with an interest which love alone can supply. Surely, fellow-Christian, we have sufficient encouragement to speak freely in prayer, whether we look at the word or the providences of God. Who ever called upon him with the whole heart, and was not answered? Who ever presented a petition in the name of Jesus, and was turned away unheard? Blessed Redeemer, we are thy witnesses that every gracious word thou hast uttered in reference to hearing prayer, has been a thousand times fulfilled in our own experience. When we have called upon thee thou hast heard and answered, even while we were yet speaking, and thy munificent goodness has exceeded the thoughts or wishes of our hearts. We are ashamed, when we remember how lightly we have esteemed a privilege purchased for us at such an infinite expense, and how slow we have been to avail ourselves of its rich blessings. Christians, have you any thing to say unto God? say it in the name of Jesus, simply, freely, and with childlike confidence in his ability and willingness to hear, and you cannot be disappointed. "Without *faith*, it is impossible to please God;" and this is undoubtedly the reason why so many prayers remain unanswered. The Christian feels some desire for the thing he requests of the Lord, but has no belief that it will be granted, and in fact often forgets to watch for the answer. Is it wonderful that such an one goes empty away? He has rendered it impossible for Jehovah to answer his petitions without compromising his character in the eyes of all intelligent beings.—Whosoever would come acceptably to God, must believe not only that he is, but that he is the rewarder of all those who diligently seek him. We must *believe* that when we ask for things agreeable to his will, he always heareth us; and, if we know that we have the things desired of him, for his own mouth has promised it—and hath He spoken, and shall he not make it good? They that wait upon the Lord in the way of obedience and faith, shall never be disappointed nor confounded, world without end.

THE FALLEN FAMILY ALTAR.

It was fair and beautiful when it was standing; for it was a monument of man's regard for his Maker; may I not say, of man's regard for those most near and dear to him. What an agency for good to the whole family circle is the domestic altar! Its incense pleases Him in whom all the families of the earth are blessed. How many mercies silently distil upon that household, because its altar stands. How many evils are averted because that is an house of prayer! How powerful and happy the restraining influences over the whole circle of worshipers, are those scenes of domestic worship! How many temptations have they repelled! How many insiduous snares of Satan have escaped through their influence! They have been like the pillar of fire by night, and the pillar of cloud by day.

But the altar is fallen! No incense burns there. That beautiful monument is prostrate in the dust. Surely none but ruthless hands could make such a desolation. Who is the destroyer?

That *pious wife* did not do it. It was her zeal and love, that most powerfully contributed to its erection. And she has upheld it with an unwavering and resolute hand. As it trembled to its fall, did she not tremble! And when it fell, did she not deeply mourn the desolation? There is not a spectacle of sadness more painful to her, than that fallen family altar.

Did the loved *little ones* of that domestic circle pull the altar down? They? They were surprised and astonished when it fell! Their little hearts felt that something sad had occurred in their home. The stated hour of worship came; but there was no worship, for the altar was gone!—They were sad. They felt bereaved.—They asked a mother's explanation. She answered with her tears.

Did the *Reason and Conscience* of the husband and father pull that altar down?—They never did such a dreadful work. They interposed. They sent a remonstrance that shook the soul of him that was proposing the altars overthrow. His soul has not forgotten the rebuke which, like injured friends, they poured upon it, the day that he threw the altar down.

Will that altar rise again? If the tears of a pious wife could do it—if the spiritual wants of that lovely group of children could do it—if conscience might be heard, then would the altar be raised again. But these have all failed. Their voice of remonstrance and entreaty has poured forth long and loud the powerful appeal. But the altar rises not!

What responsibility is his who suffers it to lie in the dust! He robs God of his Glory. Robs his domestic circle of the most powerful dissuasions from vice, the most powerful agencies of virtue and piety. He robs his own soul of substantial happiness. He cannot do all this, and not arm a just and holy God against him. It will be sad for him to die reflecting upon the FALLEN FAMILY ALTAR.—*Boston Recorder.*

THE UNCONVERTED MOTHER.

Perhaps the eye of some may rest on these pages, who are conscious that they cannot be addressed as CHRISTIAN MOTHERS in the sense of the term; and if there be one such, permit me to ask that one, if she is conscious of what she is doing? As you are voluntary agents, I am not at this time to object to the ruin of your own souls, but I have a right to ask you whether you have a right to ruin the souls of your own children? If you ask, are not our children our own? I answer with emphasis, surely they are not. They are a sacred trust committed to your care; they were lent to you of God, and they belong to him. But even conceding that they were your own, are they yours to destroy, oh what a satyr on a mother's love, is a mother's irreligious, impenitent, worldly heart! We are told in history, that when Egypt was once under the direful scourge of a universal famine, it was no unusual thing for parents with most unnatural appetites to feed on the bodies of their children; and when asked how they could do this desperate act, many a mother has been heard to say, stung to agony by the reproach and well nigh maddened by hunger; "Is not the child my own, and had I not better feed on its mangled limbs than that the stranger should do it?" We shudder with horror, and yet more cruel is that mother who by precept or example, or both, leads her children to the ruin of eternal death. And yet this refinement of cruelty is the acheivement of every mother who keeps her own heart from the submission of obedience to the gospel of Christ. Tell me, unconverted mother, do you desire that your children should be saved? What folly to suppose they will embrace the religion which you reject—that they will give their hearts to the Savior from whom you keep your own—that they will yield to the love which you trample underfoot, and obey the grace to which you daily do despite. If you love their souls, I tell you you exhibit some love for your own. You must bring your heart to the altar of the Savior, and then you may expect to take your children with you. If you wish them to go to Jesus Christ, you must imitate the conduct of the Mother in the gospel, and bring them to him. Oh, where in the world of woe will there be a sight more appalling to the spirits of the lost, than father, mother, children *a family of hell!* Say not I am harsh, the theme demands it, and I would rouse you impenitent mothers, to a sense of your condition; not only by the salvation of your own souls, but by the tenderest plea which nature, or rather nature's God, puts into my mouth, *a mother's love*, I beseech you to have mercy on your own souls, that your children may escape from a ruin how little less than inevitable. "Give no sleep to your eyelids," till "it is well with you," and then will hope for your children's souls date its birth from the moment that it sprung into being within your own bosoms; and thus, saved yourselves, you may be the honored instrument of their rescue from eternal ruin, and with them rejoice forever in the bliss of a secured salvation. If there is a sight which may kindle a new rapture in the bosoms of the saints made perfect, it will be the sight of A FAMILY IN HEAVEN.—*Dr. Iredell.*

DEATH THE SUPPORT OF LIFE.

"There is neither waste nor ruin in Nature!" for the smallest particle of matter in the vast universe around us, is composed of an infinite number of atoms, which can never be destroyed, but being united with other atoms, constitute a new combination. One plant decays, scatters its seed, and another springs up perhaps more beautiful, in the place which it occupied. Even that which we look upon with disgust and horror, is a "step in the progress of life." The tiniest thing that moves—we behold decay moving through its veins, and its corruption, unconscious to itself, engenders new tribes of life. There is not such a thing as beauty, there is not such a thing as life, that does not generate from among its corruption, "a loathsome life for others."

The dust which we trod under foot has become a beauteous rose-bud, filling the air with its fragrance; or a lofty oak, imparting its shade to every thing around. It may have formed a part of the winged eagle, who hovers in regions of space, or the gigantic elephant, who treads the earth with majesty. It may have tended the formation of the human frame. How strange that the dust of the earth should give to the lip of lovliness its richest glow! to the ear its innumerable and exquisitely minute cavities! and to the eye its floating humors, and brilliant collorings! How strange that it should form the enclosures to the "divine itself"—the soul! That it should form the tenement of the earthly fancy, that loves to soar in unknown regions. The memory, that treasurer of the soul!—the reason, that weighs and ballances, that guides, determines and proves! Changes are continually going on among all living bodies. The drop of water that to-day sparkles in the diamond, and to-morrow gives its calm quiet beauty to the pearl, soon becomes the fleecy heavy cloud, floating in the blue sky, and again descending, gives freshness and health to the humble night flower, or the burning blush to the cheek of the early rose.

"The Snow-Flake of winter revives when the sunbeams are yellow and warm." and form a gem for the spotless cup of the lilly, or is restored in the blossom of the jessamine. Although change and decay are stamped upon all animated nature,—although the flower which buds and blossoms in the morning, in the evening lies withered and dead—although the frame of youth, with its health and strength and beauty, reposes in the dark sepulchre—yet there is one thing earthly, which mocks death and decay—the never-dying soul; that which alone tests man's divine origin—alone renders him superior to the brute creation. The soul is immortal, eternal. It undergoes NO CHANGE, suffers no decomposition: but when decay has fixed its signet upon the human frame, it rises like a brilliant Phœnix, from the funeral pile. Free and unveiled, it embraces its divine destiny. The torch of DEATH renews its youth.—*South. Lit. Mess.*

Minister's Department.

From the Baptist Record.

SATAN IN THE PULPIT.

MESSRS EDITORS:—With your permission, I will take the trouble of exposing to the public, (through the medium of your welcome visitor the Record,) the name of a certain individual, with whom I (once at least) had a conflict. I do not expect to be accused of unjust slander, by making this exposure, especially by that portion of our readers whose duty it is (with the writer) to teach from the pulpit, as I have no reason to believe that they entertain a better opinion of the individual, than your humble correspondent, and perhaps have often been intruded upon by him, in the same way of which I complain.

The particulars of what I have to relate are as follows:—

Upon a fine Sabbath morning in June, I repaired to the sanctuary of God, at the usual time for public worship, with my mind dwelling upon the subject which I had selected as suitable to present to the people of my charge at that time. Being a few minutes before the time, (as my custom is.) I exchanged a few civilities with those who had already assembled, and then passed into the pulpit, to spend the time of waiting in meditating upon the subject in hand, and ejaculatory prayer to God for his blessing to descend upon me and the congregation, when to my grief, I found the individual of whom I speak, already in the pulpit. The time of his entering was something of a mystery to me; whether he had gone in previous to my arrival, or had slipped up (unobserved by me) at the time of my entering, I am not prepared to determine: sufficient to know that he was there, and that without an invitation.

Having had some previous acquaintance with him as a preacher, (though I do not recollect ever seeing the epithet Reverend prefixed to his name, as is common to those of modern preachers,) and judging from the general tenor of his doctrine, I thought that his services would not be profitable for the people under existing circumstances. I therefore sat down without speaking to him; upon which, (without any seeming notice of my coolness and to my great annoyance, he immediately commenced whispering to me.

"A fine morning, sir,—you are likely to have a large congregation to display your talents before, to-day." I merely answered that I was pleased to have the opportunity of preaching the truth (by Divine assistance) to a large number of hearers, especially if they are attentive ones.—and still manifested coolness and indifference towards him, which I wished him to notice.

"On occasions like this," said he, "it would be expedient to present and discuss popular subjects." "To what end?" I asked. "That we might gain popularity ourselves." "Applause, then, seems to be your aim." "No farther than usefulness is concerned," replied he. "And," inquired I, "what are the popular subjects of which you speak?" "Oh! the popular subjects, sir, are many; for instance, Morality is quite popular in the world—enough more so than Holiness, even among the rich and influential part of mankind; and this is the class of people whose favor we ought, by all means, to secure, that we may the more easily procure means for our temporal support and comfort; and if we would gain the good will and high esteem of such folks, (which indeed is very important,) we must not be so earnest in pressing upon their minds the necessity of sanctification, experimental religion, or such entire dependence upon the merits and grace of Christ as the manner of some is. Neither must we present such a numerous train of benevolent objects for their action, if we would reserve a good living for ourselves; nor insist on such a strict observance of church discipline." Happy for us, thought I, that you were not called upon to preach in this place. "But, sir, what is of still greater importance in this matter is, that we give all diligence to cultivate a more pleasing and graceful style of delivery by which alone, popularity is gained; for people of good taste at the present day, are apt to give more heed to the *manner* than to the *matter* of a sermon, which prevailing disposition should certainly cause us (their servants,) to direct the greater part of our attention to that department of study, by doing which, we shall make sure of one advantage, if no more, viz: that of worldly prosperity, which is of no small moment in these latter times."

I was so disgusted by this time, that, without making any reply whatever, I drew out my watch to ascertain the time, and was happy to find that the hour of preaching had arrived, and as I was just about to rise, he begged leave finally, to express his "doubts of the propriety of preaching at all for the time being, owing to the disappointment occasioned by the unexpected smallness of the audience." I bid him be still, and proceeded to discharge the duties of the hour.

Now, courteous reader, if you will permit me to express my opinion respecting this individual, I shall pronounce him to be the same that preached to our mother Eve, in the Garden of Eden, the effects of which sermon we all feel, more or less to the present day. You will therefore surmise by this, that his name (which I promise to expose,) is Satan. I. M. C.

West Creek, N. J., July, 1841.

Children's Department.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

DEATH.

"What a gloomy word!" methinks I hear some dear lively child exclaim, whose red cheeks and bright eyes are full of health and joy. "I shall not stay to read about *that*; if it was some pretty anecdote about the happy death of some Sunday scholar, such as this paper often tells us, why I would read it; but I'am too well and happy to read or hear any thing about *Death*." Stop a minute, dear child! Stop a minute, and I will not take up much of your time in showing you now, instead of thinking this a *gloomy* word, you may consider it one of the pleasantest words in language. So will you not pay attention while I notice three things: Firstly, the uncertainty of the approach of death,—Secondly, the cause and "sting" of it; and Thirdly, the great victor who has taken away its sting.

Do not think I am going to make a sermon, because I thus divide what I have to say; but you know method and order in any subject, help us to remember it so much better. First, then, the uncertainty of the day and the hour when death will approach you. And oh, that I could make you feel the truth of this in such a way, that you could not rest till you felt yourself prepared by the dear Savior of the young, to meet death without terror. One day this spring, I met a little boy between three and four years old, walking with his sister. He was very beautiful; his smooth cheek was very rosy with health, and he had such sparkling, large, dark eyes. As I looked at him, and kissed him, I thought I had never seen a child so beautiful. The day, too, was one of those sweet spring days, when the air seems to make the heart leap up with joy, and when we feel as we loved everything, & every one loved us. I dare say you know what such feelings are. The little boy and his sister seemed to be enjoying the new life and health that were abroad in the pleasant air.

In a short time from that, (just long enough to turn the buds into leaves,) I saw the little boy again. I went up into his nursery; the shutters were all closed, and I could but just see him on his little bed; and oh, how my heart ached when I see him. He did not know anything, for the inflammation on his brain had taken away his senses, and the doctors said he must die. His father was sitting by his side, holding his hand, and his sister was bathing his poor head, and his mother, walking up and down the room in agony; but all their love could not save him, or ease one of the pangs that caused such piercing shrieks. So this little lamb died, and was put in the grave.

You see then how uncertain the time when death may come. He will not stay his approach because you are young; he loves to choose the young, and leave the old to linger; neither will he because you are beautiful; for very often he seizes the fairest in a family, and they fade first; nor will he because you are so happy, and have thought of so many pleasures that you expect to enjoy in the bright summer; no, dear child, summer is frequently the harvest time for death, and he reaps down young children, as farmers do the pretty flowers that grow among the wheat. Then try and think *often*, that you cannot tell when you must die.

Secondly; attend to the "sting" of death. "The sting of death is sin." There are a great many reasons why we should hate sin. It is the only cause of God's anger and wrath. Jesus Christ was crucified for our sin. Yes, dear child, such a deadly and terrible evil was sin in the sight of God, that nothing but the shameful death of the cross borne by His Holy Son in human flesh could not atone for it. Sin grieves the Holy Spirit, & brought death into the world and all our woe. Every pain of body that makes us groan, and every sorrow of heart that fills us with tears, is the effects of sin. How we should hate it, and repent of it, and flee quickly (the younger we are the better,) to the only refuge from it.

This brings me to the joyful part of what I have to say. The same Jesus that was once crucified, is the great victor over death, who has disarmed him of his sting. Now, my dear child, as you do not know when you may die, it may be next week, or to-morrow, will you not go *directly* to God? Kneel down, and ask him to show you what a hateful thing your own sin is; then lift your heart to the Savior, and beseech him to take it, and put His Holy

Spirit in it, that it may be pure and lowly, and full of love. Jesus will not say you are too young to enter his flock. O, no, he takes particular care of his lambs, He watches over them, and even "*Carries them in his bosom.*" Then how happy you will be! How much more you will enjoy life, and how ready you will be to meet death. It will no longer be a gloomy world, making you think of the shroud, and tight coffin, and the damp earth; but a pleasant word bringing the thoughts of heaven, of the glorious Savior, of the angels and their harps and songs, surrounding the great White Throne, and all that the BIBLE tells us about that happy place. Death will have no "*sting*" for you! He will only seem like the doorkeeper of heaven; you cannot get in without *passing* him, and that may cost you a hard struggle, but you will not forget it directly; for the King of the palace will be waiting to receive you. And when, after the judgment, all CHRISTIANS, old and young, shall be gathered in, all will sit down to the marriage supper of the Lamb; "the door will be shut," and never opened again; the grim door-keeper will not be needed, but "Death himself shall die." C. M.

June 17th, 1841.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, September 8, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

Ordination.

BR. HENRY CLARK, of Westerly, R. I., was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry on the 15th ultimo.

Passing Events.

It is the duty of the Christian to prayerfully watch passing events. While we are eager to search ancient historical records, and to pry into the prophecies, we may be sadly deficient in not noticing what now transpires.

It is not unusual to meet with those who deeply blush if found to hesitate relative to a fact, or even a name or date in the page of history, yet consider it no disparagement to them, if they are unable to give the slightest account of some momentous event which has transpired in their own country, within a month past.

The Christian, while he studies the past, and humbly inquires what God has said concerning the future—must study on his knees the aspects of the present time. The Christian knows that God is the Governor of the Universe; and he knows that all events are under his control.

What mere men of the world speculate upon as lucky or unlucky chances, the Christian regards as varied links in that great chain of events, which God orders in reference to that final consummation of some magnificently glorious plan.

Hence, the doings of Congress, whether relating to financial affairs, or to those topics which more directly involve questions of a moral nature—are in his view filled with interest. That one vote, *or that one veto,* he well understands may be so joined with other events of the times, and also with coming events, as to reach the most sacred rights of coming generations. If these thoughts are correct, what enlightened Christian will fail to duly appreciate the secular intelligence which he finds in his religious periodical?

The Beauties of the Psalms.

Who can read the Psalms of David without being impressed with their beauty and sublimity? Look at his zeal to serve God in the temple, and we can but be struck with the beautiful expression that runs through his whole language. "As the hart panteth after the water-brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God; when shall I come and appear before God? My tears have been my meat day and night, while they continually say unto me, Where is thy God? When I remember these things, I pour out my soul in me," &c.—How beautiful the train of thought, and yet how sublime!

"*As the hart panteth after the water-brooks.*" We must admire the simile, when we consider that in those countries of the East, where the sweet Psalmist resided, barren sandy deserts abounded, with but now and then, and these far between, an *oasis* or a rill, springing up for the refreshment of man or beast; and that while wandering over, perhaps, some great desert like the Sahara, the thirst must have become intolerably intense; So, "as the hart panteth after the water-brooks," the soul of the pious David panted after God. His spirit thirsted after the living God.

"*My tears have been my meat, day and night.*" How rich the expression! and how fraught with tender emotions! Tears have a voice that speak louder than words. Who has not been melted at the sight of the fast-falling tear? Look at the fond mother, as she bids adieu to her only child, the daughter of her bosom, and read her thoughts and anxieties in her tears. See that manly face of the father suffused in the liquid element as it flows from the deepest recesses of the heart; and say that tears do not speak. How delightful and how truly instructing to read the Psalms of David! That deep thought and rich may be traced through them that cannot be equalled by modern authors. The meekness and humility, the confidence and delight, in which he always expressed himself are bright memorials of the sincerity of his heart, and well might we copy after the Psalmist even at this late day of modern intelligence.

Arrest of Mills, the Horse Thief.

Our readers in this section of the country have doubtless been advised of the fact that a desperado, by the name of JOHN MILLS, who has been at the head of a gang of horse thieves, committing depredations upon the people of Madison, Cortland, and Chenango counties for a few months past, has been arrested. It will also be gratifying to them to learn that, notwithstanding the numerous tales of wo which have reached the ear concerning his capture, and his threats that the first man who attempted to make a prisoner of him "would pay the penalty with his life!" he was arrested without bloodshed. We would remark, by the way, that this notorious rogue formerly belonged to a "*Circus*" Company, which is a striking testimony in favor of the demoralizing influence of all such associations as the "Circus," the "Theatre," and the like.

We are favored with the following letter to M. Spear, P. M., from the Sheriff of Chenango co., which gives particulars.

SOUTH NEW-BERLIN, Aug. 28, 1841.

To the Post-Master of De Ruyter:

DEAR SIR,—One of my neighbors had a valuable Horse stolen on the night of the 15th inst., and you have probably seen an account of the taking of the thief in Albany, and the finding of the Horse. Believing the citizens of your place would like to know whether said thief was *Mills,* I thought proper to drop you this line.

I have just returned from Schoharie Court House, where I found said thief, who had thus far concealed his real name and residence. Upon seeing him, I asked him if he knew me; he denied. I told him I very well knew him. He then took me by the hand and said, "the evidence is such against me that I may as well tell the truth;" and said, "Gentlemen, I stole the Horse in question," and freely told me, when in his room alone with him, the particulars of taking the Horse, &c., being very careful not to criminate any other person. I also endeavored to get from him something that might lead to the finding of other Horses that have been stolen, but without much success; but he said I might say to those who had lost Horses that if they would come and see him, perhaps he could tell them something that would be a benefit to them, if they would do the thing that is right.

Mills was taken on an advertisement and placed in Schoharie County Jail. The Sheriff of Otsego County went with me with a Warrant, issued on complaint of the owner of said Horse, to take the thief from said Jail and bring him to Otsego County; but the Sheriff of Schoharie refused to deliver him, which I think to be an unwarrantable course. After said demand and refusal, a complaint was made before a Justice of that place, by Johnson, the man that took Mills on the advertisement, and Mills was brought into one of the Jury rooms in the Court House to confess the taking of the Horse before the Justice; and as soon as this was done, the Sheriff of Otsego made a prisoner of Mills, but was forcibly resisted in the removal of him by the Sheriff of Schoharie. The Justice then made out a mittimus, and he was again locked up, and Sheriff Jones, of Otsego, was obliged to return without him; and all this with no other reason given, than "*I won't give him up—he shan't be removed!*" My opinion is, that he will soon be removed to Otsego; that is, if he don't break Jail.

These proceedings, as related, I conceive to be entirely out of order, and I think it will be soon straitened out. He says Johnson has now in his hands $510 of Mills' money, and Mills told me that he placed some $300 more in the hands of a fellow that he liberated from Albany Jail.

Mills appears to be perfectly at his ease, and says, he regrets most that he is detected as a Horse thief. He says if he had robbed some man, or a Bank, of $80 or $100,000, "he should then be a Gentleman, but now, nothing but a *horse thief!*" It is really interesting to hear him talk. He is the most *perfect rogue* I ever saw. The little interview I had with him, would make quite a narrative, if I had time to write it. In great haste,

I am your ob't serv't,
ENOS S. HALBERT.

Beneficent.

Over $2,000 have been raised to aid the sufferers by the late explosion at Syracuse. The cool weather having been favorable for a few days past, the wounded are recovering with much greater facility than had been anticipated.

"The Northern Light."

Our readers have been favored already with a number of "original papers" from the "Northern Light," and they may have been able, ere this, to have formed some opinion in regard to the merits of the work. It is a Journal rich in merit, and ranks with the highest class of Literary periodicals in our country; nor, indeed, should we do injustice to any other class of periodicals by remarking that, in point of utility and useful knowledge, the "Northern Light" has not its rival in Periodical Literature. It is, in fact, different from any other periodical extant. To our young men—yes, and *ladies,* too—we would hint, if you seek Useful Knowledge in Periodical Literature, it may be obtained from the Northern Light. It is entitled to more real merit than all the trashy "Gentlemen's Magazines," "Boston Notions," "New Worlds," "Rural Repositorys," &c. &c.

It is devoted to "Free Discussion, and the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," and is under the editorial supervision of such men as JOHN A. DIX, GIDEON HAWLEY, AMOS DEAN, T. ROMEYN BECK, THOS. W. OLCOTT, and EDWARD C. DELEVAN, with a host of contributors of acknowledged talent. Published at Albany, monthly, (16 pp. quarto,) at $1 per annum, always in advance.

Sears' Blue Writing Fluid.

We have for a few days been using a Writing Fluid prepared by Capt. O. M. SEARS, of this village, and we take pleasure in recommending the article to the notice of the public; *especially,* as it speaks for the enterprize of our citizens. It appears perfect in all respects, and well adapted for all purposes where a firm and durable color is desired, as in the various branches of Book-keeping, Records, etc. Much care, however, should be observed to keep the Fluid entirely free from the effects of Black Ink.

☞ The article is prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by O. M. Sears.

Congressional News and the Mails.

We have received no city papers of this week, in consequence of the almost *unendurable* derangement in the mails on this route; we are left, therefore, without any later advices from Washington. We live in hope, however, that we shall soon have a daily mail again, as our enterprizing citizens have strongly petitioned the Post-Master General upon this subject, without distinction of party. May success attend the petition!

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN DE RUYTER AND ITS IMMEDIATE VICINITY.—From what our correspondents "Interrogator" and "Respondent" have said, our readers will naturally infer that the Temperance Cause is not advancing in De Ruyter and vicinity, as it is in many parts of our country. We can say nothing to prove the unsoundness of this inference, but we wish to do something to remove the facts—the humiliating facts on which it rests. Of course, we do not wish to see other communities advance with less rapidity in the good cause, lest we should continue to suffer by comparison—but we say, let us wake up, and "act well *our* part."

NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE.—With pleasure we announce to our readers, and the traveling public generally, that Mr. ARDON MEAD, a gentleman respected and esteemed wherever known, has opened the "AUBURN HOUSE" on Temperance principles. This augurs well for the Temperance reform, and every friend of good order will doubtless rejoice to learn that such a house has been opened for their accommodation by the enterprising proprietor in the flourishing village of Auburn. We wish Mr. Mead all success in his undertaking, and would say to our friends who are traveling through, to drop into the "Auburn House."

NEW-YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The Sixth Annual Meeting of this Society is to be held at Utica, commencing on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

NOTICE.

The adjourned yearly meeting of the Stockholders of De Ruyter Institute will occur on Monday, the 4th of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Institute, to elect four Trustees to fill the seats of Alexander Campbell, Perry Burdick, Benjamin Enos, and William Maxson, to hold their office 3 years, (the seats of the above being vacated at that time,) and to transact such other business as may be found necessary on the occasion.

Every Stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share of $25. Those wishing to vote by proxy can do so by forwarding their votes to the Secretary, or any of the Stockholders, naming the persons whom they wish to elect, and requesting such individual to act for them, noting, also, their number of shares.

B. G. STILLMAN, Sec'y.

De Ruyter, Sept. 7, 1841.

News of the Day.

☞ The following, (says the Sackets Harbor Journal,) we clip from the British Whig published in Kingston, Canada:

"MR. McLEOD.—This gentleman is tried to-day at Utica. In the event of his acquittal (not very probable at the hands of a vulgar, brutal and prejudiced Yankee Jury,) it is our firm conviction, that the mob will do him some grievous personal injury, even to the taking of his life, In a country without law, what else can be expected."

Our neighbor is informed that McLEOD is not expected to be tried short of about four weeks. There is law enough in this country to bring every offender to justice, and Jurymen possessing as much intelligence and polish, and withal as profound a sense of honor as our neighbors can boast; and as to mobs & riots, we refer to the Englishmen and Canadians, as masters of the art. If McLEOD is found guilty (which we think he will not be) HE WILL BE HUNG! If not, he will be allowed to return to Canada without injury. He is well treated at present, being allowed the use of the jailor's parlor.

Farming on a large Scale.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Indiana to a forwarding house in Rochester, dated

MICHIGAN-CITY, Aug. 11th, 1811

I have bought 10,000 bushels of wheat of one Farmer, and of his own raising, and it is only about half of his crop. The same Farmer has 800 acres of Corn, and 2,500 hogs to fat next fall, together with lots of other Stock and Spring Crops. I have never seen fairer Wheat, than the new crop is here."

From all accounts, says the Democrat, it is very evident that greater quantities of wheat have been raised in the new States this year, than ever before; and Western New York is compelled for once to knock under in large farming operations to Indiand. We are in no danger of famine for bread, and hope to maintain our political integrity.

From the Emancipator.

Who Shall Feed the Hungry?—From the tenor of the latest English intelligence, it is not improbable, that before this time, the inquiry as we stated may have assumed a most intense interest in our mother country. It is plain, that if there were a few days of unfavorable weather subsequent to the sailing of the Columbia, it must have greatly injured the harvest, already in a critical state, through the wetness of the ground. So great has been the increase of population in that country, that even the extraordinary improvements which have taken place in their agriculture hardly suffice, in a most favorable season, to yield a bare subsistence for the millions of mouths. A writer in the Genesee Farmer, evidently an Englishman of intelligence having reference to the desire expressed in this country for a repeal of the English Corn Laws, exclaims:

"Talk of feeding England from the United States! For twenty-five years previous to 1835, all the foreign Corn imported into England did not amount to more than one week's supply. Since that time in 1831, a year of very short crops, all the grain imported amounted to but 25 day's consumption, and only one-seventh part or three and a half days supply, was received from the United States of America."

This writer has either not seen the "Wheat Memorial," or has not studied it with requisite attention, so as to have fully understood the state of things which that document describes. We forward a copy to the Genesee Farmer for its correspondent whose signature, however, we have not preserved.

The consumption of wheat in England is about 160,000 bushels per day. If the present should be as bad as 1831, requiring an importation of 25 days consumption, how much of it could the United States supply?

MICHIGAN—The Troy Whig, says, a gentleman of Michigan writes that the surplus wheat product of the state will be this year 2,500,000 bushels; and the surplus pork 300,000 barrels.

The Hon. Henry W. Taylor, formerly a member of Congress, from Ontario County, now a resident of Michigan, writes to the Canadaigua Repository the following flattering account of the product of that state:

"I have no doubt Michigan will have from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bushels of wheat at the least, of surplus, for market. With a steady demand, at 75 cents a bushel, the present population would at once furnish 5,000,000 bushels for export, with ease, for it is cultivated with less labor than in New York.

"The other crops here, without exception, present the animating and delightful aspect. The Indian corn surpasses any thing I have ever seen, in vigor, richness, and luxuriance. But it will be needed, for the "swinish multitude," has waxed amazingly prolific. There are, I think, over 600,000 of these animals now in the state & if so, the surplus of pork the coming fall and winter will come to near or quite 300,000 barrels.

"But the most profitable staple article for exportation, by Wolverines, will hereafter, be WOOL. Without deducting at all from the State, 500,000 of sheep may be easily kept. It is only necessary for a farmer to purchase 5 or 600 acres of those oak openings, which he may get for $5 per acre, enclose the whole, cultivate 100 acres, or enough to sustain his stock through our generally short winters, and he is prepared off hand, to keep 2,000 head of sheep.

"There is no doubt that all cattle, and sheep especially thrive better upon the native grasses and shrubs found in the openings of this State than they do upon the best cultivated grasses of New York. I have no doubt it is the best state for sheep husbandry in the Union; and the great ease and cheapness with which wool can be marketed at Boston and New York, renders it admirably fitted for the staple of our interior country. Our farmers are becoming convinced of this, for every one is trying to commence or increase the flock. The numbers now coming in from Ohio and other States are immense; and I have no doubt the sheep now in the state double the last year's return. Money to buy them alone is wanting, and that number would double 12 fold in twelve months to come.

"I ought to add, that, for the nine months I have resided here, I have never knew a healthier land. The green hills of New England, so far, do not surpass it."

OHIO—The Massillon Gazette, Ohio, published at an inland town on the Ohio Canal, says:

"The gross amount of flour cleared at this collector's office during the last year, was 10,921 barrels of flour, which was equal to 201,605 bushels of wheat. And of wheat there was cleared 810,572 bushels; making an amount equal to 1,199,277 bushels of wheat; and this amount annually increasing with the rapid strides making in agriculture by our industrious farmers."

A Correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing at Worcester, Mass., August 11th, certified by the respectable editor to be "known to us a man of observation, intelligence, and integrity," says:—

"Having just returned from a tour thro' Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and New York, and having journeyed by land more than a 1000 miles through the interior of those states, while the wheat crop was being harvested, I not only took particular notice of the crops, but made diligent enquiries of gentlemen from every portion of the Wheat-Growing country respecting the crop; and from the information I have obtained I do not hesitate to assert my belief that the Wheat Crop of the present season, *far exceeds* that of any former year. It is true that there are several counties in the western parts of the states of Pennsylvania and New York, and perhaps some in Ohio, where the Wheat-Crop is rather light; but the increases over any other former year in the states of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, will make up for this deficiency, with an increase of ten fold.

"Two years ago, I journeyed over a large extent of country, in the then New State of Illinois, the settlement of which was then but just commenced, and there was scarcely Wheat enough growing, at that time for the use of the inhabitants. I passed over the same tract of country the present and although I expected to witness great improvement, my expectations were more than realized. Those rich prairies were now covered with thousands of acres of the finest Wheat I ever beheld; and the fields of Corn were often several miles in length. In those portions of the state which has been settled some years, particularly the Rock River country I learned that nearly all the farmers had large quantities of old Wheat remaining on hand. The price in this region has been but thirty seven and a half cents per bushel for the last two years, which readily accounts for its not having been carried to market. The northern part of Illinois generally market their Wheat at Chicago, whence it is sent around the Lakes to Buffalo, at an expense of only ten cents per bushel."

"At the mouth of St. Joseph's River, in Michigan, there were 300,0000 barrels of flour, ready to be sent down the Lakes, and this amount is but a small portion of what will be shipped at that place, within the next twelve months."

ILLINOIS.—An intelligent gentleman of our acquaintance who resides on the Illinois River, in a letter, written in Illinois Aug. 12th, fully confirms all these representations, Our friend, who is a man of business, says:—

"The crops in northern Illinois and Wisconsin, and also in Iowa, are fair and more abundant than in any previous year. I have just taken a journey through the Rock River country to the Mississippi and find the crops excellent. In general, *much more land has been cultivated* by the same persons than in any former year, not to mention the great additions that have been made to the farming population by emigrants and others who have been compelled to "dig or die," by the stoppage of the public works & the general derangement of business. In fact you can hardly be extravagant in your calculations, as to the vast resources of this region of country, when circumstances shall develope them. The country is *full of land;* (you take my meaning,) and that of the very best quality, and in a climate the most favorable for the production of bread stuffs. A few years will enable it to *feed the world,* even if they all turn Grahamites, EAT nothing but flour in various shapes, omitting the SAW-DUST, entirely. This may seem extravagant to some who have never taken the trouble to examine the subject; but should they examine it, they will be inclined to say, that "truth is stranger than fiction."

The state of Michigan, which now offers from two to two millions and half bushels of wheat for export in the year 1831 had about 30,000 inhabitants, who import flour from Buffalo. Northern Illinois and Indiana imported flour so late as 1838. Wisconsin and Iowa have been settled cheifly since 1837. Now these states will offer a surplus from the present harvest, estimated at not far from 5,000,000 of bushels—more than equal to the whole import required in England in the hard year of 1831.

As to prices, let our Genesee friend look at the New York price current of Tuesday, August 24th.

Flour & Meal—The improvement in the western flour consequent upon light receipt and favorable advices from abroad, was succeeded on Saturday by a further advance of 25 cents, and on Monday a still further improvement of 25 cents was established, the market closing very firmly on $6 75 for common brands, Genesee.

The London Sun, Aug. 3rd, says, however, with an evident desire to quiet the alarm in the market—

"The averages, though worked upon by speculators, (and we know not why they should not be worked upon, for the speculators only wish to bring in corn at as low a duty as possible, and thereby benefit the people,) are no index to the actual price."

The Liverpool papers of August 5th, says:

"A return of unfavorable weather since that of Tuesday, giving renewed activity to the demand for bonded wheat and flour, we have to report considerable transaction in these articles at advanced rates: 28s. 6d. per barrel has been paid for the best brands of U. S. flour. [Bonded, i. e. duty unpaid. —ED. EMAN.] Carolina sweet flour, has brought 37s. to 38s. per barrel; English superfine 54s. to 55s.

Death of Hon. Gideon Lee—Hon. GIDEON LEE, formerly mayor of the city of New-York, member of Congress, &c. died at his residence, in Geneva, on Sunday 22d inst., in the 61st year of his age. Mr. Lee was long and actively engaged in the leather business in this city, by industry & talent acquired a handsome fortune. Of unblemished character and worth, Mr. Lee was esteemed through life, and his death is extensively regretted.

Debt of Upper Canada.—It appears by documents lately laid on the table of the Assembly by the Receiver General that the outstanding debentures amount to £213,673 Besides which there is payable in London £663,000, and sold in this country £209,650. Making a total of £1,190,000, currency. Part of this enormous debt bears 6 & the remainder 5 per cent yearly interest.

Lower Canada Debt—The same document also shows that the whole debt of Lower Canada is under £114,000. Less than one tenth of the debt due by Upper Canada.—*Toronto Examiner.*

The Texian Congress has passed a law exempting the slave property from all liability for debts of the owners, except debts to the Texian Government! The object of the law is well understood. The Slave States of our Union are indebted to the free States, not far from $150,000, and their slaves are daily attached & sold at auction, to satisfy the northern creditors. The law of Texas invites these worthy debtors to come to Texas, and bring their slaves, by assuring them that they shall be safe henceforth from the pursuit of their creditors; or as a Texas newspaper very quaintly remarks, "this act will go far to convince many southern gentleman of the salubrity of our climate.—*Anti Slavery Standard.*

Destructive Hail Storm.—Sunday afternoon we had a heavy dash of rain, and a little sprinkling of hail in the west part of the city, and were not aware that any damage had been sustained when our paper went to press Monday morning. But soon after day light, we began to hear of the ravages of hail and wind, east and north of the city, such as we have never before known in this vicinity.

A vein of hail, it seems, passed over Mt. Hope, in the direction of Alexander's tavern, and as far northeast as we have heard, tearing every thing of the vegetable kind in pieces, half a mile or more in width, and breaking nearly every pane of window glass in its course. The hail stones were so large that birds and even geese were killed by them—and even slaughter cattle in the open fields, (when butchered in the evening) bore marks of the bruises in their flesh as though they had been pounded with a large hammer.—The damage the farmers especially have sustained, is inestimable. We dread to hear the consequences of this terrible visitation.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The Hail.—The keeper of the Poor House says 550 lights of glass were broken out of that establishment by the hail on Sunday. Every light of glass was broken out of Ellwanger & Barry's Green House, and we regret to add their plants and young trees were much injured. The front windows of B. Alexander's tavern were completely riddled. Mr. Schenk lost most of his peaches and apples, worth probably $1000. A gardener near Capt. Goodman's lost all his fruit, and his vegetables were much injured—say $300.

We rode out to view the ruins yesterday morning, eighteen hours after the storm, and the hail then lay in several gullies beside the road in cart loads, and many of the stones were as large as the largest hickory nuts. Many trees were torn up by the roots, and railed fences levelled with the earth.—*Ib.*

Tornado at Dansville.—We learn by a gentleman from Genesee that Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a violent wind swept over the village of Dansville, prostrating a new three story house, unroofing other buildings, untopping chimneys, &c. One man was said to be severely injured.—*Ib.*

Libel Suit.—The managers of the U. S. Bank in New York, have brought a libel suit against the Editors of the Journal of Commerce—damages $100,000!

The National Intelligencer states that the Secretary of the Treasury has obtained the loan of one million of dollars lately advertised, at 5 1-2 per cent per annum.

The flouring mill and machine shop belonging to the Peru Iron Company at Clintonville, was destroyed on the 19th inst. by fire—damage $5000—believed to be fully insured.

McLeod's Trial.—As many inquiries are made respecting the time and place of this trial, we will state, for the information of the public, that the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Circuit Court, at which he will be tried, will commence its session at the Academy, in the city of Utica, on Monday, the 27th of September; that a panel of forty-eight petit jurors had been ordered, and will be drawn by the County Clerk, in the presence of the first Judge and the Sheriff of the County, at the County Clerk's office in this city, on Thursday next, at 10 A. M. The drawing is public, and all who feel any interest have a right to be present.—The jurors are drawn from boxes in which their names are placed; which names are taken from lists returned to the Clerk's office once in three years by the town officers. There can be no partiality, fraud or corruption exercised in the drawing, and the character of the drawing officers is above suspicion or reproach even if there could. The Chief Justice, Hon. Samuel Nelson, will preside on this trial. The Attorney General will prosecute, and Mr. J. A. Spencer will defend the prisoner.—He will have a fair trial without prejudice or partiality; and if guilty, be convicted; if innocent, be acquitted.—*Utica Democrat.*

Robbery at the Buffalo American Hotel.—A most audacious robbery was committed at the American on Thursday night, by some villains with false keys. Several trunks were opened and some $500 in bills and drafts stolen. A couple of genteel dressed persons, named G. W. Drake and D. O'Brien were arrested, but in the absence of conclusive testimony, were kept unexamined. A small boy belonging to Rochester, in company with the men, is also detained until something satisfactory is elicited.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Great Fire at Lowell.—We learn from the Mail of this morning, that a fire broke out in Lowell last night about half past 11, in a part of the city called "The Acre," and before the progress of the flames could be arrested, five entire blocks of wooden buildings, and parts of others, were consumed! Several workshops were also destroyed. About fifty poor families were burnt out, losing the greater portion of their furniture and effects. It is said that a Mrs. McLaughlin and her infant were buried in some of the ruins.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Loss of the Erie.—The investigation of the causes which led to the destruction of the Erie, closed at Buffalo on Monday the 16th. After patiently hearing all the testimony which could be adduced from the survivors of those who were on board of her at the time of the burning, the jurors have unanimously arrived at the conclusion "that the fire was caused by the burning of one or more demijohns of spirits of turpentine standing on the boiler deck, and communicating with the fire in the furnace of the boilers over which they were placed, and that the boat had been lately painted and varnished, and this, together with the high wind, drove the flames so rapidly through the boat that it was impossible for those on board to stop the fire, or prevent the destruction of said boat." The jury also recommended to boat owners to furnish their boats with a sufficient number of life boats to sustain all the passengers they may carry; also, as auxiliary, to carry a suitable number of pine or white-wood plank, and that they be so placed as to be easily thrown overboard; also, life preservers sufficient for one hundred passengers, and that they be inflated and placed in the berths immediately after leaving port.

Incidents connected with the destruction of the Erie.—There were, as might be supposed, not a few Providential escapes from the danger which befel even the survivors of the dreadful destruction of the Erie.

A gentleman from the East was on his way to the boat in company with three others, when he accidentally met with a friend with whom he had some business to transact. His baggage had gone on, and he very reluctantly consented to recall it, and remain for the next boat. This circumstance—so annoying at the time, may have saved his life.

Another gentleman who, with his wife, took the packet at Rochester, hearing when he reached Lockport, that the Erie was to leave in the afternoon, left the packet, and took the cars, with the hope of reaching Buffalo in season. He just reached the city in time to see the Erie shove out into the Lake!

We learn that a gentleman and lady from this city went on board the Erie to return home; but on learning the name of the boat the lady refused to remain on board, as several accidents had before happened to her. Their baggage was consequently removed, and their lives saved.

Two gentlemen from Essex Co., were at the boat when she got ready to start, but by some fortunate blunder, their baggage was not sent down from the hotel. They were obliged to stay back—much to their annoyance at the time, but to their great joy since.

We have heard of several others who would have taken passage in the Erie, but they were unwilling to travel on the Sabbath, and did not reach Buffalo until late in the evening.

The most affecting incidents connected with this fearful calamity are doubtless developed when the sad fate of the lost is communicated to surviving friends. The chamber-maid on board of the Erie was the well-beloved daughter of a most worthy old woman in this city, and her wailings, when told of the death of her child, were fearful and heart-rending. She was robbed of the solace of her gray hairs, and would not be comforted.—*Detroit Daily Advertiser.*

General Ebenezer Elmer, of Bridgeton, is now the sole survivor of the original members of the New Jersey Society of Cincinnati.

The Case of Miss Rogers.—Morse, who was the individual arrested near Worcester, Mass., on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of Miss Rogers, has proved to the satisfaction of the Police, at least, that he was somewhere else on the fatal day and night, and has consequently been discharged from custody. He was subsequently arrested on the charge of assault and battery against his wife, but that difficulty appears to be settled, and Morse is now at large.

This throws the whole affair into impenetrable mystery again. No clue can be discovered in any direction. The opinion is fast gaining ground that the poor girl met her fate on this side of the river, and not many blocks from her mother's door. It is devoutly to be hoped that such a shocking outrage will not be suffered to be buried in obscurity.

The New Bankrupt Law.—The principal provisions of the Bankrupt Law just passed, are these: 1. All persons whatever, owing debts not created by defalcations as public officers, executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees, may present a petition to the United States Court for the District in which they live, setting forth a complete list of their creditors, the amounts due, &c., and also a full inventory of their property, upon oath, declaring their inability to pay their debts, and may thereupon be decreed to be bankrupts, and upon an equal division of their property, among their creditors, receive a certificate discharging them from all their debts.

2. All merchants, bankers, factors, brokers, under-writers, or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of two thousand dollars, may be proceeded against as bankrupts, upon petition of one or more of their creditors, to whom they are indebted to the amount of five hundred dollars.

These two provisions contain the substance of the whole act. The remainder being devoted to the describing of the mode of proceeding, and stating the principles which shall govern the assignees in taking possession of the property of the bankrupt, selling and distributing it, and conducting suits in regard to it.—*New York Evangelist.*

Science preparing the way for Religion.—The Albany Advertiser says that H. Rawls & Co., of that city, have prepared some very valuable philosophical apparatus, which has been purchased for the use of the misionaries in India. One of the greatest obstacles to the spread of Christianity there, has been the conflict between the missionaries and the Brahmins on questions of natural science. The religion of the latter strictly forbids the use of animal food in any shape; the missionary with the microscope shows them that every drop of water teems with animal life, and that a strict compliance with their tenets is impossible. The Brahmin believes that in an eclipse the moon is swallowed up by a great fish; the telescope forever dispels this absurdity. The same thing is true of nearly all their popular prejudices; they may be dispelled, and a way prepared for the reception of religious truth, by the simplest philosophical inventions. Christianity and Science may then go hand in hand.—*Tribune.*

Look at the Business.—The late Chief Justice Platt, declared that for *thirty* years he had kept written notes respecting several hundreds who had been engaged in the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors; and of them he could truly say, that 24 out of 25 had become drunkards, or some of their families had; and 27 out of 28 had lost money by the business. The most of whom had made themselves *bankrupt* in fortune and character. Is not God's curse on the "business"? Who encourages it? The *moderate drinker* principally. What is the amount of the responsibility of every one of these? Eternity alone can tell; so vast it is.—*Temp. Recorder.*

Extensive Bank Robbery.—We learn from the Richmond papers of Friday, that the Danville branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, was entered on Saturday or Sunday night last, by means of false keys, and robbed of NINETY-TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Fortunately for the bank, $72,132 of this large amount were mutilated notes, issued by the branch, stamped on the face "Cancelled," which it is hoped may aid in the detection of the burglars.

The remaining $20,000 consist in part of issues of the Danville office, say $1,082 of various denominations, $15,818 were of the mother bank and branches; Bank of Virginia and branch notes, Exchange Bank and branch notes, likewise of various denominations, and a note of $100 of the old issue of the Bank of the United States.

A reward of $5000 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the robber or robbers, and the recovery of the money, or in proportion to the amount recovered.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

Florida, Aug. 21.—Hitherto I have been one of those despairing spirits, who have considered this war interminable—but I am happy to say, that present appearances have convinced me that I was in error—and I now believe before 3 months shall have passed away, this long continued war will be brought to a termination. To the skill, activity and superior judgment of the present commander, Col. Worth, seconded by such an officer as Lt. Col. Riley, the country is indebted for the favorable result which has been brought about.

By an express received from Tampa Bay, we learn that over two hundred Indians are now at that post, ready to be shipped for their new homes, West of the Mississippi.—Ten Indians, the balance of 25 of Halleck's band, who became disaffected to their chief, are now on their way to Tampa—and Tigertail has sent in word to Col. Worth that he can stand it no longer—and that he will collect his people together, with the few Creeks who have been acting with him—and have them all in the neighborhood of Annutaliza by the 7th or 8th of next month, ready to come in for emigration.

The health of the troops is improving, and by the 1st of October the army will be ready to take the field to operate South against Sam Jones and Hospitarka, should they not take it into their heads to come in before that time; which would not be at all surprising.

On the 14th or 15th inst., Lieut. Anderson, 2nd Infantry, in command of a party of mounted men, captured an Indian near the Oclawaha, that belonged to Halleck Tustenuggee's band, who proved to be Halleck Hadjo, the fighting captain, and a chief of importance. When first discovered he was asleep. On awakening, he endeavored to escape, but was prevented by Lieut. Rogers, 2d Dragoons, running over him on horseback. He gave the information that Halleck was encamped on Juniper creek, which enters Lake George. Major Fauntleroy, 2d Dragoons, on obtaining the information planned an expedition against Halleck. He ordered a company of dragoons to cross the Oclawaha at Fort Brooks, and to move up by Lake Churchill to Fort Butler; another company he took in a steamboat and landed at Fort Gates to scout the St. Johns to the same place. A detachment with boats was to leave the steamer in Lake George and to go up Juniper creek. The result of the boat expedition has been reported: the officer in command found three large camps on Juniper creek, abandoned within two or three days; the trail leading in a south west direction, hopes are entertained that the two dragoon companies will fall in with this company.

The commander of Florida has ordered two companies of dragoons from Pilatka, one to re-establish Fort Gates, and the other to re-occupy Fort Butler on the St. Johns.

From the National Intelligencer.

FROM FLORIDA.

Despatches have been received at the War Department from Col. Worth, commanding the Army in Florida, up to the 18th inst. They furnish gratifying evidence of the continued activity of the troops in exploring the hiding places of the enemy, and in promptly pursuing predatory parties among the settlements.

The sections of country lying in the Horwasassa and Wacasassa rivers have been explored by land and water; in the former, forty acres of Indian cultivation were discovered and destroyed. The neighborhood of the Timoka and Halifax rivers has been minutely examined, but without meeting with any indications of the enemy. The expedition into the Everglades had not been heard from. Along the line of the settlements and in Middle Florida the troops are kept constantly in motion.—Much of the country, nearly impracticable at the best season, is now rendered doubly so by unusual inundation, owing to continued rains. The zeal of officers and men, and their perseverance in scouting under such complicated difficulties, deserves all praise.

The Colonel commanding reports the coming in of ten Indians since the report of the 8th of August, and the capture, by Liet. Col. Riley, of a sub-chief of Halleck Tustenuggee's band; from the possession of whom he expects material assistance in the furtherance of his plans.

It is believed that the settlements can be sufficiently protected without the necessity of calling out militia. In connection with this object, Col. Worth has happily conceived the plan of recalling to their plantations the settlers who have been driven away by Indians, and of encouraging the citizens to form new settlements; promising to such as may avail themselves of the proposed arrangement, rations and armed force to aid them in protecting themselves, whenever such protection shall be necessary and practicable. Under the direction of Major Wilcox, a zealous and efficient officer, to whom this service has been confided, the project has met with great success; two hundred and ninety-eight persons having already been enrolled to form new settlements and to re-occupy old ones—of whom one hundred and four are able to bear arms. These armed settlements are chiefly in a section of country heretofore much annoyed by Indian depredations, and may be expected to exert the happiest influence in repressing the inroads of the enemy, and giving confidence to the border settlers.

In regard to the district of Middle Florida, where some refugee Creeks, and perhaps a few straggling Seminoles have committed several murders upon mail-riders and others, and in consequence of which great desire has been expressed to call out a large militia force, Col. Worth thus writes, under date of 17th instant:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter to Gov. Call, with instructions in the case. I respectfully ask a careful perusal of the enclosed reports from Major Wilson, commanding the Western District, received by the same mail; from which it will appear that, sympathizing to the fullest extent in the Governor's solicitude for the safety of the settlers, not only in Middle Florida, but at every other exposed point, (not doubting the enemy, after being routed, his fields and towns destroyed, would seek both food and vengeance in the settlements,) before the general movement in June was completed, reinforcements were sent to that quarter to guard against anticipated inroads, and the greatest activity and vigilance enjoined, as will appear by correspondence heretofore transmitted. Again, on the 24th ult, the attention of the officer commanding the western district was pointedly called to the very localities referred to by the Governor's correspondent, Mr. Bryan."

REPORT FROM MAJOR WILSON.

"The Major General commanding will perceive on the perusal of Major Wilson's reports, a high degree of zeal and activity; also, that it is not in human foresight or sagacity to guard against the occasional acts of violence of an enemy so resolute and vindictive. Turning aside from a general system of operations, to pursue small bands, would be but to play the enemy's game.—Unfortunately, the older Indians believe that no quarters will be granted, and the younger, come to maturity since the contest commenced, only know the whites as enemies, whom it is their highest duty to slay. I am sending on messengers in all directions, and doing all in my power to disabuse them of these impressions. Once assured of kind treatment, I shall entertain no doubt of closing the contest; meantime the exhibition of a determined pursuit will, it is believed, rather aid than retard the result.

"A company of dragoons and two additional companies of foot have been ordered to Major Wilson's command; when his force, including several mounted detachments, will be ample, as it is now believed to be, to look to every exposed point."

Col. Worth has forwarded minute reports of the recent operations in Middle Florida, an abstract of which will be given hereafter, by which it will be seen that all proper efforts have been made to keep the hostile Indians out of the settlements, or to expel them whenever they may intrude.

Injunction.—An injunction, says the Jour. of Commerce, of yesterday, has been served to-day upon the officers of the North American Trust and Banking Co., requiring them to show cause why receivers should not be appointed to wind up the affairs of the Institution.—*Eve. Jour. of Sept. 2d.*

Thos. M. Haslup has been committed in Washington City, for being concerned in the late riot about the President's House. Two other rowdies on Thursday were taken up for a riot at a private house.—*Eve. Jour.*

According to a London paper, there are no fewer than 3661 known languages in use in the world; 937 are Asiatic, 587 European, and 1624 American languages and dialects.

An old pensioner, named Wench, beat a boy to death, in Essex Co., New York, last week, alleging that he had thrown chips at him. He is in prison.

It is said that Col. Worth will succeed to the office of Inspector General of the United States, vacated, or about to be vacated by the selection of Gen. Wool for the vacant Major Generalship.

According to the late report of the Post-Office auditor, Mr. Whittlesey, there were on the fourth of March last, no less than *three thousand three hundred and thirty-seven* Post-Masters in arrears to the government, for sums varying from a few dollars to many thousands.

The U. S. ship Delaware has taken on board ten very long and large life-preservers, each capable of sustaining in the water more than fifty men: and the whole, lashed together, could rescue the whole crew, if the ship should founder.

The steamboats on Lake Erie are now beginning to take on board several thick white and basswood planks, in addition to their life-preservers, which are placed where they can be easily thrown overboard. A prudent movement, and one which, if earlier adopted, might have saved scores from the Erie.

A heavy haul of counterfeiters was made at Buffalo on the 16th inst., in which four were arrested, with a large amount of spurious money, embracing bogus and wild cat bills innumerable.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the charges alleged against Dr. Eldridge will probably fall to the ground at present. At the last Court of General Sessions, the counsel for the prosecution forgot to force the defendant to renew his recognizance.—He is at present liberated from all liabilities.

Hon. John T. Stuart, elected member of Congress at the late election in Illinois, received his credentials, started post-haste for Washington, and arrived just in time to vote for the Bankrupt bill.

The Madisonian states that at the moment the President had signed the Bankrupt act, a stranger burst into his room, and begged from him the pen with which he had signed the bill. The request was readily granted, and the stranger took it away with him to preserve.

It is stated in the Banner and Pioneer, that a law has been passed by the authorities of Nauvoo, "with a heavy fine annexed, as a penalty for speaking against the Mormon doctrine." Such a measure, in this land of freedom of speech, must be suicidal to any dogma or any set of opinions.

Wm. Kent, Esq., of New York, son of Chancellor Kent, has been appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of the First District, in place of Ogden Edward, Esq., whose term has expired by reason of age.

Capt. Hutter, who was some time since dismissed from the army for disobedience, has been reinstated by President Tyler, and ordered to join his regiment in Florida.

The Emperor of Russia distinguished the day of his son's marriage, by discharging the debts of 45 prisoners which amounted to 30,000 silver roubles.

The Pilot of the Erie, the Captain in his examination says, he believes remained at the wheel till he was burned to death.

By late returns, the number of Jews, throughout all Russia, is found to be 1,054,349. In Poland, there are 411,307. In the city of Warsaw, they form one fourth of the whole population.

The abolitionists of Ireland have under consideration an address to 'Irishmen in America,' on the subject of slavery.

Eleven human skeletons were the other day unearthed in excavating in the ground to run a road through the Linnæn Garden at Flushing. The place where they were found has been for 50 years used as a horticultural nursery. They were within a circle of thirty feet, their heads all lay to the East, and some nails and musket balls were found with them. Conjecture is foiled in speculating upon the circumstances under which they were inhumed.

In Chester, England, a single house is frequently divided into three freeholds, one man owning the basement, a second owning the building basement on one side, a third that on the other side of the gallery.

The Whale ship Good Return, from New Zealand, Bay of Island, arrived at New Bedford, on Monday, bringing three thousand four hundred and thirty barrels of oil.

The Boston Post says that 'Morse,' the well-known Cambridge omnibus-driver, has driven on that route 34 years, during which time he has driven a stage or omnibus one half million of miles, or nearly 20 times round the globe.

American Ingenuity—Our country is getting to be the common resort for articles of ingenuity. The Emperor of Austria sends here for locomotives!—The Emperor of Russia for steam frigates, and now the Emperor of Brazil has sent us an order, to an ingenious MECHANIC of Geneva, N. Y. for a rifle with no limits to expense. The principle Ship architect of the Turkish Sultan is Mr. Rhodes, an AMERICAN.

The Advantage of Getting "a Sub."—It is stated in the Natchez Free Trader that Tim Greene, now one of the oldest printers in Virginia, was drafted for service in the Revolutionary war; but, believing with Jack Falstaff that "discretion was the better part of valor," at the expense of a pretty round sum of money, he procured a substitute, who answered at the first enrolment to the name, as well as the place of Tim Greene. In the first battle after the enrolment, Greene's substitute was killed, and thus the name of the principal went upon the books of the war department as slain. Under the pension law the children of that old slain soldier, Tim Greene, who is even now alive, have for years received the substantial gratitude of their country.

MARRIED,

In this village, on the 20th inst., by Rev. J. R. Johnson, Mr. F. L. BURTON of Madison, and Miss THEODOTIA RIDER, of the former place.

In Homer, Cortland co., on Monday evening last, by the Rev. L. A. Barrows, Mr. N. PELLET, Editor of the Chenango (Norwich) Telegraph, and Miss MALVINIA, daughter of Mr. Ira Bowen, of the former place.

In Lincklaen, on the 1st day of September, by Eld. Sebeus M. Burdick, Mr. BENJAMIN S. BURDICK, and Miss ESTHER SPICER, all of Lincklaen.

In Hopkinton, on the 27th inst., by Eld. John Green, Mr. Wm. M. GREEN, and Miss ABBY M. CRANDALL, all of Hopkinton.

DIED,

In Leonardsville, August 29th, of cholera infection, a twin daughter of Ebenezer S., and Helen E. Weaver aged 10 weeks.

In Hounsfield, on the 30th ult., JOSEPHINE ADELIA, daughter of Elias and Almira Frank, aged 1 year 4 months 2 days.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Elisha Sheldon P. M., (we have seen the gentleman whom you mention and he will straiten the business,) Sebeus M. Burdick, R. T. Greene, P. M., (the change is made,) A. M. Adist, P. M., (we will profit by your suggestion,) Joseph Spicer, jr., (your letter of the 11th June never received at this office, we, however, credit the persons you mention.) Thos. E. Babcock, (*"mirabile dictu,"*) Andrew Babcock, P. M., (the papers will be discontinued at No. 31,) Wm. P. Langworthy, P. M., (correction made,) Wm. B. Brand, (accept our thanks,) Sands C. Carr, Esq., (thank you.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of Reuben Brown, $1, W. Wells, $2, received last fall from Eld. Campbell, R. T. Green, $2, cr. Peter Burdick, vol. 2, Eld. A. Campbell, $10, not before credited, cr. Charles Saunders, Horatio S. Berry, Lester Crandall, Daniel Coon, Luke Crandall each $2, vol. 2, John H. Burdick, $1, vol. 2, mailed by Joseph Spicer jr., on the 11th June, but not received here, $14, cr. Elizabeth Stillman, Geo. H. Perry, Daniel Lewis, John Langworthy, Matthew Potter, Arnold Hiscox, Benj. Green, each $2, vol. 2 Thos. E. Babcock, $4,50, cr. Ethan Clark, $2, vol. 2, John Utter, $2,50, vol. 1, E. Beebe, $1,81 vol. 1 and 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Spencer and Saunders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of parties.

De Ruyter, Sept. 1st, 1841.

A. L. SAUNDERS,
IRA SPENCER.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Secretary's Office, Albany, August 25, 1841. }

To the Sheriff of the County of Madison, SIR:

NOTICE is hereby given you, that the term of service of Avery Skinner, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, of this State, will expire on the last day of December next, and that a Senator is to be chosen in that District, to which the county of Madison belongs, at the General Election, to be held on the first, second and third days of November next.

At the same election the following officers are to be chosen, viz. Three Members of Assembly, for the said County, and one Coroner, in the place of Ira Seymour, whose term of office expires on the last day of December next.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.

Dated August 28, 1841. 28tde

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, expires this day by its own limitation. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to call and settle.

JOHN N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
27tf WILLIAM J. AYER.

De Ruyter, Aug. 28, 1841.

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER wanted on accounts, if delivered previous to the 15th Oct. next.

Aug. 28. E. A. & A.

PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } ss.
MADISON COUNTY. }

I ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff of said county, hereby give notice, that a Circuit Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held in and for said County, at the Court House in Morrisville, on the Third Monday of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons who will prosecute against the prisoners then and there to be tried, or the criminal offenders, and all persons who are or shall be bound to appear by recognizance or otherwise, will be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just, or to give evidence as shall be required by their recognizances; and all Justices of the Peace, Deputy Sheriffs, Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and other officers within the County of Madison, who have taken any recognizances or inquests, or the examination of any prisoners or witnesses, are required to be then and there in their own proper persons, at the opening of said Court on the first day of the sitting thereof, to return such recognizances, inquisitions and examinations, and rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, and to do such things as their offices in that behalf require them to do.

Given under my hand at Morrisville this 20th day of August, 1841.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
28w5 By WM. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting will be held at the Court-House in the village of Morrisville, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society for the County of Madison, pursuant to "An act to promote Agriculture, passed May 8, 1841.—Dated August 2, 1841. LEWISON FAIRCHILD.

County Clerk.

New-York Cash Store.

H. J. WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter, and vicinity, that he is receiving from New-York, at the Store in De Ruyter next door to Geo. W. Sutton's Shoe Store, on Utica Street, an extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are French, English, and American Prints, of almost every variety of style and quality to be found in New-York Market; Bl'k, Blue-bl'k, Sinchew, Bonnet and Florence Silks, Printed and Plain Lawns, Book, Swiss, Jaconet, Cambrick and Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Table Cloths, Crapes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Bonnet Trimmings, and almost every other article usually kept in a country Store. Also, an assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware.

H. J. W. would say that his system of business will be

One Price, and Ready Pay,

And he flatters himself from his advantages in purchasing Goods, and system of selling, that he can afford Goods at as LOW PRICES as any establishment west of the City of New-York.

All who wish to purchase Goods on favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves as to price and quality. 64tf

De Ruyter, May 17, 1841.

P. S. The Store will be closed on the *seventh* day of the week. H. J. W.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Web.'s Dictionary, large,
" " small,
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,
Novum Græcum Testamatum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.

De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.

ELISHA STILLMAN.

De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWIER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 9th 1841.

POETRY.

An Evening Reverie.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

The summer day has closed, the sun is set.
Well have they done their office, those bright hours,
The latest in whose train goes softly out
In the red west. The green blade of the ground
Has risen, and herds have cropt it; the young twig
Has spread its plaited tissues to the sun;
Flowers of the garden and the waste have blown
From bursting cells, and in their graves await
Their resurrection. Insects from the pools
Have filled the air awhile with humming wings,
That now are still forever; painted moths
Have wandered the blue sky, and died again;
The mother-bird hath broken, for her brood,
Their prison-shells, or shoved them from the nest,
Plumed for the earliest flight. In bright alcoves,
In woodland cottages with barky walls,
In noisesome cells of the tumultuous town,
Mothers have clasped with joy the new-born babe.
Graves by the lonely forest, by the shore
Of river and of ocean, by the ways
Of the thronged city, have been hollowed out
And filled, and closed. This day hath parted friends,
That ne'er before were parted; it hath knit
New friendships; it hath seen the maiden plight
Her faith and trust, her peace to him who long
Had wooed, and it hath heard, from lips which late
Were eloquent of love, the first harsh word
That told the wedded one her peace was flown.

Farewell to the sweet sunshine! One glad day
Is added now to childhood's merry days,
And one calm day to those of quiet age.
Still the fleet hours run on; and as I lean
Amid the thickening darkness, lamps are lit,
By those who watch the dead, and those who twine
Flowers for the bride. The mother from the eyes
Of her sick infant shades the painful light,
And sadly listens to his quick drawn breath.

Oh thou great Movement of the Universe,
Or Change, or Flight of Time, for ye are one!
That bearest, silently this visible scene
Into night's shadow and the streaming rays
Of starlight, whither art thou bearing me?
I feel the mighty current sweep me on,
Yet know not whither. Man foretells afar
The courses of the stars: the very hour
He knows, when they shall darken or grow bright.
Yet doth the eclipse of sorrow and of death
Come unforewarned. Who next of those I love
Shall pass from life, or sadder yet, shall fall
From virtue? Strife with foes, or bitter strife
With friends, or shame and general scorn of men:
Which who can bear?—or the fierce rack of pain,
Lie they within my path? Or shall the years
Hush me, with soft and inoffensive pace,
Into the stilly twilight of my age?
Or do the portals of another life
Even now, while I am glorying in my strength,
Impend around me? Oh! beyond that bourne,
In the vast cycle of which begins
At the dread threshhold, with what fairer forms
Shall the great law of change and progress clothe
Its workings? Gently—so have good men taught—
Gently, and without grief, the old shall glide
Into the new; the eternal flow of things,
Like a bright river of the fields of heaven,
Shall journey onward in perpetual peace.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Ladies' Companion.

THE RESCUE.

BY MRS. E. S. SMITH.

The incident about to be related is one of the many similar ones which occured during the early settlement of America. Those who sought a home in the savage wilds, which then covered the land, wedded themselves to a life of peril and hardship. The dangers which continually threatened them called forth all the heroic qualities of their nature. Such deeds should not sink into oblivion, for they belong to the history of our country, and as such, should be recorded and remembered.

We would present a picture to the imagination of the reader. There is a broad and beautiful stream, with deep and still waters, flowing on between banks covered by luxuriant foliage; and its bright surface dotted here and there with fairy little isles, where graceful shrubs and fragrant flowers bud and blossom undisturbed in wild and lonely loveliness. Bright plumed birds, of many varieties, are winging their way over the quiet water,& the surrounding scene echoes with their tuneful minstrelsy. On the borders of the river, at the edge of a forest that stretches far away over hill and dale, stands the rude but picturesque dwelling of a back-woodsman; with the blue smoke curling up from its lowly roof, and its humble walls glancing out from the green foliage that surrounds them. There are some indications of taste and refinement near the woodman's home, which give a cheerful appearance to that otherwise wild and lonely scene. A graceful vine curtains the lowly window, and many bright flowers, natives of a distant soil, shed their grateful perfume around. Near the door hangs a cage, containing a rare and beautiful bird, whose song of gladness breaks sweetly upon the stillness of that solitary place.

On a low seat at the entrance of the dwelling, is seen a young woman, caressing an infant.—She has lost the blooming loveliness of early youth, her cheek is pale, and her brow wears that thoughtful expression which is imprinted by the touch of care; yet she is still beautiful in form and feature, and none may look upon her without admiration. As she bends over her child in her arms, her eye fills with unutterable tenderness and love which are only seen in the eye of a mother, and which make the face of a beautiful woman angelic. Now and then she turns from the child to send an anxious glance towards the forest, as if she watched for the approach of some one from that direction. She is momentarily expecting her husband. He left his home—the hour appointed for his return passed away—the shadows of the trees are lengthening in the rays of the setting sun, and yet he comes not. The fond wife begins to tremble for his safety—a fearful foreboding of evil steals over her mind, and the dark dread of some approaching calamity haunts her imagination.

She has reason to fear; for that portion of country was, at this time, the theatre of many a tragic scene. Sometimes the woodman in penetrating too far into the pathless recesses of the forest, lost his way, and wandered for days in the wilderness, suffering many miseries, and perishing at last by the pangs of hunger. Sometimes a hungry beast of prey would cross the path of the wanderer, and doom him to a dreadful death. Sometimes the wily red man, who yet lurked about these lonely wilds, entrapped the white hunter,and from a spirit of revenge, or the thirst for blood,sacrificed his victim with the most barbarous cruelty.

As the anxious wife thought of these things,her fears and forebodings became almost insupportable. Hushing the infant to sleep, she carried it into the dwelling, and deposited it in its cradle bed. She then hastened forth, and wandered along the path that led to the forest,anxiously looking forward the while for her husband. She walked onward for some time,fondly hoping to see the object of her search, but her hopes were vain, and sending one more searching glance around, and seeing nothing but the gloomy shadows of the trees, she turned with a heavy heart to retrace her steps. As she was proceeding homeward, a sudden fear for her child, whom she had left alone, crossed her mind, and caused her to hasten forward. Drawing nearer to the dwelling, this fear became so intense, that it amounted almost to a conviction of some terrible calamity. Flying rather than walking she reached the house, and sprang to the cradle—it was empty,and the child no where to be seen! With frantic eagerness she rushed to the back door of the dwelling, which she had left closed, and which she now found open. She was just in time to see a party of Indians making rapidly to the woods. Her heart whispered the fearful assurance that they bore away its treasure. Here was a trying situation for a timid and helpless woman—her husband afar off—perhaps in the peril—her child—her first born, and only one, torn away by the rude hand of a savage—dread night approaching, and no earthly arm to aid!

Without pausing for reflection, the mother flew along the path which the Indians had taken. Now and then she caught a glimpse of their forms, as they moved rapidly through the trees, but as the twilight deepened, and surrounding objects became more indistinct, even that slight comfort was denied her, and she traced her gloomy pathway without knowing whether or not it would bring her nearer the object of her pursuit. Yet she paused not a moment in indecision, but hastened onward through the increasing darkness, unconscious of the uncertainty of her search, and the wildness of her expedition. She had but one thought—one hope; and that was to be near her child—to save it, if it could be saved, or perish with it, if perish it must. Strong in this determination, she pushed forward thoughtless of fatigue and fearless of peril. As the night advanced, the wind rose and sighed among the trees with a mournful and heart-chilling sound. The stars, that hitherto shed a faint light through the branches, were now veiled in black clouds, that seemed to presage a storm; and ever and anon the shrill croaking of a night-bird, or the prolonged howl of a beast of prey, was borne to the ear of the unhappy wanderer, waking fearful thoughts, and warning her of the dangers by which she was surrounded.

Those who have never roamed in a forest at midnight, can scarcely realize how much that is terrifying is connected with such a journey. At one time, the howl of the hungry wolf will burst so suddenly and clearly on the ear, that we can scarcely persuade ourselves that the monster is not close at our side—at another, the falling of a decayed branch will produce such a loud and fearful sound that we deem it the fatal plunge which must doom it to destruction. Now the wind will come with a fitful and mourning cadence, so like the human voice, that we for an instant believe it to be the wail of an agonized being—and again it will sweep by with a rushing sound like a troop of enraged monsters, bent on a mission of death. Sometimes an unseen,low-drooping branch will softly touch the shoulder, congealing the warm current of life with the idea that a spectral hand has suddenly arrested our progress; and again a black and blasted tree, with one or two branches protruding from its side, will, for an instant, still the pulsation of the heart, as we behold in it a frightful phantom, stretching forth its arm to grasp our shrinking forms.

All this, and more, must one feel and fear in a lonely midnight walk through the forest; and all this the mother endured as she pursued her almost hopeless enterprise.—She had traveled far, very far, for the darkness of night, and the intricacies of the wood had scarcely lessened the speed with which she commenced her walk, and she had been many hours on her way. Weariness was beginning to overcome her—hope was departing from her heart—and despair chilling all her energies, when she discovered afar off, through the trees, a light!—It was but a feeble glimmer, yet, oh! how it irradiated the path of the wanderer. The instant she beheld it, hope sprang back to her heart, and strength invigorated her frame. That faint and far-off ray seemed the light of returning happiness, and she watched it as eagerly as the mariner watches the star which guides him over the ocean's stormy waves. She now hastened onward with redoubled energy, and though her steps sometimes faltered, and her heart sunk within her as the light disappeared behind some intervening object, she still kept her eyes steadily in the direction of the beacon, and soon gained a position where it shone brightly before her, and she could approach without losing sight of it again. As she drew near, she gazed upon the scene which that light revealed, with mingled feelings of astonishment, hope, and fear.

There was a large fire built of dried branches of trees, and around it lay the dusky forms of five or six Indians, reposing upon the ground. Their appearance was savage and fearful in the extreme; each with his painted feathers lighted by the fitful glare of the fire, and his tomahawk and scalping knife gleaming at his side. Near them were implements of hunting, and around the fire lay scattered bones and fragments of a recent rude and hasty repast. The whole scene was calculated to strike terror into the heart of the delicate being who gazed upon it.

But she scarcely saw the rude savages or their implements of death, for her whole soul was absorbed in contemplating a portion of the scene which we have not yet described, which riveted her attention with a thrilling and magic power. Bound to a tree was the form of her husband; and at his feet on the cold ground, lay her child. The father's face was pale and stained with blood; the infant was covered with its dress, and its form was motionless as if chilled by the cold hand of death. How felt the fond wife and mother when that sight of horror met her eye? Repressing by a mighty effort the shriek of agony that rose to her lips, and conquering, by the strength of a heroic soul, the almost irresistible desire she felt to rush forward and clasp those dear ones to her aching heart, she stood gazing upon the scene with feelings that can not be described. She saw with a throb of sudden joy that her husband lived, but her heart grew cold again as she watched the motionless form of her child. She longed to fly to its side and ascertain the truth, for the suspense that preyed upon her spirit was terrible; but again her resolute mind restrained her, and she began to deliberate upon the situation of her husband, and to devise means for releasing him.

The vivid light cast by the fire on all things near it, enabled the wife to note the scene distinctly. She saw with a thankful heart that the savages all slept, and that she could reach the side of her husband without passing near enough to wake them; but she also saw that he was bound by strong cords, which she could not hope, in her wearied state to unfasten, and she looked about for something to sever them.—There was nothing save the knives which the Indians wore in their sides. Looking more intently she saw that one of these had slipped from its place, and lay on the ground by its owner, so near that his hand almost touched the hilt. A pang of intense fear shot through her frame when she thought of approaching so close to the terrific form of the savage; but another look upon the pale face of the prisoner reassured her, and she determined to rescue him or perish in the attempt. She could not approach the Indians without revealing herself to the eyes of her husband, and she feared in that case an exclamation of surprise would follow her appearance, and rouse the foe from their slumber. After pondering a moment upon the best mode of proceeding, she determined to steal softly back of the tree, place her hand on the lip of the captive, whisper a few words of explanation, to implore him not by the slightest murmur to frustrate her plans. With a throbbing heart she commenced her perilous undertaking. Noiselessly she made her way to the tree and accomplished her purpose.

There was no time for delay, yet one instant the mother turned to look upon her child, yearning to clasp it to her bosom, but not daring to lift the cloth which concealed its features, and assure herself whether or not it lived. A little while before she would have given worlds to be able to do this, but now she felt that to behold it wrapped in the slumber of death, would unnerve her arm, and render her unfit for the further prosecution of her trying task. With firmness that would have done honor to a stoic, she conquered the promptings of natural love, and hastened away. With a step as noiseless as the falling dew, she glided towards the slumbering savages; as she drew near, her frame trembled so violently that she could scarcely support herself; and when she put forth her hand to take the knife, the beating of her heart was so audible she feared it would awake the sleepers, and she pressed her hand convulsively upon it to still its tumultuous throbbings. One terrible instant she thought the eyes of the Indians opened, and glared upon her with fierce and malignant expression, but this was mere fancy, for he still slept, and the next moment she was gliding away with the knife firmly grasped in her hand. With a few rapid strokes she liberated her husband, and then bent down and uncovered the child. To her unspeakable joy, she found it in a slumber as sweet and peaceful as though it had been hushed to rest upon its mother's bosom. With a prayer of gratitude upon her lips she lifted it from its rude resting place, turned to her companion and motioned the way to their home.

With rapid and noiseless steps they hurried away, speeding onward with tremulous yet hopeful hearts. Not a moment did the fond mother spare to caress her infant—not a word did she utter to greet her husband. The spell of a new found uncertain happiness had settled upon her spirit, and she feared to break its thrilling charm. For a time, they traveled thus in silence, and in darkness, moving as near as they could judge in the direction of their home, and anxious to be farther, still farther away from their enemies. At length, weariness compelled them to rest awhile, and as the dawning day began to shed a trembling light abroad, they crept into a thicket and sought repose.

The beams of the rising sun lighted the wanderers on their homeward pathway;—and when that sun was sinking to repose, its parting rays fell over the woodman's humble home, revealing a scene of bliss such as seldom visits the abode of man.—How radiant with grateful joy was the face of the fond mother, as she clasped her recovered treasure to her bosom; how full of admiring love was the eye of the rescued husband,as it rested upon its fair preserver; and oh! how warm and fervent was the prayer breathed in that hour of safety,bearing up to heaven the deep devotion of thankful and happy hearts.

GOLD.—God of the craven heart! Idol of millions how splendid are thy temples, how zealous thy worshipers! They gather around thy smile in the morning, they leave not their devotions at midnight! Thou smilest upon them and they grow mad in the midst of their places. They make themselves monarchs in fancy and conquerors in dreams. Who can withstand thee? Thou leadest the feet of beauty thou directest the arm of the brave! thy pathway is the pathway of triumphs, thy presence the solace of power! Thou silenced the voice of eloquence when the Macedonian held thee up glittering before the eye of the orator, and the mistress of the world rose before thee in the balance! Disposer of empires! thou spreadest over the world. Thy spell nerved the assassin, and urged on the betrayer. Thy yellow visage incited the spoiler when he sought thee on the crimson field, and made himself red in the struggle of carnage. In all ages thou hast triumphed. Whether in the thirty pieces rewarding a Judas or the sparkling crown on the brow of a tyrant; always alike invincible. The man of business bows obsequiously to thee. The man of fashion falls before thee, and the miser clutches thy garment, as though they were the curtains of Heaven! Thou hast a retinue of coaches, and an army of slaves! Thou hast the goal of a splendid misery, where guilt makes her alliance with death! The virgin at the sanctuary fears not thy footsteps, and the shorn priest flies not the power of thy magic.—*Ossian.*

"In the life of Chief Justice Holt, a curious anecdote is recorded. It appears that when a young man, Holt had a flow of animal spirits which could not well be restrained, and he happened on one occasion with some companions, to stop at an inn in the country, where they contracted a debt of such amount that they were unable to defray it. In this dilemma they appealed to Holt to get them out of the scrape Holt observed that the inn keeper's daughter looked remarkably ill, and was told by her mother that she had an ague. Hereupon he gathered several plants and mixed them together with a great deal of ceremony, afterwards wrapping them up in a piece of parchment, upon which he had scrawled certain letters and marks. The ball thus prepared, he hung it round the young woman's neck, and the ague did not return. After this, the never failing doctor, offered to discharge the bill, but the gratitude of the landlord refused any such thing, and Holt and his companions departed. When he became Lord Chief Justice, a woman was brought before him accused of being a witch. She was the last person tried in England for witchcraft. She made no other defence than that she was in possession of a certain ball which infallibly cured ague. The ball was handed to the Judge, who untied it and found it to be the identical ball which he had made in his youthful days for the purpose of curing the woman's ague and paying his own bil."

DEATH OF ARCHIMEDES.—When Syracuse was taken, Archimedes was describing mathematical figures upon the earth; and when one of the enemy came upon him, sword in hand, and asked his name, he was so engrossed with the desire of preserving the figures entire that he answered only by an earnest request to the soldier to keep off and not break in upon his circle. The soldier, conceiving himself scorned, ran Archimedes through the body, the purple streams gushing from which soon obliterated all traces of the problem on which he had been so intent. Thus fell this illustrious man, from the mere neglect to tell his name; for it is due to the Roman general, Marcellus, to state that he had given special orders to his men to respect the life and person of the philosopher.

INTEGRITY.—Integrity is a great and commendable virtue. A man of integrity is a true man, a bold man, and a steady man; he is to be trusted and relied upon. No bribe can corrupt him, no fear daunt him; his word is slow in coming, but sure. He shines brightest in the fire, and his friend hears of him most, when he most needs him. His courage grows with danger, and conquers opposition by constancy. As he cannot be flattered or frightened into that he dislikes, so he hates flattery and temporising in others. He runs with truth and not with the times—with right and not with might.—*Penn's advice to his children.*

HUMILITY.—There is nothing more characteristic of a true Christian than humility. "It is the first lesson he learns in the school of Christ, and is the source of contentment and solid peace of mind. If he hear that any one has reviled him, he is ready to say with the philosopher, 'had he known me better, he would have said worse things of me than that.' The fiercest storms of adversity blow over him. Humility gives a pliancy to his mind, which saves it by yielding to the force it cannot resist; like the weak and bending reed that weathers out the tempest which fells the tall and sturdy oak."

"Should any one," said St. Augustine, "ask me concerning the Christian religion, and the people of it, I would answer, that the first, second, and third things therein, and all, is humility."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES.—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c &c

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant.
Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co's

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases, such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicine beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid.☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb, CASH, Old Hyson do. at 5s6 Cash, New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British
Pectoral Bal'm Honey

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY.—John N. Elmore, Abijah N. Annas and William J. Ayer, vs. William R. Burdick and Emeline, his wife, Noah C. Worth, Henry A. Dellay and Frederick C. Dellay.—Z. T. Bentley, Esq., Comp. Solicitor.

In pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the Inn of B. Dalch, in the village of Chittenango, in the county of Madison, on the sixth day of September next, at twelve o'clock, M. of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of De Ruyter, in the county of Madison, and State of New-York, and bounded as followss, to wit: Beginning on the east line of the north and south road, seventy-five feet north of lands owned by Joshua C. Curtis, formerly conveyed by James Nye, and sold to John Murch; thence north sixteen feet; thence eastly parallel with the other lots thirty-five feet; thence south eleven feet; thence east five feet to the well; thence south five feet to lands owned by Maxson & Burdick; thence west forty feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Dated July 19th, 1841.

E. W. SMITH,
Master in Chancery.

73—w6

GEO. W. SUTTON,

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the manufacture of Boots and Shoes on a very large scale, and is happy to inform them that he is now prepared, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot, to furnish any style or quantity of work, manufactured of superior EASTERN TANNED STOCK, at as low prices, (according to quality,) as can be bought in Town, County, or State.

⁂ The highest price paid in cash for Beef Hides and Veal Skins.

De Ruyter, June 15, 1841.

Physicians and Families

Will find an extensive assortment of Medicines of the best quality, and at the lowest prices at the
May 27. STONE STORE.

10,000 Tin Pans,

Together with a large assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be purchased in the State. Also,

Stoves, Pipe and Furniture,

For sale by ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER.
May 27.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russell, P. M., Oran Vincent.
Berlin—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick.
Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Charles Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M. Daniel S. Truman.
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin, H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Horace Whitford.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Scott—Joel Greene, Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Jonathan Maxson. Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis.
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 29.]

JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1841. [WHOLE NO. 81.

[$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

MR. EDITOR,—I have just received Mr. Johnson's sixth and concluding number of his "Defense of the Doctrine of the Trinity;" and which, according to his express stipulation, was to be a reply to my "reasons for not embracing that doctrine."

In number three of the present volume of the Register, is an article, bearing his signature, in which is the following proposal, viz:—"If Mr. Chadwick will mention some reasons why he regards it inconsistent for himself as a conscientious believer in the proper unity of God, to embrace also the doctrine of the Trinity; I will reply to him, if the Lord permit." But, my Dear Sir, has he replied *to me?* Has he redeemed his pledge? It is true, he has written an Essay, or Treatise on the doctrine of the Trinity, comprised in sundry articles; and in his 4th number he apparently alludes to my communications, in the following terms, viz:—"In the Register a series of articles consisting of nine numbers has recently been published, enumerating 'reasons for not embracing the doctrine of the Trinity.' To select from those reasons what I may judge demands specific attention, will be the design of my next article." But he carefully avoids the mention of my name through the whole of his performance. At this I should take no exception, if he had replied to my arguments, and to my method of disposing of the Trinitarian proof-texts.

He has, indeed, in his Essay imperfectly noticed certain objections, (by no means all,) as brought against the Trinity, and attempted briefly to answer them; but if this merits the title of *a Reply to me*, it must be a very *indirect* one, and by no means what I had reason to expect. It may be that he found it easier to write an Essay than directly to reply to my reasons and expositions of the Scriptures.

In his concluding number, he declares his conviction that "the Trinity is a fundamental doctrine of the Christian system, and that any scheme of religion which rejects this doctrine does not belong to this system." This, with other expressions, shows very clearly that he does not feel disposed to allow that Anti-Trinitarians have any scriptural claim to the Christian character and hopes. He manifestly regards them as being in the high road to ruin.—This uncharitable, disfellowshiping, proscribing spirit, I am extremely sorry to detect: But while I esteem it "a small thing to be judged of him, or of man's judgment," the expression of such views serves to evince the importance of a thorough investigation of the subject. And, surely, Trinitarians ought to have patience with Anti-Trinitarians, and to use all practicable means to reclaim them, if they believe that their views, *persisted in*, will prove fatal. And, Anti-Trinitarians, although they may not exercise the same proscribing spirit towards Trinitarians, which is often exercised towards themselves, ought, from their acknowledged sense of the importance of the subject, to make the utmost efforts to enlighten them, and to promote the true doctrine concerning "the Father and the Son."

For this reason, I request the privilege of *reviewing* Mr. Johnson's articles, or of *replying* to him through the medium of the Register. I will engage to do it candidly and respectfully. And my motive is the correction of error, and the advancement of the cause of truth. This discussion *ought* not—*cannot* rest where it is. The public mind is greatly agitated. Professing Christians, and, as I think, *real* Christians are divided upon the question. And Zion's onward march is thereby greatly impeded. If possible, therfore, let the error, on which ever side it lies, be put away. And how can this be better effected, than by a particular examination of the arguments *pro* and *con?*

Mr. Johnson insists, that "all who love the doctrine of the Trinity, *must join together for its defense;* and must *so* join that the hurrying world can not fail to see the union." Well, if the cause is good, let it be jointly defended. But let those of the opposite belief be heard, with Christian candor in their defense. We, who believe that "the Father is *the only true God*," and that Jesus is *the Christ—the son of the living God*," are not to be put down by assertion, proscription, and long-established systems of man's devising. We must be met by plain scripture proof—by argument—by Christian courtesy and kindness. We are resolved to go by the Bible, whatever men say or think of us [illegible]

We invite a further canvassing of this matter. Let each important proof-text undergo a strict and impartial investigation. The truth has nothing to fear from such a course. I say these things with kind and liberal feelings; but with a full conviction that "I must give an account of myself to God" for my belief as well as my practice.

As ever yours,

JABEZ CHADWICK.

Weedsport, Sept. 1841.

For the Register.

Cheerfulness.

Cheerfulness, when controlled by good sentiments is one of the noblest attributes of our nature. The idea that the grave countenance is a proof either of wisdom or of virtue, fades away before the beaming light of an ordinary mind. Sobriety is on the side of wisdom and virtue, and is to be recommended to all as a commendable qualification. But I do not apprehend that sobriety is opposed to cheerfulness. Who does not know that relaxation is as necessary as labor? Who does not know that the "bow always bent loses its spring"? Once force upon the mind a continually solitary air; once make it wrong to smile; and you freeze up the spirits; you quench the fires of genius, and convert the man into a passionless image.

The mind loses much in solitude. Sorrow becomes stamped upon the countenance, and a settled gloom tells of the awful wreck of hope. Nature wears not a stern unchanging countenance. Sometimes the elements rage; at other times there is no jarring note in the whole system of Creation. At one time outward circumstances seem to afford universal joy. At another time they force to our lips the cup of bitterness. No place, no age, no rank, is exempt from these eternal vicissitudes which always modify human felicity. Principles are the same yesterday, to-day, and forever: but the numberless series of different subjects with which the mind is called into contact, forbids this to be the case with the feelings. One subject exalts and solemnizes the mind in a high degree; another fills it with joy: another with grief. Thus we conclude that a proper indulgence in cheerfulness is justifiable. ANGLE.

Children's Department.

From the Portland Tribune.

The Child's Farewell.

He upward raised his soft blue eye,
The last sad look to take,
And while his friends were watching by,
He thus serenely spake:

My hour is come—
I die—I die;
I go to the home
Of the blest on high.

Then let no tear
Be shed for me;
From every fear
My heart is free.

Friends, do not grieve!
With joy I go,
And early leave
This world of woe.

Oh, dry your tears,
Nor longer weep—
I have no fears
In death to sleep.

I bid farewell
To earth and care—
For I long to dwell
In regions fair.

My hour is come—
I die—I die;
I go to the home
Of the blest on high.

Then like a star at break of day,
That sinks from mortal sight,
His happy spirit winged its way
Up to the world of light.

D. C. C.

THE IDLE BOY.

John was always idle. He despised his book and would never study it unless he was compelled to. He would rather roam about the fields and wander in the country than attend to his lessons. Once he was stung very badly by attempting to rob a bee-hive—at another time came near drowning by taking a boat without leave, and sailing in the bay. He was always in mischief. His parents were careless respecting him, and instead of compelling him to obey their command, they endeavored to coax him into a compliance. On this account John could have his own way. And every body knows when a child can do this he is likely to be ruined for this world. —He would not stay at home in the evening, but associate with those characters who were equally as vicious as himself. Thus John went on from bad to worse, till his name became quite popular in the village. All good people shunned him; for whenever they reproved him, he would treat them so untidy that it seemed like casting pearl before swine.—When he was about sixteen years old he broke into a gentleman's store and took a small quantity of money. He was soon detected and lodeged in jail. Now John began to see his error. He regretted what he had done. But all his sorrow was of no avail. He was confined a number of months—and when liberated, he felt so ashamed of his conduct, that he took passage to a distant state, where hs was not heard of for many years.

Children, see the bad effects of idleness, and resolve in the strength of Heaven that you will be studious and diligent. Never waste a moment in idlenes, for you all remember the consequence.

'For satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.'

If you will be industrious, you will grow up useful and respected—if idle, you will become nuisances to society—stumbling blocks in the way of others.—Remember this, and never, never, never idle away a single moment.

Religious Department.

From the Northern Advocate.

THE RESURRECTION.

> "Through what variety of untried being,
> "Thro' what new scenes and changes must we pass?
> "The wide, the unbounded prospect lies before me:
> "Here will I hold." *Addison's Cato.*

The moral doctrine of the RESURRECTION, transcends every human invention and stamps the BIBLE with a divine originality and an inconceivable importance.—Such a theory, never did, nor never could enter into the heart of depraved man to conceive.—The above lines from Addison seem to imitatate darkly: faith in the metempsychosis. But this, though an evident improvement on the theory of annihilation, or absorption, or any other theory that goes to destroy faith in a future existence or an unchangeable identity of the human species, yet falls infinitely short of the Bible doctrine of the RESURRECTION of the human body. Nothing else is perfectly fitted to soothe anxieties and allay the fears of mortals in relation to a future state, nothing else consoles with adequate hopes the cheerless heart, struggling under the bereavements of providence, nothing else compensates for the disasters of the fall and restores man to his primeval dignity.

There is in man an instinctive dread of annihilation. Existence, under almost any circumstances save those of hopeless misery, is a blessing. We cannot conceive fully of the terrors we would feel, should we stand on the verge of nonentity, with the certain prospect before us of soon taking the fatal and final plunge. Nothing but guilty despair can quell those living fires which immortality has lit up in the recesses of the human soul.

> ———"Why shrinks the soul!
> "Back on herself, and startles at destruction?
> * * * * *
> "'Tis heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*."

Almost equal to dread annihilation, is that of loosing their proper identity. When we loose a friend the thought comes up anxiously in the mind. Shall we ever see this friend again? If we are assured of the truth of mutual immortality, still the mind anxiously inquires. Shall my future knowledge of my departed friend be under circumstances at all consonant to our acquaintance? Shall I ever again behold this very image of my friend? Shall I recognize him, call him by name, and recall our past friendship and know that it is indeed the very same with whom I held sweet communion in this world? These questions tear the anxious breast, and no consolation can reach and allay the tender sensibilities of the soul, until it reposes, in unruffled quietude of faith upon the affirmative of these questions.

The doctrine of the RESURRECTION completely satisfies the soul's most intense inquiry, and its largest demand. It answers all the exigencies of the case, and guides the troubled spirit through the rough seas of mortal life. It was on this point that the heathen philosophy totally failed. Even where the future existence of the soul was admitted, no just views of a proper and continued identity were conceived.

Transmigration, for instance, admitted a future existence, but destroyed human identity, and left no ground of consolation to those who survived, for the loss of friends. It has been supposed that the Egyptians, having no conception of a resurrection proper, and consequently no hope of meeting their deceased friends again, resorted to the embalming the human body, with a view to give it a sort of immortality, and perpetuate the associations of life by this means. It was to this supposed loss of identity that the apostle refers where he says, "I would not have you ignorant concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others *that have no hope.*" Death was a hopeless seperation the heathen because they knew of no restoration of the form, features, and proper identity of their friends—they had no knowledge of a resurrection. What sorrow could be equal to such a loss? Of this, thanks be to God, we in Christendom know nothing by experience. What unspeakable comfort does this doctrine lend to the WRECTHED SONS OF FALLEN ADAM. HOPE awakes; and illumines

> "The dread unknown and chaos of the tomb!
> "Melts, and dispels the spectre doubts that roll
> "Chimerian darkness on the parting soul."

THE BLINDNESS OF ATHEISTS.

BY REV. JOHN FORBES

GALILEO, when suspected of the guilt of ATHEISM, took a straw from the floor of his cell in the Inquistion, and informed his accusers, that in the construction and design of that vegetable tube he saw the hand of God most distinctly revealed, without the necessity of any other evidence whatever.

But how should we stand reproved and self condemned, from considering how little according in general there is, between the demonstrations of God which are daily and unceasingly pouring in around us, and the ordinary teno and habitude of our minds? What folly! what inconsideration, what enmity against God, characterize the heart and the thoughts of man! The whole scene of nature and providence is fitted to arrest and fix our attention upon him who ruleth over all, who is every where present, beholding the evil and the good. The morning proclaims his loving-kindness, and the evening his faithfulness. The varied seasons of the year, all speak of him.—Whether it be the howling blast of winter, or the budding spring—the gay luxuriance of blooming summer, or the abundant riches of gathered autumn, that draw our attention to God, all direct us to lift the hymn of gratitude to his name who has fixed their ordinances with a regularity that shall endure as long as the earth remains. The universe is replete with evidences of his presence—the traces and manifestations of his perfections

When you look to the heavens, you behold the magnificence of his creative and constructive power in those vast systems, receding into endless space, 'which perform in unmeasurable fields their majestic and ceasless revolutions. When you walk abroad through nature's landscapes, each scene of loveliness that meets your eye—each object of interest that fixes your attention—all the orgination and beauty that you admire whether in things animate or inanimate—the very flowers of the earth, the grass of the field, or the insect that almost eludes your observation as it fulfils its ephemeral destiny—all proclaim to you the being and the perfections of him who is the universal parent of all; and whose every work reveals him to be excellent in working and wonderful in counsel.

But instead of telling you where you may find God, let us rather ask, Where is he not? Can we flee from his presence, or hide ourselves from his All-Searching Eye, or leave behind you the proofs of his existence, or escape beyond the limits of his authority, and of his laws? The creation, throughout all its departments, is a witness of God, and an impressive demonstration of accordance to his sovereign will. It responds to every impulse of his power, and fulfils, every dictate of his mind. How pointedly does the sun, from day to day, keep his track and observe his time of rising and of going down? What regularity do the waters of the great deep ebb and flow, and all the process of nature observe their appointed courses.

And is it, that the human heart, the seat of unholy passions and rude tumultuous desires, is the only place where God is not obeyed, and his will not complied with? O what a miracle of wickedness is every ungodly, impenitent, man! He appears as a dark blot on the face of creation, that absorbs without reflecting or manifesting the image of its author—a jarring chord, that mars the sacred symphony of that mighty harp whose every string tells, in sweetest music, that the hand which framed and which touches it is divine. Let every irreligious man consider the host of witnesses around him and above him which declare the power and glory of God. Let him meditate upon the Divine Majesty—the infinite excellence of the adorable Jehovah. Let him ponder his Divine and uquestionable right to receive from his rational creatures all praise and honor, blessing and thanksgiving.

"The Lord hath prepared his throne in the heavens and his kingdom extendeth over all. Bless the Lord, ye his angels that excel in strength, that do his commandments, hearkeneth unto the voice of his word. Bless ye the Lord, all ye his hosts, ye ministers of his, that do his pleassure. Bless the Lord, all ye his works in all places of his dominions. Bless the Lord, O my soul!"

From the New York Evangelist.

SELF-DENIAL.

This world, though a fallen, is admirably adapted to be a school and preparation for a better. Our lot may be trying, but such are the disciplinary ends which it subserves, should never be repined at. The very trials and temptations of life, which are the result of sin, develop in their effects, the best traits of character. Selfishness, passion and evil, war against conscience and religion—not indeed that they may subjugate them, but that they may invigorate and strengthen them. We are placed upon a theatre of fierce and protracted conflict, in order that the moral nature may acquire vigor by the contest, and assurance by repeated victory. These trials and conflicts produce, indeed, much evil, and work out sad results; but they make a fit and noble school. The latent moral strength is thus drawn out and confirmed. Were the path of duty strewed with flowers, the soul would never acquire hardness and vigor.—If pleasure coincided, always with duty, and inclination with justice, then there could be no loyalty to duty. If conscience uttered no voice that did not meet a response in the desires, conscience could never assert its supremacy. We are beset with temptations, and passion is allowed to mutiny against reason and conscience, in order that these noble faculties may have the dignity of dominion, and the joy of victory. God has filled the world with rivals to himself, not that we should worship them, but that we may love him freely. He has implanted within us strong desires for inferior objects, not that we should yield to them, but that the desire of excellence may grow stronger than all.

If there were no self-denials to be made, then would the highest and best virtues never be displayed, and the brightest page of man's earthly history be blotted out.—The noblest men have not been those whose current of life has run most smoothly—whose desires have been least opposed, and wishes most gratified. They have rather been those who have made the most complete sacrifice of their appetites, and passions, and interests to duty and to mankind. They are those who have walked rugged paths, and climbed arduous steeps, and clung to good and great ends, amidst persecution, and pain, and death—who have listened to the voice of conscience amidst the solicitations of ambition and ease, or the menaces of tyranny and malice. It is the hero who is true to his country in the times of darkness and peril—who serves her when she has no laurels for his brow, or wealth for his coffers, whose memory lives embalmed in honored recollections. It is the self-sacrificing apostle, the devoted martyr, who has held fast to the truth at the cost of life, and bequeathed it to future ages in blood, whom the church and the world regard with gratitude. All great virtues bear the impress of self-denial; true excellence is the price of difficulty and toil. Without it no good or great thing has ever been achieved; and the soul unstrengthened by its power, and unimpelled by its lofty impulses, sinks into dwarfish imbecility. Never, if we know our true interest, or scan the deep designs of our present probationary state, shall we falter at our difficulties, or repine at our trials. They are most wisely and kindly ordained; and happy is he, who, by yielding to their disciplino, reaps the reward of their conquest.

From the Northern Advocate.

PASSING AWAY.

"Passing away, is written upon the world and all the world contains."

It is written upon earth's verdant carpet and upon each fragrant flower. It is written upon the purling stream that gently flows over the smooth pebbles with ceaseless murmers. It is written upon the restless wave of the broad blue ocean. It is written upon the Sun as his golden beams are fading in the west. It is written upon the silvery moon, and upon each twinkling star. It is written upon all the works of art—churches, towers, temples. The lofty edifice, the swelling dome, the sculptured marble, the gigantic pyramid, all bear the same impress. It is written upon the tremendous torrent that rushes down the mighty cataract. It is written upon the frowning clouds, and the roaring winds, and the distant thunder that breaks upon the solemn hour of midnight. I wander to the churchyard, and there, while standing by the tomb of a departed friend, passing away, is wafted by the sighing breeze that comes gently whispering through the pendant branches of the weeping willow that mournfully over-shadows the marble urn. Passing away is written upon the dense deep forest. Let me briefly sketch its varying changes. Now I behold it beautifully arrayed in summer's verdant foilage; I look again, and autumn has cast its dying robes around it, and with pestilential breath is rudely severing from its branches the variegated leaves and strewing them upon the earth. But autumn now having accomplished his work of ruin, howling has fled to the verge of winter and there sits mournfully chanting his funeral dirge among the leafless trees. Oh, ruthless time! passing away is written by thy withering hand upon every earthly object, and every scource of earthly enjoyment, our dearest friends not excepted. But because by thy irresistable power now bears such an unlimitted sway that thou art immortal, for thy course will soon be finished, thy sentence is already pronounced against thee, and very soon the archangel will be commissioned from the shining courts of Heaven, to set one foot upon the Land and the other upon the Sea, and declare that time shall be no longer.—Can man reflect upon the fading and transitory things of earth without a fervent desire and earnestly seeking to secure a title to the regions of everlasting bliss that are far beyond the confines of this changing and inconstant world? What are our lives? They are even but a vapor that appeareth but a little while, and then vanisheth away. Then whatever we have to do, to prepare for eternity, must be done quickly, or forever remain unperformed.

Are we conscious that we have important duties to discharge, either to our fellow men or to God, let us perform them now while time may be given us Are we contemplating future acts of benevolence, let us haste to give while the gift can be enjoyed, and remember that our opportunities for doing good will soon have passed away; and as we are passing through this world, let us be prepared to participate in the joys of that bright world

> "Where the spoiler finds no prey,
> "Where lovly things and sweet
> "Pass not away."

N. E.

THE GLORIOUS APPEARING.

BY THE REV. J. H. STEWART.

He will at his coming be seen in *his glory.*—The holy Scriptures with particular emphasis, record this part of his advent. Thus he himself declares: "Whosoever shall be ashamed of me and of my words, of him will the Son of Man be ashamed when he comes in his own glory, and of his Father, and all the holy angels." So again, to his disciples: "Then shall appear the sign of the Son of Man in heaven—and then shall they see the Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven, with power and *great glory.*" The Apostle Paul, also when he speaks of this event, says "Looking for that blessed hope, and the *glorious appearing* of the great God our Savior Jesus Christ."

The "glorious appearing!" And if you examine the particulars, you will find it well merits this title. For HE comes, himself the incarnate GOD; his seat "a great white throne;" a throne so filled with majesty that its appearance "the heavens and earth flee away, and their place is no more seen." He comes attended by myriads of angels. As kings in visiting their subjects, have a numerous train with them; when the "KING OF KINGS" appears, ten thousand times ten thousand angels form his train. All the host of heaven accompany him. The mighty angels that excel in strength; the seraphim which surrounds the throne; archangels—none are absent; all these happy spirits with joy attend their KING. The "voice" which will proclaim his advent will heighten the solemnity. On great occasions, heralds are sent before to proclaim the coming of a judge, or the near approach of a king: In that day, when the Judge of all the earth draws nigh, Archangels will be the Heralds. The trump of God will sound, and with that voice, that the whole creation will return the echo: "For all that are in their graves will come forth—the sea will give up its dead; DEATH and HELL will give up the dead that are in it."

DAVID BRAINERD.

The best and holiest men that have ever lived, have often been those that have been most persecuted. "The carnal mind is enmity against God," and against those that resemble him. The world could not endure the purity of the Lord Jesus Christ; but put him to death. The opposition which the human heart has to holiness, is the secret cause of all that persecution which has been poured upon the saints of God in every age. Few eminently holy men, who have aimed at the reformation of their fellow men, have escaped persecution. The Hon. Rev. Baptist NOEL in his address to the Church Missionary Society, alludes to the "MISSIONARY BRAINERD," in this connection, in the following manner: "If ever there lived a man superior to all suspicion, and who had more enthusiastically devoted his heart and soul to the sacred cause of the extension of Christianity than another, a man who had devoted his property, and his life to the work of the Lord, and that man was BRAINERD, and yet he, a faithful instructor of the peoplo, and a sincere laborer in the vineyard of Christ, came into collision with individuals of the neighborhood in which he was stationed, and had been designated as being engaged in a Popish plot, and with endeavoring to seduce the Indian population from their friendly feeling toward the English nation." If they call the master of the house Belzebub, will they not much more those of his household?

The ministers of God have no reason to be discouraged because they are opposed, or because their names are cast out as evil. This has been the case always, and it will continue so to be, as long as this world remains under the power of the EVIL ONE. —*Epis. Recorder.*

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.—O how refreshing, delightful, encouraging to us, on our way to Zion, to perceive around us those who are "living unto the Lord," with their eyes and hearts fixed upon the heavenly inheritance. And O, still happier sight, and yet an awful rejoicing, to behold a brother "dying unto the Lord;" to witness the triumphs of our holy faith in nature's last hour and satan's last buffeting; to observe the trophies of Divine love adorning and cheering the melancholy bed—the tranquil smile, the unwearied trust, the patient contented, thankful resignation; the uplifted hand and eye, the illuminated countenance, the peaceful spirit all the while ready to wing its flight. Go boastful science! go vain philosophy! and visit the death-beds of your votaries: mark well the doubts and fears betraying themselves under the mask of a bold profession; mark the impatience and vexation; the present burden and the miserable foreboding; go and discover your infidel champions, and proud Goliaths of your kingdom, trembling and quailing under the lifted stroke of death; and despairing under the load of unforgiven sin, under the terrors of an insulted and avenging God. Go to your despisers of the crucified Jesus, to those who have been too wise to seek or too busy to find him; see them, as I have seen, stretching out their hands in agony, and saying "Is there none to save a fellow-creature from destruction?" Then, when ye are sickend with such scenes, repair to the bedside of a departing saint, and see how a Christian can die. Go and study a lesson, more instructive and more precious than all your pages of human lore and learning; go and learn from a lovely example, how to live and how to die.—*Rev. J. Slade.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, September 15, 1841.

THOMAS E. BABCOCK is a traveling agent for this paper.

Dissipation and Fashionable Life.

There can be no vice which does not arise, in some way or other, from indulgence. It matters not whether it be an indulgence of the body or the mind, it is the same. In the present age there are scarcely any one exempt from its baneful sway; extending alike its demoralizing and destructive influence over the aged, the middle aged and the young, it poisons and prevents the moral and physical faculties from their full development, and finally swallows up both in one mighty chaos. There is a kind of dissipation which brings down the proudest and most gifted; but there is no kind which elevates and refines.

Frivolity and fashion appear to be the great focus at which the attention of the present age is directed, and there is nothing so unstable and demoralizing. The young man commences life in the sunshine of prosperity, with friends, and, perchance, fortune. His may have been the quiet, secluded, unobtrusive course before, but soon he is lead into what the world calls fashionable life, and the scene is changed. He who before was warm-hearted, and pleasant as the sunbeams of a summer morn, is now cold, heartless, and distant. He discards from his society the pious and the plain, and assiduously courts the dissipated, the fashionable and the gay.

Some summers since a case came under our personal observation, which affords an ample demonstration of the evils of dissipation and fashionable life. We relate the circumstance, with a view that it may prevent others from following a like course.

"To-morrow," said my friend James M——, "I leave this secluded, unenviable situation, and go to the city of Boston, to enter the world, and I sincerely rejoice. I have long lived in this old-fashioned, rusty village; and I now leave it to launch into the gay and pleasant scenes of life, there to decide and act for myself, not to be trammeled by any influence."

This was addressed to a particular friend, who said nothing in reply. We could not but fear, that his starting with such views and feelings was to be a dangerous course; that he would necessarily have to pass over many quick-sands, and that it would be almost a miracle if he passed through the ordeal unscathed. He was a young man who had enjoyed the best advantages for an Education, and had improved them. He had lingered long around the Springs, and it was not singular that he longed to enter upon the duties of active life—to mingle among the glittering throng, and to stand forth in society a proud—a *fashionable* man. He went forth, cherishing all these high hopes, and it is not strange that he fell, as thousands had before, and will continue to do, if the idle visions of fancy continue to glitter around their pathway, instead of the more benign and savory influences of the better judgment.

James M—— entered the city, and for a while he seemed to glide along on a clear and placid stream. His daily avocations received his attention, and he began to rise in merit. But, alas, he soon commenced moving in "*fashionable* society," and began to dissipate. His fate may be quickly summed up. Ruin and degradation followed, and ere a twelve-month passed over his head, he was hurried to an untimely grave.

Such is the connection between dissipation and *fashionable* life. With such eagerness do many pursue shadows, that they are brought upon the verge of ruin before they have a moment for serious reflection. Who would not exchange all the frivolities of fashionable life for an inheritance with the saints in glory? Who would not evade the delusive charms of the Theatre, for the more ennobling, enduring realities of the Christian religion? Who would not dash from his oft-tempted lip the maddening bowl, nor regret its continued absence, for a prospect of enjoying the society of angels, in a *celestial* life?

NOTICE.

The adjourned yearly meeting of the Stockholders of De Ruyter Institute will occur on Monday, the 4th of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Institute, to elect four Trustees to fill the seats of Alexander Campbell, Perry Burdick, Benjamin Enos, and William Maxson, to hold their office 3 years, (the seats of the above being vacated at that time,) and to transact such other business as may be found necessary on the occasion.

Every Stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share of $25. Those wishing to vote by proxy can do so by forwarding their votes to the Secretary, or any of the Stockholders, naming the persons whom they wish to elect, and requesting such individual to act for them, noting, also, their number of shares.

B. G. STILLMAN, Sec'y.

De Ruyter, Sept. 7, 1841.

Abolition Meeting.

The Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Hamilton, Madison co., is expected to deliver an Anti-Slavery Address, at the Presbyterian Church, in this village, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The well known talents of Mr. Fletcher, his character and standing in the denomination of which he is a member, and his knowledge of the practical influence of the slave system, derived from a number of year's residence at the South, will doubtless ensure a general attendance.

GERRIT SMITH, ESQ., is also expected to address the meeting in the evening.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Tribune,—Extra.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

With the usual punctuality of the Cunard Line, the Steamship Britannia, Capt. R. B. Clelland, arrived at her moorings in East Boston yesterday morning, after a passage of a little over thirteen days, inclusive of a longer than usual detention at Halifax. The news she brings is not important. A general summary may be found below.

The markets remain in the same dull state as per last advices, with the exception of Flour, which had advanced 6s. 6d. on bonded American. The Cotton market, with its rise and fall of prices is about the same, and closing with an improved demand on the 17th. The Money market was tight, and money scarce. Tea had advanced in consequence of the news from China.

The commercial intelligencer from the Continent wears a very gloomy aspect.—Flour and Wheat had risen every where, in consequence of the state of the crops in Great Britain.

The Britannia brings us no news of importance from Great Britain. As our latest advices are up to the evening of the 18th, and as Parliament was not to assemble until a day after, we have no political intelligence of any consequence. Sir Robert Peel had announced his determination not to oppose the re-election of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the former Whig Speaker.

The London Globe of the 16th, contains the following apparently official announcement:

"As, in her Majesty's present condition, any undertaking involving anxiety or fatigue might prove injurious, we understand that Dr. Locock has interposed his veto; and that the new Parliament will be opened by Commission, instead of by the Queen in person."

Case of McLeod.—The London Times closes a long article on the subject of McLeod's detention, as follows:

"These considerations belong, however, to a stage in these proceedings which is, we fear, already past. Principles and arguments, like those we have been using, doubtless suggested themselves in support of the opinion which Lord Palmerston was pledged to maintain in negotiation with the American Government. To such arguments Mr. Webster's despatch of the 24th of April gives no sufficient answer; but that despatch having been, though conciliatory, quite unsatisfactory, and the judgment of Justice Cowan, having demonstrated that the law as administered at Utica is slowly drawing along the worst consequences, doubts may reasonably be entertained whether all negotiation on the subject is not peremptorily broken off by the decided rejection of those principles by which the British Government declared itself to be guided. Is it becoming to the dignity of this country that we should patiently await the very last, perhaps the fatal stage of those proceedings, against which we have protested from the first? Is it in any way compatible with the safety of McLeod, and the honor of the Crown under which he has served, to reserve our more forcible remonstrances till he is sent by these American judges beyond the reach of succor? If Mc'Leod is to be acquitted by force of evidence, or any other ground, we presume that he will not be placed in greater jeopardy than he now is in by any acts of the mother country. If, as would seem but too probable, his chance of a fair trial is as small as his chance of subsequent pardon, we cannot be too soon prepared to interfere in the only way which remains to us."

The London Atlas says "An immense British fleet, accompanied by a prodigious number of armed steam-ships, is collecting about the shores of North America. What this portends cannot be doubtful."

We also find in other papers the rumor, that four or five sail of line are to be immediately despatched to our coast, where they are joined by several other ships of war and armed steamers, and the object of this naval force is said to be to follow up and support the demand made by the British government upon that of the United States, for the liberation of Mr. McLeod.

Mehemet Ali.—The reply of Mehemet Ali to the addresses of the East India and China Association has been received. It is couched in terms of inter-national friendship, and expresses the Pasha's willingness to continue his exertions for the advancement of civilization and humanity.

CHINA.

We have received, says the Morning Herald, a letter from Macao of the 27th of April, put on board the steamer at Bombay on the 19th of June, after the mail and other despatches had been embarked. It is to the following effect:

MACAO, April 27.

"The Chinese local government has violated the agreement made with Captain Elliott for the renewal of trade with British subjects. We are also surprised to find that since the first, not 1,000 chests of tea have found their way out to foreign vessels by smuggling. We had hopes of doing something in that way, but the unexpected vigilance and activity of the mandarins and soldiers, have disappointed our hopes for the present.

"About the 17th a chop arrived from the Emperor, couched in the most violent terms, ordering all authorities, civil and military, in the provinces of Canton, to destroy all the teas, rhubarb, and other articles necessary for the English barbarians. This order is rigidly obeyed, and probably one half of the crop of tea is already destroyed, and the work is still going on.

"Indemnity is promised by the same chop to those whose property is destroyed, and rewards for those who discover secreted articles.

"We further find in the same chop political intercourse with the English is interdicted, and the lately-appointed commissioners ordered to retire.

"Numerous fire-vessels and rafts have been sent down the river among the foreign shipping, by which several vessels and cargoes have been injured, but no total loss.

"Our commander is deliberating on the propriety of moving all vessels below the second bar into a wider part of the river.

"A report prevails, but to which no credit is attached, that some British subjects were kidnapped by the Chinese on the night of the 25th.

"But little is doing south of Formosa in opium."

FRANCE.

The warlike preparations of France continue, and they now begin to cause considerable anxiety. Levies of workmen, raised at Marseilles and elsewhere, have marched to Toulon to forward the construction of new, and the repair of old vessels of war. One vessel was launched on the 30th of July, another will find its element in December. The "Fanfaron" and "Faune" are to be launched at the beginning of 1842, and "Le Sceptre" and "Castiglione" are rapidly proceeding.

The members of the Committee of Armament of the northern coast of France, placed under the presidency of Gen. Lahitte, had arrived at Havre, after inspecting the whole line of coast between that harbor and Dunkirk.

The French fleet under Admiral Hugon, consisting of twelve sail of the line, a frigate and a corvette, anchored on the morning of the 2d inst.; and the "Friedland," 120 gun ship, arrived at Toulon from Cherbourg on the 6th. These reinforcements may, in some respects, be explained by the anticipated confusion in Spain, and the consequent probable necessity for France to show a strong front towards that country.

SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid of the 7th inst., states that Queen Christina's protest had produced very little impression in the country, contrary to what was at first anticipated. Arguelles was making great changes in the household.

Madrid letters and journals of the 8th inst. have been received. On the 7th the committee appointed to examine the protest forwarded from Paris by General Francisco Narvaez against the election of a guardian, presented its report to the assembly, in which it states that "the offensive language in which it was written, placed it beneath the notice of the Senate." It was rumored that General Ribero, the commander at Pampeluna, was to be superseded in his post by General Rencali.

It appears that since the publication of Espartero's answer to the allocution of the Pope, no clergyman dare show himself in the streets of Madrid, the populace being fully disposed to adopt the opinions of the Regent in this respect, if in no other.

THE EAST.

A German paper brings news from Beyrout of the 8th of July. The negociations with the princess of Lebanon were taking an unfavorable turn for the Sultan. The Bedouins were laying waste the environs of El Arish. The repairs of the fortifications of Acre had been completed, and many important additions have been made by English engineers to their strength. A convent on Mount Carmel had been fixed upon as a garrison for English troops, but having been represented as neutral ground, under the protection of the French, will not be so occupied. The mountaineers appear every where opposed to the restoration of the Turkish domination. The prevailing wish of the Christian population is to form an independent kingdom, having Jerusalem for its capital. This is a notion which nothing but force of arms will incline them to relinquish; and to reduce them to obedience would, it is affirmed, require a Turkish army of not fewer than 50,000 men.

The British forces, still in possession of Alexandria, are strengthening the fortifications of that place.

Mehemet Ali has given orders in France and Belgium for a number of Paixhan's guns for the fortifications there.

Congressional News.

From the New-Yorker.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Wednesday, Aug. 25.

In Senate, to-day, Mr. Sturgeon presented a petition of the citizens of Pittsburg, for an exemption from duty of articles which enter into the manufacture of glass. Laid on the table.

Mr. Calhoun presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Petersburg, Va., against a Protective Tariff and a National Bank, and approving the Veto of the President; also against Distribution, and expressing the hope of the veto of the bill for this purpose, if passed. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tappan moved to take up the resolution offered by him some days since for an adjournment of Congress on the 30th inst. The motion was negatived: Yeas 19, Nays 24.

The Select Committee appointed yesterday by the President of the Senate, to whom the Fiscal Corporation bill is to be referred, consists of the following Senators: Messrs. Berrien, Evans, Archer, Morehead and Huntington.

Mr. King expressed his surprise in seeing this morning that not one of his party had been placed on that Committee. Such a case never before happened since he had been in Congress, except one. It was customary to appoint a majority of the Committee of friends of the measure, but *always* to have a portion of the other party also members. He therefore moved to add two members to this Committee, to be selected from the minority.

The President stated the facts of the case, and the reasons on which he had acted. One of those appointed had voted against the Bank bill. When the present bill was brought into the Senate, a proposition was made to postpone it indefinitely, and was sustained by 21. This he considered as evidence of deadly hostility to the measure, and none of those had been appointed on the Committee. He had acted according to a rule of Jefferson's Manual, which was that those opposed to a particular feature of a measure might be appointed on the Committee to consider it, but *none* who were entirely opposed.

Mr. Benton complained of the composition of the Committee; they were all members of the same party, all friends of the measure, and the five junior members of the Senate. He then at some length related various anecdotes connected with this "corporosity,"—as the name would be abbreviated, and considered it merely a renewal of Mr. Biddle's Bank.

After some farther conversation, Mr King withdrew his motion.

The District and P[illegible] taken up and [illegible] Messrs. Woodbury, S[illegible] and Walker in [illegible] Archer and Woodbridge in its support. Mr Cuthbert expressed a desire to speak, and for this purpose, with the understanding that the question be taken on the bill to-morrow, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill making appropriation for the relief of the Post-Office Department, was debated during the day, and besides the merits of the question, much miscellaneous and political matter was introduced. Messrs. Steenrod, Littlefield, Hopkins, and Gordon opposed, and Messrs Briggs and Arnold advocated the bill.

[Here a warm discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Arnold, Ingersoll, Stanley, Botts, Proffit, Dawson, Marshall and Wise, took a part, tinctured too highly with political strife and personal animosities to find a place in our columns.]

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, Aug. 26.

The Senate have to-day been occupied by discussion on the Distribution Bill, which was finally passed by a vote of 28 Yeas to 23 Nays.

Messrs. Cuthbert, McRoberts, Pierce, Benton, Sevier, and Linn opposed the bill during the day, and Mr. Rives briefly advocated it.

Mr. Benton, at the conclusion of his remarks of more than an hour, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out its "bamboozling" pre-emption sections, (as he styled them,) and insert sections including the pre-emption and *graduation* principle. This motion was lost by Yeas 22, Nays 29, (the vote being the same as above, except Mr. Preston's, who here voted in the negative.)

The bill was then passed as above stated.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriation for the relief of the Post Office Department, was taken up.

The question was then taken, first being on the amendment of Mr. Gillmer that the appropriation shall be accounted for by the Department, and be hereafter refunded to the Treasury, or be deducted from balances now due that Department from Government.

A motion of Mr. McKay to strike out this latter clause of the amendment was negatived. The original amendment was then adopted, and the bill having been passed in Committee, was reported to the House, where the amendment was concurred in, and the bill passed, by Yeas 127, Nays 46. It appropriates 497,657 to enable the Department to meet its dues to contractors and others.

The bill making an appropriation of $3,088 09 for the expenses of the funeral of William Henry Harrison, was taken up, and after some conversation as to one of the items, was amended so as to give the Auditor of the Treasury power to settle the just accounts; and then passed by a vote of 128 to 23.

The bill making appropriations of $8,600 for the freight from Italy, and for the erection in the Rotunda of the Capitol of Greenough's Statute of Washington, and also appropriating for the balance due for the execution of the work, was taken up and passed. The House then adjourned.

Thus the Land Bill, so long under discussion, has at length passed the Senate. It will be again sent to the House for its concurrence in the amendments. The Revenue bill will probably next be taken up.

Friday, Aug. 27.

In Senate, the Revenue bill came up rather unexpectedly, [illegible] was on the amendment [illegible] nance Committee, pro[illegible] duty on laces, jew[illegible] (when set,) watches [illegible] of gold and silver, [illegible] cent.

Mr. Clay of Ky. [illegible] supported the amen[illegible] Calhoun, Smith of [illegible] King opposed it. [illegible] The question was t[illegible] ment prevailed: Yeas [illegible] Calhoun, Henderson, K[illegible] and Wright—5. The S[illegible] to Executive Session.

In the House the Florid[illegible] came up, but was not acted on. [illegible] providing for the purchase of s[illegible] tifications was discussed for some time [illegible] little purpose. Mr. Dawson of Ga. believed the State of New York owed the United States $2,000,000 on Revolutionary account. Messrs. Ferris, Fillmore and others opposed this suggestion. Finally the [illegible] was laid aside for the day.

A Message was received from the President, stating that he had signed the bill rechartering the Banks of the District of Columbia.

The Land bill came back from the Senate, with amendments. After a spirited running debate, it was referred to the Land Committee.

The bill making appropriations for the Diplomatic Service of the United States was debated at length and passed. Mr. Adams moved a resolution, cutting down the amount of such Diplomatic Service.

The bills providing for the repair of the Potomac Bridge and the repaving of Pennsylvania Avenue were severally considered and passed. Adjourned.

S[illegible]day, Aug. 2[illegible]

In Senate, to-day, Mr. Choate presented a petition of citizens of Boston, praying [illegible] for the postponement of the operation of [illegible] the new tariff [illegible] that [illegible] actually shipped be exempted [illegible] rates.

The bills from the House for the [illegible] tion of Greenough's Statue of Washington in the R[illegible] [illegible] ferred.

The Fortification Bill was [illegible] up, and the amendments of the H[illegible] agreed to—(appropriating $[illegible] defense of Buffalo, by a vote of 2[illegible]) The amendment of the Senate, appropriating $30,000 for South Western Surveys, and that appropriating $75,000 for the expense of purchasing the site for a Western, South Western, or North Western Armory, which were not agreed to by the House, were insisted on by the Senate—the latter by a vote of 24 to 19.

The Revenue bill was then taken up as in Committee of the Whole, and several slight amendments, after Committee, agreed to, exempting from the duty palm-leaf, sumac, bleaching powders, and cream a tartar.

The bill was then passed over, and Mr. Rives, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the bill to carry into effect the treaty under the convention with Mexico, recommending a concurrence in the amendments of the House.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the bill to provide for the satisfaction of the outstanding Choctaw reservation, under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, was taken up and after some conversation, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The Senate then adjourned.

The Tariff bill will be before the Senate next week, and will probably give rise to considerable debate. The 'Fiscal Corporation' bill is not yet reported from the Select Committee.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making an appropriation for the paving of Pennsylvania Avenue of Washington was lost: Yeas 69, Nays 103.

The bill to carry into effect the treaty with Mexico was taken up, and after brief discussion was passed.

The House then, at an early hour, adjourned.

Monday, Aug. 30.

The Distribution Bill has at length passed both houses of Congress, and needs only the signature of the President to become a law! It was taken up to-day in the House for the purpose of concurring in the amendments of the Senate, all of which were agreed to, except three, apportioning the distribution among the States according to their Federal respective representation in the two Houses of Congress. These were rejected. The amendment suspending the distribution whenever the rate of duty on imports shall exceed 20 per cent. was agreed to, by a vote of Yeas 108 to Nays 94.

Mr. Everett asked leave to offer a resolution that Congress ought not to adjourn till some measure is adopted for the safekeeping of the public revenue; and Mr. Atherton asked to offer a resolution for adjournment on Monday, 6th of Sept., both of which were objected to.

Mr. Wise, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a list of Naval Officers who have for the last five years been on shore without leave, which was adopted unanimously.

The Fortification bill was taken up, and the House refused by Yeas 87, Nays 94, to agree to the amendment of the Senate, appropriating $30,000 for South Western Surveys. Without taking the question on the other, appropriating $75,000 for the site of an Armory, the House adjourned.

In Senate, Mr. Archer presented resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Orange co., Va., condemning the measures of the [illegible] and approving of the Veto [illegible] Tyler.

[illegible] Clay and Simmons presented [illegible] citizens of Philadelphia, for [illegible] of bleaching powder from [illegible] with the resolutions presented were laid on the table.

[illegible] moved to take up the resolution [illegible] adjournment of Congress, so [illegible] might be fixed on which [illegible] The motion failed: [illegible] 22. An adjournment can [illegible] expected, as Mr. Clay to-day [illegible] would agree on no day till the [illegible] Bank bills were decided on, if [illegible] remained here till Christmas.

[illegible] from the Committee on the [illegible] reported the resolution for the [illegible] of the printed return of the Sixth Census, with a recommendation from the Committee that the amendment of the House be concurred in. This was done, and they provide for the printing of 20,000 copies of a compendium of the returns.

Mr. Berrien, from the Select Committee on that subject, reported the "Fiscal Corporation Bill," from the House, without amendment, and asked that it be made the special order for Wednesday.

The Revenue bill was then taken up, and Mr. Buchanan offered an amendment to repeal the act of 1832, exempting rail road iron from duty, and to subject it to the 20 per cent. duty, except that already imported. To this Mr. Huntington offered an amendment to exempt also from duty, the rail road iron which shall be imported prior to December 1, 1841.

The amendments were debated about four hours; by Messrs. Buchanan, Miller, Huntington, and others in support; and by Messrs. Calhoun, Clay of Ala., King, [illegible] Berrien, and others, in opposition, [illegible] Southern States [illegible] with the commencement of R[illegible] which they commenced [illegible] recorded, [illegible] amendment of [illegible] subsequently [illegible] No [illegible]

[illegible] taken up, [illegible] which [illegible] Messrs. Smith, Clay and [illegible] by Messrs. Benton, [illegible] Clay of Ala. and Tappan, the amendments which were disagreed to by [illegible] by a vote of [illegible] Yeas [illegible] Nays. [illegible] Senate then adjourned.

Tuesday, Aug. 31.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, Mr. Fillmore [illegible] reply of Mr. Wood, stated that the Committee of Ways and Means had determined to make no farther appropriations at the present session for the completion of the Custom-House at New York.

The resolution on the McLeod case was taken up and Mr. Barnard spoke his hour on the general subject, in defense of the course of Mr. Webster, and maintaining that the affair connected with the burning of the Caroline being a trespass on our soil, contrary to the treaty with Great Britain, was a matter between the two Governments. The resolution was laid over.

A bill to enlarge the Corporation of Georgetown, reported by Mr. Underwood, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Fortification Bill was again taken up, the question being on the amendment of the Senate, appropriating $75,000 for a site for a Western, North Western, or South Western Armory. Various Members spoke, designating almost as many different sites, each one insisting that his selection was the proper one. The House refused to concur in the amendment, and, on motion of Mr. Summers of Va., adopted, by a vote of 120 Yeas to 42 Nays, an amendment appropriating for this purpose $5,000, the selection to be made by the President, and approved by Congress.

Mr. Morgan moved a re-consideration of the vote refusing to concur in the Senate's amendment, appropriating $30,000 for South Western Surveys. The motion failed: Yeas 80, Nays 86. A Committe of Conference was then appointed, and the House adjourned.

The House, much in advance of the Senate, have almost entirely transacted their business, and are prepared for an adjournment whenever the Senate, progressing at the tardy pace which it cannot avoid, owing to the unwearied opposition of the minority at every step, shall have transacted their business. Mr. Buchanan to-day expressed his belief, as well as hope, that this would take place by Monday next; but it seems quite improbable.

In the Senate, Mr. Merrick from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the House bill, making an appropriation for the funeral expenses of the late Gen. Harrison; which was taken up, and passed without debate.

The bill making an appropriation for the relief of the Post Office Department, was reported by Mr. Henderson, taken up, and occupied the Senate during the day.

An amendment of the Committee applying $15,000 of the appropriation for the employment of 13 extra clerks for one year, and for stationery, to assist the auditor in bringing up the arrearages of accounts, was adopted.

Much debate was elicited, and the Opposition with the exception of Messrs. Buchanan and Walker, opposed the bill, as being an innovation on long established usage, contrary to the design of the Constitution, and contending that this Department stood alone and should receive no aid from the Treasury.

Mr. Benton offered an amendment, as he professed, for the means of increasing the

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revenue, to deprive members of Congress of the franking privilege during the recesses of Congress, ex-members for the nine months after the expiration of their service, and new members prior to their service.

The amendment was rejected, no question was taken on the bill, and the Senate adjourned. ARGUS.

News of the Day.

The Second Veto Message.

We are indebted to the New-York Evening Post for an early copy of the Message, which was sent to the House on Thursday, returning, with the President's objections, the "Fiscal Corporation Bill."

MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives
of the United States:

It is with extreme regret that I feel constrained by the duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," to return to that House in which it originated, the Bill "to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States," with my written objections.

In my message sent to the Senate on the 16th day of August last, returning the Bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," I distinctly declared that "my own opinion had been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise "of the power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union," and entertaining that opinion, my main objection to that bill was based upon the highest moral and religious obligations of conscience and the Constitution.

I readily admit, that, whilst the qualified *Veto* with which the Chief Magistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution, as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which, on important occasions, a mere representative majority might urge the government, in its legislation, beyond the limits fixed by its framers, or might exert its just powers too hastily, or oppressively, yet, it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exerted, and perhaps never, except in a case eminently involving the public interest, or one in which the oath of the President, acting under his convictions both mental and moral, imperiously requires its exercise. In such a case he has no alternative. He must either exert the negative power entrusted to him by the Constitution chiefly for its own preservation, protection, and defense, or commit an act of gross moral turpitude. Mere regard to the will of a majority, must not, in a Constitutional Republic like ours, control this sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer.—The constitution itself I regard and cherish as the embodied and written will of the whole people of the United States.

It is their fixed and fundamental law, which they unanimously prescribe to the public functionaries, their mere trustees and servants. This their will, and the law which they have given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection, and defense, but the oaths which it prescribes to public officers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously observe those oaths, and the patriotism with which the people shall shield it by their own sovereignty, which has made the constitution supreme. It must be exerted against the will of a mere representative majority, or not at all. It is alone in pursuance of that will that any measure can ever reach the President; and to say that because a majority in Congress have passed a bill, the President should therefore sanction it, is to abrogate the power altogether, and to render its insertion in the Constitution, a work of absolute supererogation. The duty is to guard the fundamental will of the people themselves from—in this case I admit unintentional—change or infraction by a majority in Congress; and in that light alone do I regard the constitutional duty which I now most reluctantly discharge.

Is this bill, now presented for my approval or disapproval, such a bill as I have already declared could not receive my sanction? Is it such a bill as calls for the exercise of the negative power under the constitution? Does it violate the Constitution by creating a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union? Its title, in the first place, describes its general character. It is "An act to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue by means of a *Corporation*, to be styled the *Fiscal Corporation of the United States.*" In style, then, it is plainly national in character. Its powers, functions, and duties, are those pertaining to the *collecting, keeping,* and *disbursing* the *public revenue.* The means by which these are to be exerted, is a *Corporation*, to be styled the *Fiscal* Corporation of the *United States.* It is a Corporation created by the Congress of the United States, in its character of a national legislature for the whole Union, to perform the *fiscal* purposes, meet the *fiscal* wants and exigencies, supply the *fiscal* uses, and exert the *fiscal* agencies of the Treasury of the United States.

Such is its own description of itself.—Do its provisions contradict its title? They do not. It is true, that by its first section it provides that it shall be established in the District of Columbia; but the amount of its capital—the manner in which its stock is to be subscribed for and held—the persons and bodies corporate and politic by whom its stock may be held—the appointment of its directors and their powers and duties—its fundamental articles, especially that to establish agencies in any part of the Union—the corporate powers and business of such agencies—the prohibition of Congress to establish any other corporation, with similar powers, for twenty years, with express reservation, in the same clause, to modify or create any bank for the District of Columbia so that the aggregate capital shall not exceed five millions—without enumerating other features which are equally distinctive and characteristic—clearly show that it cannot be regarded as other than a Bank of the United States, with powers seemingly more limited, than have heretofore been granted to such an institution. It operates *per se* over the Union, by virtue of the unaided, and, in view, assumed authority of Congress as a national legislature, as distinguished from a Bank created by Congress for the District of Columbia, as the local legislature of the District.

Every United States Bank heretofore created, has had power to deal in Bills of Exchange as well as local discounts. Both were trading privileges conferred, and both exercised by virtue of the aforesaid power of Congress, over the whole Union.—The question of power remains unchanged without reference to the extent of privilege granted. If this proposed corporation is to be regarded as a local Bank of the District of Columbia, invested by Congress with general powers to operate over the Union, it is obnoxious to still stronger objections. It assumes that Congress may invest a local institution with general or national powers. With the same propriety that it may do this in regard to a Bank. Yet, who can indulge the idea that this Government can rightfully, by making a State Bank its fiscal agent, invest it with the absolute and unqualified powers conferred by this bill? When I come to look to the details of the Bill, they do not recommend it strongly to my adoption. A brief notice of some of its provisions will suffice:—

1st. It may justify substantially a system of discounts of the most objectionable character. It is to deal in bills of exchange drawn in one state and payable in another, without any restraint. The bill of exchange may have an ulimited term to run and it renewability its no where guarded against. It may, in fact, assume the most objectionable form of accommodation. It is not required to rest on any actual, real or substantial exchange basis. A drawer in one place becomes the acceptor in another, and so in turn the acceptor may become the drawer upon a mutual understanding. It may at the same time indulge in mere local discounts under the name of bills of exchange. A bill drawn at Philadelphia on Camden, New Jersey—at New York on a border town in New Jersey—at Cincinnati on Newport, Kentucky, not to multiply other examples, might for anything in this bill to restrain it, become a mere matter of local accommodation. Cities relatively situated would possess advantages over cities otherwise situated, of so decided a character as most justly to excite dissatisfaction.

2nd. There is no limit prescribed to the premium in the purchase of the bills of exchange, thereby correcting none of the evils under which the community now labors, and operating most injuriously upon the Agricultural States, in which the unequalities in the rates of exchange are most severely felt. Nor are these the only consequences; a resumption of specie payments by the banks of those states would be liable to indefinite postponement—for, as the operation of the agencies of the interior would chiefly consist in selling bills of exchange, and the purchases could only be made in specie or the notes of banks paying in specie, the state banks would either have to continue with their doors closed, or exist at the mercy of this national monopoly of brokerage. Nor can it be passed over without remark, that whilst the District of Columbia is made the seat of the principal bank, its citizens are excluded from all participation in any benfit it might afford by a positive prohibition on the bank from all discounting within the District.

These are some of the objections which prominently exist against the details of the bill, others might be urged of much force—but it would be unprofitable to dwell upon them. Suffice it to add that this charter is designed to continue for twenty years without a competitor—that the defects to which I have alluded, being founded in the fundamental laws of the corporation, are irrevocable—and that if the objections be well founded it would be over hazardous to pass the bill into a law.

In conclusion I take leave most respectfully to say, that I have felt the most anxious solicitude to meet the wishes of Congress in the adoption of a Fiscal agent which, avoiding all constitutional objections, should harmonize conflicting opinions.—Actuated by this feeling, I have been ready to yield much, in spirit of conciliation, to the opinions of others. And it is with great pain that I now feel compelled to differ from Congress a second time in the same session. At the commencement of this session, inclined from choice to defer the legislative will, I submitted to Congress the propriety of adopting a Fiscal Agent which, without violating the Constitution, would seperate the public money from the Executive control, perform the operations of the Treasury without being burthensome to the people, or inconvenient, or expensive to the Government. It is deeply to be regretted, that this department of the Government cannot, upon constitutional grounds, concur with the legislative Department in this last measure proposed to attain these desirable objects. Owing to the brief space between the period of the death of my lamented predecessor and my own installation into office, I was, in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definite recommendation of my own, in my regular message; and since, my mind has been wholly occupied in a most anxious attempt to conform my action to the legislative will. In this communication, I am confined by the Constitution to my objections, simply to this bill, but the period of the regular Session will soon arrive, when it will be my duty under another clause of the Constitution "to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as I shall judge necessary and expedient." And I most respectfully submit, in a spirit of harmony, whether the present differences of opinion should be pressed further at this time, and whether the peculiarity of my situation, does not entitle me to a postponement of this subject, to a more auspicious period for deliberation

The two Houses of Congress have distinguished themselves at this extraordinary session, by the performance of an immense mass of labor, at a season very unfavorable, both to health and action; and have passed many laws, which I trust will prove highly beneficial to the interests of the country, and fully answer its just expectations. It has been my good fortune and pleasure, to concur with them in all measures, except this. And why should our difference on this alone be pushed to extremes? It is my anxious desire that it should not be. I too have been burthened with extraordinary labors of late, and I sincerely desire time for deep and deliberate reflection, on this the greatest difficulty of my administration—May we not now pause, until a more favorable time, when, with the most anxious hope that the Executive and Congress may cordially unite, some measure of finance may be deliberately adopted, promotive of the good of our common country.

I will take this occasion to declare that the conclusions to which I have brought myself, are those of a settled conviction, founded in my opinion on a just view of the Constitution. That in arriving at it, I have been actuated by no other motive or desire, than to uphold the institutions of the country, as they have come down to us from the hands of our God-like ancestors—and that I shall esteem my efforts to sustain them, even tho' I perish, more honorable than to win the applause of men, by a sacrifice of my duty and my conscience.

JOHN TYLER.
Washington, Sept. 9, 1841.

Duel in High Life.—A duel was fought in Maryland, on Thursday morning between two residents of this City, Mr. A. Belmont, agent of the Rothschilds, and Mr. Hayward, growing out of a personal difficulty at Delmonico's in relation to a lady some few days since, in which Belmont was knocked down by Haywood. A challenge was the consequence, and the parties met as before stated. Mr. Belmont received a ball in his thigh at the first fire, and is said to be dangerously wounded.—*New-Yorker.*

Return of the Mendians.—At a meeting of the Mendian Committee at New-York, August. 24th, 1841, was held to consult for the return of the MENDIANS to their own country: several communications from Sir T. Fowell Buxton, and others in England, and from the committee and teacher at Farmington, were considered. Also the lamented removal by death of Sir John Jeremie, the late excellent Governor of Sierra Leone, by which the committee are deprived of the information they expected to receive from him.

1. *Resolved*, That the necessary steps be taken to send the Africans, late of the Amistad, to Mendi, their native country, as soon as we can ascertain the situation of their country, and the feasibility of reaching it.

2. That a competent person be employed to go immediately to Sierra Leone, accompanied by two of the Mendians, and James Cove, a native of Mendi, who has acted as interpreter, to make enquiries there, and if necessary, to visit Mendi.

3. That if, on the return of this commission, the way appears to be open for the safe return of the Mendians to their country, they should be sent without delay.

4. That when these Mendians return to their native land, it is desirable that a mission should be formed in that country, and that an appeal be made to the CHRISTIAN public, for funds for that object.

5. That it would be contrary to the feelings and principles of a large majority of the donors to the Amistad fund, of the friends of the liberal Africans, to connect their return with any Missionary Society that solicits or receives donations from slave holders.—*Emancipator.*

It was reported at Tampa, among the Indians who had come into Fort Cummings, was a A LOVELY LITTLE WHITE GIRL, aged about thirteen years. She had been with the Indians over a year.

A Mr. Dorr, fell from a wagon loaded with three tons of stone, while driving over Boston Neck last week, both wheels passing over both legs, and strange to say, escaped without injury—got up and drove on, not a bone being broken.

It is stated that Gen. Scott has gone post-haste to the Canada frontier, where it is feared some very disorderly and hostile movements are in contemplation.

A curious Trial is now occupying public attention at Amsterdam. The Royal mantle worn by the queen of Holland at her coronation, was warranted by the Court Furrier to be real ermine; but another furrier in the capital having published a statement that the fur was not genuine, the former has laid an action for a libel.

In Scott County Indiana, on the night of the 14th ult. 3 men were shot while robbing a water mellon patch. Two of them immediately expired. The third was expected to recover.

The Madisonian says that the exercise of the Veto power is not an innovation as many pretend.—Washington resorted to it twice—Madison four times—Monroe once, and Jackson five times.

Mr. B. B. French acknowledges in the Intelligencer the receipt of $458 83 from the various members of the U. S. House of Representatives for the Benefit of Mrs. Cookman, the widow of the Rev. G. Cookman, who perished in the President.

Russel Baggs, a poor drunkard, died on the 23rd ult. from the effects of drinking brandy. The Jury found that he came to his death by drinking six times in one hour and an officer is in pursuit of one Kenyon, who gave him the liquor.

The wife of a miner named John Daniels, at Pottsville, Pa., died on the 23rd ultimo, from the combined effects of rum, and the beating of her drunken husband.

The Buffalonians are fitting up the bark Detroit, which was captured from the British in the last war, and was condemned and laid up last season, for a voyage over Niagara, and is to be furnished with a crew of living animals.

The quantity of public lands now surveyed and prepared for market is officially stated to be 8,469,567.

The Merchants' Bank of the city of New York has been selected as the depository of the public monies, in place of the Sub-Treasury, repealed.

Caleb Hubbard Sunderland, of Mass. now in his 88th year, assisted his men in the harvest field this season, and accomplished as much as any of them.—He says he has assisted in gathering EIGHTY annual harvests! He was actively engaged in the Revolutionary struggle.

We learn from Bicknells' Reporter that the depreciation in the aggregate value of the stock of 20 institutions in Philadelphia, the Bank of the United States included, amounts for the last there years, to upwards of $57,000,000.

An effort is making in Charleston, S. C. to establish a line of STEAM PACKETS between that city and England. The Charleston Mercury, says the subscription is fast filling up.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser, says, that after Captain Wagstaff and crew of the schooner Erie, recently lost on lake Erie had been on the wreck for 22 hours, momentarially expecting the vessel to go to pieces, the Brig Rosa, Capt. Baxter, passed within two miles of them; although signals of distress were hung out, he kept on his course, and paid no attention to them.

Two men, Egbert Galusha and Robert Davis, residing in the town of Dresden on the east side of Lake George, recently killed in three days, on the east side of Tongue Mountain, in the town of Bolton, Warren county; *Eleven Hundred and four Rattle Snakes.* Some of the reptiles were of enormous size, having from six up to twenty rattles.

We learn from the Philadelphia Chronicle that there is now living in Somerset County, Md. an old Lady named Elizabeth Cottingham, who was according to the records of the family 120 years of age, last March. She can see to read without spectacles, and her mental faculties are sound.

After an interval 1800 years, the Psalms of David are again sung, by a Christian Hebrew Church, on Mount Zion, where 3,000 years ago, they were first chanted by the "sweet singer of Israel."

The Rev. Mr. Merrill of Lowell, has sued the Rev. T. F. Norris, editor of the Olive Branch, for a libel, laying his damages at $10,000. The libel is alledged to consist in saying that Mr. Merrill swore to Avery's good character, when he knew that A. had been convicted of slander.

Mr. Burnet, an abolistonist at Cincinnati, has been recently fined $100, for interfering with some civil officers, who were attempting to arrest a runaway slave from Kentucky.

The New Haven rail road has cleared, over its ordinary expences, about $20,000 within the last two months.

John J. Jackson, editor of a scurrillous paper called the Paul Pry, printed in Philadelphia, was violently beaten with a Cowskin, by D. Vincent and George Lewison on the 27th ult. for a publication in his paper, alledged to be offensive.

The assailants have been arrested and held to bail.

Lucius C. Ray, some two or three years ago deputy post master of Litchfield, Conn. passed through the City of New York, on the 28th ult. having been arrested at Belleville, Pa. on a charge of robbing the U. S. Mail, while deputy, of the sum of $250. He was taken back to Connecticut for trial

It is stated that the Directors of the Mohawk and Hudson rail-road, are taking measures to do away entirely with the inclined plane at Schenectady. This improvement will benefit alike the travelling public and the Stockholders.

The average amount of property destoyed by fire in New Haven Conn. for the last twelve years, is only $2,477.—population, 15,000.

Hon. David O. Shattuck, a whig candidate for governor of Mississippi, has resigned his judgeship, and Gov. McNutt has appointed Hon. Franklin E. Plummer to the place. Judge Shattuck is a Methodist Preacher. Mr. Plummer went to Mississippi a Yankee School master, and has been a member of Congress.

The Senate and Supreme Court of this State, acting as a Court for the Correction of Errors, closed their sitting at Buffalo, on Thursday the 26th ult. adjourned to meet at Albany, on the first Saturday in October next.

Gen. Bird of Black Rock has been appointed Collector for the port of Buffalo; and .... Foote, of the Commercial Post-Master of that city.

The banner borne by more than three hundred LADIES at the late great temperance Meeting in Rochester, contained this inscription: "TOTAL ABSTINENCE OR NO HUSBANDS."

The Woollen Factory in Williamsburg, Mass. known as "Geer's factory," was destroyed by fire on the 24th ult. together with its contents. The fire was discovered about 4 o'clock. The loss is estimated at about $2,000, and there was no insurance.

Mr. Evans an engineer, was run over by his own locomotive on the Beaver Rail Road, at Munch Creek, Pa. It was just starting from the coal depot. His arm and leg were shockingly broken and lacerated, and as he is nearly 70 years of age, it is thought he cannot survive.

The United States Silver.—The United States Gazette states that the *first deposit of Silver from a Mine in the United States*, was made at the mint in Philadelphia this week. It was from Davidson county N. C. and is believed that mines there, will prove very productive. The essay made at the Mint showed that 1,000 parts of the bullion contained 972 of silver, and 8 of gold!

Capture of Lett.—We take great pleasure in announcing that this desperado was captured this morning and is safely lodged in jail. The police learned that he was lurking about the city and last night constantable GATES got upon his track, and saw him go aboard the Webster, one of the steam-boats laid up. A plan of operations was immediately concerted, and this morning constables GATES, SMITH, BISS and BURTON carried into execution. They divided into two parties, met on the boat precisely at the minute fixed upon, and made a rush into the Ladies' cabin, where LETT, was in the company with a man named HINTON, the keeper of the boat, was quietly seated eating his breakfast. He ran into an adjoining state room, seized a Bowie knife, and threatened with death the first man who approached him. The constables told him resistance was useless they had come to take him dead or alive, and would. One seized his arm, as he was making a blow, the others sprang upon and disarmed him, the handcuffs were on in spite of all his resistance, he was forthwith lodged in jail, and the sheriffs' certificate of deposite taken.

Outrageous proceedings at Kaskaskia Ill.—The Western papers bring an account of an outrage committed recently at Kaskaskia, Ill., the county seat of Randolph. On the night of the 16th ult. the house of a Mr. Whitehead, a lawyer from St. Louis, was attacked by a disguised party, who assaulted the place with stones, which broke the windows, some struck Mrs. W., and came near killing an infant on the bed. They burst in, & were on the point of seizing Mr. W. when some neighbors came to his assistance, when some of the party fled. Some of the lawless band were recognized, and six bills of indictment found for burglary with the intent to kill. The party, however, were not intimidated, but went to court, and when it adjourned, as Mr. W. was coming out with Judge Breese they seized upon him, and under the eye of the Judge himself, they beat, and knocked down, kicked, and trampled upon their victim, until some citizens interfered and rescued him.

The cause of this outrage and violence from the fact that Mr. W. was attending Court, in his character of attorney, in a suit brought for a colored man, who claims to have a legal right to be free; and some persons of Kaskaskia apprehended that if the suit progressed, some of their colored people held as slaves since the expiration of the time and against legal right, might also sue for and recover their freedom and become free.

The Gunpowder at Syracuse.—The National Intelligencer, in commenting upon the extraordinary circumstance of such a quantity of powder exploding in a carpenter's shop, on the bank of the Erie Canal, takes some suggestions which are worthy of attention. The public were not aware of the powder being there. It seems to have been secretly stored, and that too, in direct violation of a village ordinance. It appears that there were 27 kegs in all. How came such a quantity of gunpowder to be secretly and illegally stored in such a place. We have had reports lately, of secret preparations on the Northern Frontier for another invasion of the British territory, and deposite of ammunition and means for these incendiary and predatory movements being made at different points, stealthily, & some by actual theft, as in the case of the States' cannon stolen at Auburn. Was this quantity of gun-powder concealed in a carpenter's shop, one of those deposites? If not, of course the explanation, will do away all suspicion made at Syracuse. In our opinion it is incumbent on the parties implicated to explain.

The Ancient Elm.—The New Haven Herald, states:

"That the ancient ELM, near the corner of Elm and Temple Streets of that City, was cut down on Tuesday last, in consequence of its having become so decayed near the roots, that the public safety required its removal. It was planted in 1686, before the new parsonage of the First Congregational Church. Under its ample shade, Jonathan Edwards, Whitefield, and others of the great departed, that held forth more than a century ago. Its circumference was upwards of twenty feet.

The Book Trade.—The semi-annual sale of Books to the Trade commenced in the city of New York on Monday the 30th ult. These sales are conducted under the direction of a Committee of Book-Sellers, and are made up of contributions from the principal manufacturers and importers in the United States. It is attended by Publishers and Book-Sellers from most of the Cities in the Union. The sale usually continues about a week, and the amount sold is enormously large. The catalogue of the present sale contains upwards of one hundred and sixty pages.

Cultivation of Wool in Australia.—In 1807 the whole quantity of Wool produced was 245 pounds—in 1839, 20,128,774, equal to one-fifth of the whole consumption of Britain, making a return to British subjects of nearly $100,000,000, which otherwise would have gone to foreigners.

Imports to the colony from Great Britain in 1826, [illegible]; 1839 $2,235,171.

DIED.

In [illegible], on the 5th inst., TEMPERANCE, [illegible] daughter of Jabish [illegible]
[illegible] children [illegible] she was [illegible] the toils of life, and [illegible] their loss. [illegible] S. D. B. Church, and [illegible] one of the most [illegible] and she always [illegible] the family circle [illegible] been redeemed by [illegible]. Her [illegible] was even, and her [illegible] moments she raised her [illegible] glory to God [illegible] with [illegible]

E. B.

LIST OF LETTERS.

[illegible] P. M. [illegible] S. D. B. [illegible]

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

[illegible] Maxson, $6, [illegible] Jonathan D. Rogers, [illegible] Maxson, [illegible] $2, vol. 2, [illegible] David Brown, vol. 2, [illegible] W. [illegible] vol. 2. Wm. Williamson, $2, [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Spencer and Saunders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of parties.
De Ruyter, Sept 1st, 1841.
A. L. SAUNDERS,
IRA SPENCER.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Secretary's Office, Albany, August 25, 1841.
To the Sheriff of the County of Madison, Sir:

NOTICE is hereby given you that the term of [illegible] Avery Skinner, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District of this State, will expire on the last day of December next, and that a Senator is to be chosen in that District, to which the county of Madison belongs, at the General Election to be held on the first, second and third days of November next.

Also, notice that the following officers are to be elected, viz. Three Members of Assembly, for the said County, and one Coroner, in the place of Ira Spencer, whose term of office expires on the last day of December next.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.
[illegible] copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
[illegible] Aug. 28, 1841. 28tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, expires this day [illegible]. All persons having unsettled [illegible] with said firm are requested to call and settle.
JOHN N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
WILLIAM J. AYER.
De Ruyter, Aug 28, 1841.

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER [illegible] accounts, if delivered previous to the 10th [illegible] next.
August 28. E. A. & A.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Webster's Dictionary, large.
" " small.
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Parker's Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's [illegible]
Cicero's Orations,
[illegible] Greek Grammar.

Novum Græcum Testamentum,
[illegible]
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demy "
Cap "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.
ELISHA STILLMAN.
De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1, Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th, 1841.

POETRY.

"Abide with us."

Luke xxiv. 29.

BY MRS. E. F. ELLET.

"Abide with us!" The evening hour draws out;
And pleasant at the daylight's weary close
The traveler's repose!
And, as the morn's approach, the shades are gone,
Thy words, oh, blessed stranger! have dispelled
The midnight gloom in which our hearts were held,
Sad were our souls, and quenched Hope's latest ray;
But thou, to us, hast words of comfort given,
Oh Him who came from Heaven!

How burned our hearts within us on the way,
While thou the sacred Scriptures didst unfold,
And bad'st us trust the promise given of old!
"Abide with us!" Let us not lose thee yet!
Lest, unto us, the cloud of fear return,
When we are left to mourn
That Israel's Hope, his better Sun, is set!
Oh, teach us more of what we long to know,
That new-born joy may chide our faithless woe!
Thus in their sorrow, the disciples prayed,
And knew not He was walking by their side.
Who on the Cross had died!

But when he broke the consecrated bread,
Then saw they who had deigned to bless their board,
And, in the Stranger, hailed their risen Lord!
"Abide with us!" Thus the believer prays,
Compassed with doubt, and bitterness, and dread,
When as life from the dead,
The bow of Mercy breaks upon his gaze!
He trusts the Word, yet fears, lest from his heart,
He, whose discourse was Peace, too soon depart.
Open, thou trembling one! the portal wide,
And to the inmost palace of thy breast,
Take home the Heavenly Guest!

He, for the famished, shall a feast provide;
And thou shalt taste the Bread of Life, and see
The Lord of Angels come to sup with thee,
Beloved! who, for us with care hast sought—
Say, shall we hear Thy voice, and let thee wait
All night before the gate,
Wet with the dews, nor greet thee as we ought?
Oh, strike the fetters from the thrall of Pride,
And that we perish not, with us, oh, Lord! abide.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Ladies' Companion.

JOSEPHINE AT SAINT CLOUD.

BY JAMES BARBER.

From the French of Madame Saint Hilaire.

The Empress Josephine possessed in her heart all the treasure of maternal tenderness; this gentle affection which she carried to an extreme, naturally bestowed itself on the young. Groups of children were continually about her person, in whose conversation she loved to mingle, and whose innocent happiness she delighted to promote, by little marks of affection and kindness. Scarcely a week elapsed in which she did not make large purchases of splendid toys, for the purpose of distributing them with her own hands; and seldom did she fail to accompany her bounties with some prudent recommendation. How often have I seen the little *salon bleu* in the Chateau of Saint Cloud decked out like a shop, for the sale of opera trinkets. On new-year's day, especially, did this new bazaar present a splendid appearance. Upon entering the little halls of Josephine's baths, you almost fancied yourself entering one of the beautiful *salons* of Giroux; on all sides were displayed jewels, laces, porcelain, crystals and sweetmeats. I have seen there, rolls of *sucre de pomme*, which resembled the marshal's batons; and dolls as large as life—tambours and trumpets, were arrayed in great numbers, by the side of regiments of light cavalry, composed of lead.

On the evening of the first of January, 1805, the Empress, knowing that she could not, on the morrow, leave the Emperor, during any part of the day, on account of having to receive several distinguished guests, and officiate at the deputations which she expected to arrive at the chateau, gave orders to one of her ladies of honor, to inform those friends whom she had invited with their children to spend the new year's day with her, not to present themselves until the fourth of January at Saint Cloud, whither she was immediately going, for the purpose of preparing a fete for their reception.

The much wished-for day at length arrived. At twelve o'clock, noon, a stranger would have supposed that the Empress was a schoolmistress. All the trinkets, arms, and sweetmeats, had been conveyed from Paris on the preceding evening. At one o'clock her Majesty announced that she should herself proceed to the distribution, and the whole assembly entered the hall of prodigies. Both small and great, coveted with eager looks the numerous toys displayed in every direction. Josephine, with that grace of manner for which she was so remarkable, delivered to each of the children the present allotted to his or her share; after which, they all embraced her, addressing to her some little compliment, with the exception of those whose emotions of joy caused a temporary absence of memory.—To those who were destined to enter the military school, the Empress distributed her gifts with reference to their future career. Some received a case of mathematical instruments, others, a sabre; nearly every one of the boys wished for a pair of pistols, but the number was not sufficient to supply all. Immediately on their entrance, the younger portion of the children had taken possession of the wooden horses, and guns. Josephine gave to the girls, a comb, a watch, or a necklace.

The distribution completed, the joyful assembly made such an uproar, that Josephine was obliged to quit the field, and retire to her boudoir, to prevent being absolutely deafened; but scarcely had she departed, when a warm discussion arose.—The little boys having unanimously decided that they would play at *war*, wished forcibly to enlist the girls; these opposed *en masse*; and some among them protested loudly against this kind of violence. Then the young Achille N——, the son of an officer whom the Emperor esteemed and loved, who had elected himself chief of the troop, decided that those of the little girls who had shown themselves the most obstinate, should be shut up in the citadel, until they consented to obey him, by ranging themselves under his banner. Now the proposed citadel was an elegant sleeping apartment, situated on the side of the hall of Josephine's baths; it was lighted by a window formed of a single and unblemished plate of glass, and hung with green silk, bordered with silver bees.

A debate arose on the propriety of forming a council of war, in order to judge, and even shoot the little Emma who had placed herself at the head of the opposition, when, fortunately, one of the ladies of honor interposed her authority, threatening Master Achille with dry bread at the approaching feast, if he continued to prevent the little girls from amusing themselves as they pleased, whom, for greater precaution, she conducted into the *citadel*. Once separated there was no more dispute, but the clamor was redoubled. Josephine, on hearing the noise of their mirth, appeared in an extacy of delight; but Napoleon, who, in the meantime, had arrived at Saint Cloud, and whose cabinet was situated below the little *salon bleu*, ascended to his wife's room, and inquired of her, in a half gay, half serious tone, the cause of so much noise. "You should distribute your favors in my absence," said he; "I will go myself, and beg your little guests to be quiet; and if they continue to make the same disturbance—"

"Oh! no, Bonaparte; you will frighten them, poor darlings! What would you have? They are amusing themselves playing at *war*. Don't you make more noise at the same game? Pray do not go; I will send some one to quiet them."

"Ah! if they play at *war*, I shall not be sorry to see how they conduct the game." Saying these words, Napoleon goes on tiptoe to the door of the *salon*: he listened a moment and heard these words:

"Forward! Charge! Dead! I've killed him," and similar exclamations, mingled with sighs and tears, and the most immoderate laughter. The Emperor turns gently the handle of the door, and shows himself. "Ah! what have we here?" said he, in a serious tone—"there's crying here."

At these words the little troops raise their heads, and lower their arms; all stand motionless from surprize and fear. Napoleon cast his eyes over this band of *petite diables*, and could not forbear a smile at the grotesque fashion in which each had adorned himself. Here, one had made, with a sheet of paper, a three-cornered hat, to which, in the absence of a cockade, he had attached a gingerbread figure. There, one had placed a little nest on his shoulder, to imitate the dress of a hussar—another—the little Adolphe, had drawn on his face, with Indian ink, a pair of mustachoes, and had made of the tippet of a little girl, a sash, into which he had thrust a pearl paper-knife, as a substitute for a poniard; his sleeves were rolled up to his elbows. and in each hand he held a pistol. In this disguise Master Adolphe had so singular an appearance, that the Emperor seated himself, in order to take a leisurely survey of him. At length he motioned him towards him, and holding between his knees:

"What is your name, Mr. Braggadocio?" asked he.

"My name is Adolphe."

"I suppose it was you who shouted so loudly just now?"

"I have cause to. Achille will never permit me to be General; he will always be it himself.

"And who is this Master Achille?"

"There he is, below;" and Adolphe turning round, pointed with his finger to a little boy, rather taller than himself, who had made a cuirass of a music book, on which sparkled a star of sugar candy.

"Ah! ah!" continued Napoleon, I will speak to him—this Master Achille—who will not allow others to be *General;* that's not fair; each should be General in his turn." And tapping Adolphe on the ear, let him go, and called Achille, who gambolled towards him, and at a single bound, placed himself astride the knees of the Emperor.

"What is your father's name, Achille?"

"He is General N——."

At the mention of this name the Emperor's face brightened; he drew the boy still nearer to him, regarding him with benevolence mingled with tenderness.

N——, saidst thou? he is one of my best friends, and a brave man! and what do you intend to be yourself, one day?"

"I will be like papa; I should like to have handsome gold epaulettes, and a large sabre, that will cut well."

"Diable! and what will you do with it?"

"I will kill all the enemies of our country."

"Indeed! but I hope they will be all destroyed before you are old enough for these things."

"And then, I wish to have the cross of the Legion of Honor, attached to my neck by a red riband, as papa has it—how fine it is! but not like this;" and he tore from his breast the star of sugar candy, and commenced eating it.

"This is indeed, quite another thing," said Napoleon, "but you are in a hurry; how old are you at present?"

"I shall be ten years old on the day of mama's fete."

"Well, and in twenty years from—"

"But I can not wait so long; papa has said that I should be an officer at eighteen."

"Your father judges of you by himself; however, that depends upon yourself, and, in the meantime, hold!"—and the Emperor drew from his pocket a fourteen franc piece, which he gave him, adding, "when you shall have broken your sabre, here is something, that will buy another;" then bidding him rejoin his little comrades, enjoining it upon them not to make too much noise. "Adieu, my children," said he, leaving them, "amuse yourselves, but do not hurt one another."

The advice of the Emperor was not followed to the letter, for the little Adolphe. jealous, no doubt, that the Emperor should have given Achille money, while he received but a tap on the cheek, sought a quarrel, under pretence of not being willing that the most distinguished should be at the head. The dispute became rather warm, and would, perhaps, have terminated unpleasantly, had not the announcement been made at that moment, that the feast awaited them. All discordant feelings were immediately forgotten in the prospect of the good things which were prepared for them.

The little troop arranged themselves in two ranks, laying aside all consideration of size or grade, and marching rapidly towards the citadel in question, repeating in chorus, rran, rran, plan, plan, rran, rran. with an accompaniment obligato of drums and trumpets, the noise of which was perfectly deafening.

* * * * * *

It was in the commencement of the year 1814, nine years after the occurrences above mentioned, that Europe, which had so lately marched with us, obedient to the orders of Napoleon, was in league against us. As usual, the grand army performed prodigies of valor; and after as many victories as combats, and more successful each day, the Emperor, on the sixth of March, established himself at Craonne; and so to speak, encamped in the very midst of the bivouacs of the Russian army. There, during the night, he reconnoitered, in person, the different positions of the enemy; and the following morning, at daybreak, the whole army was arranged in order of battle. At eight o'clock the cries of the soldiers announced the presence of the Emperor, and the action commenced. The success of the day depended on the definite possession of a rampart which had been taken and lost, aternately.

It is four o'clock—the day is declining, and nothing is yet decided. Napoleon cast a look of indecision upon his old guard which is stationed behind him. He had but to give the order, and all would be completed in an instant—perhaps he is about to pronounce the word, when an aid-de-camp arrives at full speed, crying, "The Emperor! the Emperor! where is the Emperor?"

Napoleon advanced, covered with mud, having that morning fallen into a fosse.

"What news do you bring," said he.

"Sire," replied the aid-de-camp, dismounting, "we have taken the rampart."

"*Enfin!*" cried the Emperor, "bring me my horse!" And while his mameluke held the stirrup, he continued to address the officer, who, pale and bleeding, seemed to support himself with difficulty.

"Who sends you, the Marshal, or the General?"

"Sir, the General was killed upon the rampart by a Russian grenadier; and I—"

He could say no more—his eyes closed—he staggered and fell.

"Attend to this officer," said Napoleon; "he is Captain! one moment, gentlemen; wait!"

And detaching the cross of honor from his neck, he put it on that of the wounded officer, who seized the hand of the Emperor, pressed it to his lips, and said in a faint voice, "Ah! sire! I die happy. I said well to your majesty, nine years since, at Saint Cloud, that I should one day merit the cross." Then striving to collect his strength, he attempted to rise; cried "Vive l'Empereur!" and expired. During this time, Napoleon had observed him attentively, as if seeking to recall something to his recollection; the last words of the young aid-de-camp had startled him.

"Yes, yes, I recollect," said he, at length, in a voice quite choked with emotion, "*pauvre enfant!*" and turning his head to brush off a tear, he put foot into the stirrups, and mounted his horse. Then passing a troop of his own guard, he exclaimed, "Out of the saddle, grenadiers! the battle is won!" and he continued his route, followed by his etat-major, to the prolonged cries of Vive l'Empereur.

The following morning, Achille was buried with the honors of those who die for their country.

Two days afterwards, and while Napoleon was making arrangements to take Rheims from the allies, who occupied that city, he perceived General N——, and sent for him.

"General," said he, your son is dead on the field of honor."

"Sire, I know it."

"He has left a sister, has he not?"

"Yes, sire, she had but him and myself—"

"And me!" replied quickly, Napoleon; "you forget *me*, General. I have signed her admission to my Imperial Institution at Ecouen. I take upon myself to provide her trousseau and marriage portion. I have already decorated her brother! General, I have, this morning, made you *grand cordon de la Legion d'Honneur;* come, embrace your Emperor." And Napoleon extended to him his arms, into which the General rushed, giving free course to his tears.

I see from time to time the daughter of General N——, who entered at Ecouen, and passed from thence to the *Maison royale de Saint Dennis*.

Napoleon had not time to provide her marriage portion, as he had promised, having been sent to languish in exile on the rock of Saint Helena.

The remembrance of her brother is ever present to her heart, and it is but a few days since that she pointed out to me, in a picture frame, placed over the fire-place, a crown of laurel, the leaves of which were yellow and dried, and which was the first that Achille had received from the academy. A child's sabre the same that was given him by Josephine at Saint Cloud, and the cross of the Legion of Honor, which the Emperor had detached from his own breast at Craonne, to lay upon the then palpitating heart of her brother.

From the New York Tribune.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

We have often seen allusions in the English papers to a new invention whereby cars were to be propelled on railways by atmospheric pressure; but we have never until now seen any thing like an explanation of the mode in which this power is to be applied. A late London paper contains an account of some experiments made with an engine constructed upon this plan, in the presence of many distinguished and scientific persons, from which we make the following statement of its construction and mode of operation. The plan is very simple: midway between the rails of an ordinary railway, lies secure to the sleepers a continuous pipe of suitable diameter; let a piston attached to a carriage for passengers run in this pipe, and a stationary steam engine exhausts the pipe before it.—It is clear that if the parts of the machinery are sufficiently perfect, the atmospheric pressure on the back of the piston will move the carriage and its load with a velocity resulting from the proportion between that pressure and the resistance to be overcome. So far the theory is an indisputable one of naked science; the only question is whether machinery can be constructed sufficiently perfect to produce with certainty the theoretical effect.

The railway on which the experiment was made was slightly inclined, the rails old and laid extremely uneven, the pipe was a cylinder of nine inches, and the air pump 35 1-2 inches in diameter, worked by a steam of 16 horse power. Throughout the entire length of the pipe there is of necessity a slit in its crown to afford the needful connection between the piston and the carriage: this is opened as each train passes, and closes immediately behind it. Of course some air thus obtains admission, but it was found upon experiment that this leakage of the pipe is more than balanced by the action of the air-pump: the latter exhausted half a mile of 18 inches of mercury in one minute and a quarter, while the pipe refilled from leakage in eight minutes. Four experiments were made, in each of which the carriage went down the plain by its gravity, and was propelled up by the atmospheric pressure. The result, by close and accurate measurement, was that on the first trial, the carriage filled with persons, ran 19,5 miles per hour, on the second 20,6, on the third 25,7, and on the fourth 23.5. These experiments would seem fully to establish the fact that this power may be successfully used for the propulsion of railway carriages. Its advantages as set forth by its inventors, Messrs. Clegg and Samuda, are that the weight of locomotives, often great, is wholly saved, lighter and less costly rails may be used, no collision of trains can occur, and a great saving may be effected by the substitution of stationary for locomotive engines. The new invention has not yet received the attention and scrutiny necessary to decide positively upon its full importance.

THADDEUS OF WARSAW.

The large and magnificent palace of Vallanow, which stands on the northern banks of the Vistula, was the favorite residence of John Sobieski, king of Poland. That monarch, after having delivered his country from innumerable enemies, rescued Vienna, and subdued the Turks, used to retire to his palace at certain seasons, and dispense those effects of his luminous and benevolent mind, which rendered his name great and his people happy.

When Charles XII. of Sweden visited the tomb of Sobieski, at Moscow, he exclaimed, "What a pity so great a man should ever die!" Ninety years after his death, the spirit of this *great man* appeared to revive in the person of his descendant, Constantine Count Sobieski, who in a comparatively private station as palatine of Masovia, and the friend, rather than the lord of his vassals, evinced by his actions, that he was the inheritor of his forefather's virtue, as well as of his blood.

He was the first Polish nobleman who granted freedom to his peasants. He threw down their mud hovels, and built comfortable villages. He furnished them with seed, cattle, and implements of husbandry; then calling them altogether, he laid before them the deed of their enfranchisement. Before he signed it, he expressed his fears to some of their old men, of the probability that they might abuse this new liberty, and become licentious.

"No," returned a gray-headed peasant, "when we held a firm grasp of no other property than the staffs which we have in our hands, we were destitute of all motives for a consistent conduct, and not having any thing to lose, acted on all occasions in an intemperate manner; but now that our houses and lands, and our cattle, are absolutely our own, the fear of forfeiting them, will be a constant restraint upon our actions."

The good sense and truth of this answer was manifested in the event. On their emancipation, they became so cheerful in their circumstances, and so correct in their behavior, that the example of the Palatine was shortly followed by Zamoisk, the great chancellor, prince Stanislaus, the king's nephew; and several of the principal nobility.

There is no art, however trivial, that does not require some application at first.

"Whoso loveth instruction, loveth knowledge; but he that hateth reproof, is brutish."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd.
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered*.

TO FAMILIES.—He would likewise call the attention of Families to his choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant.
Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co's

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be [illegible] the best ever offered to the public [illegible] Davidor Hebrew Plaster," at [illegible] less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid ☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb. CASH, Old Hyson do. at 5a6 Cash, New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,	Godfrey's Cordial,
Morrison's Hygean "	Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Samuel Lee's "	
Doctor Bishop's "	Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Cheeseman's Arab'n "	
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "	Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "	Hive Syrup,
Dr Phinney's "	Laudanum,
Moffat's Veget. Life "	Paregoric,
Gregory's Billious "	Oil Organium,
Harlæm Oil,	" Spike,
British "	" Lemon,
Pectoral Bal'm Honey "	" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be ound in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable, specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
MADISON COUNTY. } ss.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff of said county, hereby give notice, that a Circuit Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held in and for said County, at the Court House in Morrisville, on the Third Monday of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons who will prosecute against the prisoners then and there to be tried, or the criminal offenders, and all persons who are or shall be bound to appear by recognizance or otherwise, will be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just, or to give evidence as shall be required by their recognizances; and all Justices of the Peace, Deputy Sheriffs, Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and other officers within the County of Madison, who have taken any recognizances or inquests, or the examination of any prisoners or witnesses, are required to be then and there in their own proper persons, at the opening of said Court on the first day of the sitting thereof, to return such recognizances, inquisitions and examinations, and rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, and to do such things as their offices in that behalf require them to do.

Given under my hand at Morrisville this 20th day of August, 1841.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
26w5 By Wm. B. Brand, Under Sheriff.

GEO. W. SUTTON,

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the manufacture of Boots and Shoes on a very large scale, and is happy to inform them that he is now prepared, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot, to furnish any style or quantity of work, manufactured of superior EASTERN TANNED STOCK, at as low prices, (according to quality,) as can be bought in Town, County, or State.

, The highest price paid in cash for Beef Hides and Veal Skins.

De Ruyter, June 15, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russel, P. M., Oran Vincent.
Berlin—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick.
Belfast—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Charles Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M. Daniel S. Truman.
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin, H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Scott—Joel Greene, Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Azel Ward.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Jonathan Maxson, Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D. Titsworth.
Salem.— David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto.—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge.—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, RockCo.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

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BY

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C. P. Hlin

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

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TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

MONTHLY SERMONS,

BY

A VILLAGE PASTOR.

(SEPTEMBER, 1841.)

NO IX.—ATTACHMENT TO THE STATED MEANS OF GRACE.

St. Luke ii. 41, 42.—Now his parents went to Jerusalem every year at the feast of the passover. And when he was twelve years old, they went up to Jerusalem, after the custom of the feast.

Three times each year all the males among God's chosen people, were required to appear before him in the holy city.—These seasons of great convocation, were three most solemn and significant feasts; viz:—the Passover, the Pentecost, and the feast of Tabernacles.

Among the three the most prominent was the *Passover*. It was celebrated in the month Abid, called also Nisan, answering to a part of our March. It was the seventh month of the civil year of the Jews, and the first month in their ecclesiastical year.

The Passover was designed as a memento of that memorable night, when the pride and strength of Egypt breathed death; while the slumbers of those house-holders on whose door-posts the blood of the lamb was sprinkled, were safe, and calm, and sweet. It likewise served to commemorate the whole transaction of Israel's deliverance, including the preparatory events, and the triumphant sequel. It was also typical of a perpetual christian ordinance, the Lord's Supper.

The Passover was instituted twenty-five centuries after the creation of the world. Our text presents us the holy family attending upon that ordinance eighteen centuries since, fifteen centuries after it was instituted.

The parents of Jesus were poor; (Lev. xii. 6—8 compared with Luke ii. 24,) they subsisted by daily labor. Their residence was at Nazareth, about seventy miles north of Jerusalem. But distance, poverty, and pressing business, could not prevent them from annual and punctual attendance at the Passover. To go to Jerusalem and return to Nazareth, was a journey of one hundred and forty miles. To accomplish this, according to eastern modes of traveling, must have ordinarily occupied about five days; seven days were spent at the Passover.—Thus twelve days yearly were devoted to this ordinance, and twelve years' attendance would require one hundred and forty-four days, and demand journeying by land to the amount of *one thousand six hundred and eighty miles!*

Though we are not to conclude that Mary attended the other two yearly feasts as punctually as she did the Passover, yet we are to suppose that her husband, who was a just man and feared God, was equally scrupulous in his attendance upon them; for it is expressly recorded in Exo. xxiii. 17, and repeated in other places—"*Three* times each year shall all thy *males* appear before the Lord God."

By these persevering and self-denying efforts to obey the requirements of the Mosaic law, respecting the observance of religious institutions, that sincere and ardent *attachment* to them was most beautifully and impressively manifested.

The theme of our present discourse is this, viz:—

WE SHOULD BE ARDENTLY ATTACHED TO THE STATED MEANS OF GRACE.

1. Because *God himself* hath instituted them.

If we should love the Lord our God with all our heart, with all our soul, and with all our strength, then these direct fruits of his benevolence may claim our strong affection. We should love the animal and vegetable creation, because that in the beasts, and birds, and trees, and plants, we see so strikingly portrayed the creative power, the wisdom, and the benevolence of God.

How then should we love those schemes, which the infinite benevolence of Jehovah hath devised for assimilating fallen man, to the moral excellence of his own supremely holy character! Those who loved Dorcas stood weeping over the coats and garments which her hands had wrought.—In gazing upon the single mark of a needle, tears of affection may copiously flow from the eyes of a bereaved daughter, and why: Because that mark was placed there by the hand of a departed mother; it is *her* work.

It is right to love the works of *God because* they are His works, and as such reveal to us his glorious attributes. As amid their endless variety, we search to select one on which to bestow the strongest affection, we pass by oceans, mountains, and planets; we place, as of comparative insignificance, suns, moons, and stars, and systems on systems of worlds, and awed by the divine glory, we fix our trembling gaze on *Calvary's scene*, and we read that "God so loved the world *that he gave* his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

This is that work of God demanding our most ardent love. This is that in which center all the means of grace which God hath ever employed, or ever will employ for our guilty race.

Of them all *this* is a summary expression; and consequently the love which we bear to this as God's own work, will be proportionably extended to all parts of the system of grace. All the means embraced by the system, are from the hand of our Creator, our King, our Father, and our Redeemer; and from us they should receive the appropriate attachment of creatures, subjects, children, and redeemed souls.

2. God hath *required* us to love them.

From the consistency of his character we should expect that he would do this; for we should be amazed to find that he had not directed us to devotedly regard objects so worthy of our affections.

Lev. xviii. 4, 5. Ye shall do my judgments and keep mine ordinances to walk in them: I am the Lord your God. Ye shall therefore keep my statutes, and my judgments, which if a man do he shall live in them: I am the Lord.

Ps. cxix. 4. Thou hast *commanded* us to keep thy precepts diligently.

Heb. x. 25. Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together.

3. They are so happily adapted to the moral condition of mankind.

The human family are blind: they grope in darkness. The means of grace enlighten, &c.

Mankind are depraved beings: the means of grace are adapted to raise such beings from the depth of sin, to inconceivable attainments in holiness. He that hath this hope in him, *purifieth* himself even as he is pure. Sanctify them through thy truth, thy *word* is truth. Who is not strongly impressed by observing the adaptation of air, water, light, and food, to the wants of our physical nature? Equally conspicuous and impressive is the adaptation of the means of grace to the moral necessities of man.

4. They have accomplished great good in the world.

They have already brought back revolted millions. In some parts of this rebellious world, they have caused the wilderness to blossom like the rose, and the desert to shout for joy. Under their benign, subduing, and transforming influence, many a Saul of Tarsus has been brought to penitently inquire—Lord what wilt thou have me to do? The eyes of the morally blind have been opened; the ears of the morally deaf have been unstopped; hearts of *stone* have been made to *relent*: and souls supremely selfish have been made benevolent. Such souls have magnified the name of the Lord Jesus, they have "confessed, and showed their deeds;" they have willingly abandoned their "curious arts," and through the price of their pernicious books when counted, hath been found to be ten thousand times "fifty thousand pieces of silver," yet have they been brought together and burned, or reprobated by all men. "*So mightily*" have the means of grace "*prevailed*." They have been the support of untold numbers of afflicted souls amid the vicissitudes of this trying world. David says—"Thy statutes have been my *songs* in the house of my pilgrimage." All the valuable peace which earth ever enjoys, arises directly, or indirectly, from the influence of divine institutions. Their voice to the foaming billows, is—"*Peace, be still*." They have guided countless millions from earth to heaven. While I am now speaking, the consolations which they have furnished, mingle among death-bed scenes, and strengthen departing saints to triumphantly exclaim, "O *Death*, where is thy sting, O Grave, where is thy victory!"

5. The stated means of grace have ever been ardently loved by the pious.

When God gave a son, Enos, to pious Seth, 'men begun to call upon the name of the Lord.' Some religious institutions were then known. As soon as Noah could set his feet upon dry ground, he erected an *altar* to the praise of God. Trace the steps of Abraham "unto the plain," or "unto a mountain," and *there* we find an altar for JEHOVAH. Jacob's heart was filled with joy, as himself and his household went up to Bethel.

Eli, the priest and judge, amid all his imperfections respecting family government, was strongly attached to God's ordinances. For forty years he solemnly devoted himself to their public administration. When informed that his two sons, Hephni and Phineas, were dead, he sat erect upon his seat: but when it was announced to him, that the *Ark of God* was in the hands of the Philistines, he fell backward, and died.

A like attachment was manifested by Samuel, a child, who ministered before the Lord, girded with a linen ephod. The acts of his parents bear the same testimony: previous to his birth they went up out of their "city yearly to worship, and to offer sacrifices unto the Lord of hosts in Sheloh." Their attendance at Sheloh was no less punctual after they had received the precious gift in answer to Hannah's prayers. "Moreover, his mother made him a little coat, and brought it to him from year to year, *when she came up with her husband to offer the yearly sacrifice*."

In the writings of David, love to God's house, and all that appertained to his worship, is so frequently expressed, that passages of this class, form one of the most prominent characteristics of his inspired composition. Listen to some holy, poetic strains of the sweet Psalmist of Israel: My voice shalt thou hear in the morning: O Lord in the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee, and will look up. Evening, morning, and at noon, will I pray, and cry aloud, and he shall hear my voice.—How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts! My soul longeth, yea even fainteth for the courts of the Lord: my heart and my flesh cryeth out for the living God. Blessed are they that dwell in thy house, they will be still praising thee. The assembling of God's people attending upon the means of grace, was David's chosen company in time of affliction, and amid them he would mingle to express his joyful thanksgivings. What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits towards me? I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord. I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all his people. Though he wore the kingly crown he did not regard his chief honors as consisting in regal office.

What employment did he deem most honorable? Let his own words answer:—"For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand—I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." To him the lowest service pertaining to God's sanctuary, was far more desirable than the highest honors which this world could bestow.

Influenced by growing affection for the ordinances of God, he most anxiously desired to build a magnificent temple for the Lord. "He sware unto the Lord, and vowed unto the mighty God of Jacob:—Surely I will not come into the tabernacle of my house, nor go up unto my bed: I will not give sleep to mine eyes, or slumber to mine eye-lids, until I find out a place for the Lord, an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob."

He was not permitted to see his desire accomplished, which would have been sweet unto his soul, but so strong and sincere had been his purpose, that at the close of life, he could thus appeal unto the people—Hear me, my brethren, and my people—I had in mine heart to build a house of rest for the ark of the covenant of the Lord: and for the footstool of our God, and had made ready the building. Now, I have prepared with *all my* might for the house of my God, the gold—the silver, the brass, the iron, and the wood: onyx-stones, and stones to be set, glistening stones, and of divers colors, and all manner of precious stones, and marble stones in abundance.—One of the closing transactions of his public life, was to charge his son Solomon concerning the great work, the building of a palace, not for man, but for the Lord God. He gave him specific instructions concerning the form of the holy edifice: he gave him the pattern of all that he had by the Spirit. Being fully assured that the work would be accomplished in due time, though his resting place would soon be the sepulchre—"David the king rejoiced with joy." Solomon's dedicatory prayer evinces, that the mantle of his sanctuary-loving father had fallen upon him. But time would fail us to tell of Ezra, Nehemiah, Isaiah, Daniel, Malachi, Zacharias, and Elizabeth, Simeon, Anna, youthful Timothy, and innumerable saints in later times, whose attachment has been unspeakably ardent to those means of grace which God in infinite mercy condescends to employ for the salvation of apostate man.

I will present one more reason why we should be ardently attached to the stated means of grace—it is this,—

6. They will continue unto the end of time.

They will be perpetuated amid all the changes in the natural, civil, and moral world. They will abide, until the angel placing one foot on the sea, and the other on the land, shall proclaim, "Time shall be no longer."

REFLECTIONS.

1. Ardent attachment to the stated means of grace, will secure punctual attendance upon them. Mark the parents of Samuel—of Jesus. See also Paul's example, (Acts xx.) For Paul had determined to sail by Ephesus, because he would not spend the time in Asia, for he hasted *if it were possible for him* to be at Jerusalem the day of Pentecost. At Miletus, forty miles from Ephesus, he sent for the elders of the church. See how his heart was fixed on accomplishing his object. He pursued a different course from many modern professors of religion. Too many conclude to attend religious meetings if they find it perfectly convenient, and seem to think their non-attendance fully excused by some pressure of business, which, it is probable, in nine cases out of ten might have been prevented by some previous arrangement, not costing them half the effort and self-denial which it cost Paul to be at Pentecost. How painful to hear some remark, that they should have been at the church meeting had they thought of it in season, but when it came to mind that it was the day of the meeting, it was too late to attend. Paul's example should cause such persons to blush.

2. According to their ability those who are attached to the stated means of grace, will cheerfully give their substance for the support of religious institutions. "Moreover, because I have set my affection to the house of my God, (says David,) I have of mine own proper good, of gold and silver, which I have given to the house of my God over and above all that I have prepared for the holy house." He then enumerates the amount which he contributed.

3. If we do not grow in grace under the ordinary use of the stated means of grace, we have reason to conclude that we have no piety.

Those who cannot "enjoy religion," except in seasons of great excitement, and in connection with some unusal efforts, have much reason to fear that they are nought but way-side hearers. If they were God's own children, the ordinary use of God's established means of grace, would nourish them, and cause them to bring forth fruit, "some thirty, some sixty, some an hundred fold."

4. Our subject teaches us how we may exert a religious influence upon our posterity. By precept and example teach them. If Elkinah and Hannah had not been punctual in their attendance at Shiloh, there might have been no prophet Samuel. If David had not set his heart to build a house for the Lord, Solomon would never have built it. Our blessed Savior himself, had a human body, and a human soul, and like other children he increased in wisdom and in stature, and like other children he felt the influence of parental example.—Had not that example been precisely such as it was, who can say that at twelve years of ago, he would have astonished the doctors of law by his questions and his answers?

5. Our subject furnishes us with a test of the genuineness of a religious awakening.

A genuine revival will cause a great increase of attachment to the stated means of grace: will gather many around them. This was the effect of a revival in the third year of the reign of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah. He sent out priests and levites to give the people religious instruction. The instructors were earnest in their work, and the people crowded to hear. It was not the disclosure of strange and novel things, nor an eccentric mode of stating truth already known, that so arrested public attention. "And they taught in Judea, and *had the book of the law of God* with them, and went about throughout all the cities of Judah, and *taught* the people." (2 Chron. xviii. 9.)

This characteristic was manifest in the days of Nehemiah. "And all the people gathered themselves together as one man into the street that was before the water gate; and they spake unto Ezra the scribe to bring the book of the law of Moses, which the Lord had commanded to Israel. And he brought the law before the congregation both of men and women, and all that could hear with understanding. And he read therein from the morning until noonday, before the men and the women, and those that could understand, (children of proper age to be benefitted) and the ears of all the people were attentive unto the book of the law. So they read in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading." Neh. viii. 1—8.

Those protracted meetings that influence the people to more highly appreciate God's established means of grace, *as ordinarily enjoyed*, are great blessings to the community. When of this character they strengthen the reciprocal attachment of pastor and people—secure a more general, more punctual, and a serious attendance upon the worship of God in his sanctuary on the Sabbath—their healthful influence is felt by the Sabbath School—the Bible Class—the Conference Meeting, and the benevolent efforts of the day: the family altar and the closet also share in the rich blessing.

Such meetings are, on the whole, far more efficient in promoting the interests of Zion, than those, which, though perhaps numbering many more as supposed converts, are characterized by a sort of religious excitement which throws the people into that state of mind which unfits them to appreciate God's established means of grace as ordinarily enjoyed, and disposes them to ardently crave something *new*, something wonderful!

When in this state of mind, they are wholly unprepared to listen to a minister of ordinary gifts, while he distinctly reads the word of God, and gives the sense, and attempts to cause his hearers to understand the reading. They desire to be addressed with appeals of the most finished, popular eloquence, or they want to be roused by the surpassingly terrific, or to be powerfully moved by the overpowering pathetic.

That religious awakening, whether connected with a protracted meeting or not, is the most lovely, which causes the greatest increase of attachment to the Bible, the Sabbath, and the *ordinary* privileges of the sanctuary, an awakening, in which, not only sinners are turned from Satan to the service of God—but saints are instructed, and assisted to be "*steadfast*, unmoveable, and always abounding in the work of the Lord," and are made more grateful than ever for every *crumb* which they receive from their Master's table.

6. Those who are favored with the stated means of grace, and remain impenitent, are fast increasing in guilt, condemnation, and hardness of heart.

Impenitent sinner! *God* is using the means of grace with you. You pervert them while you reject Christ.

Sinners! Beware! or you may meet death as the abusers of God's stated means of grace. If you thus die, it will be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorroh in the day of Judgment, than for you.

Every sermon which you have heard will rise up in the Judgment against you. Every minister to whose entreaties you you have turned a deaf ear, will witness against you. No longer abuse the stated means of grace by rejecting Christ, but accept of that Savior, who, by the administration of the stated means of grace, has been so often offered to you, and is now once more offered, and you shall have everlasting life. Amen.

Religious Department.

From the New York Observer

REMARKABLE CONVERSION OF A JEW.

A work has lately been published in London, by Alfred Morris Myers, a Jew by birth, education, and until recently, by faith. He gives an extended account of his conversion, which we have read in a Foreign Magazine, with great interest. Mr. Myers, tells us, that, he is a native of Prussia, who, being intended for a rabbi, was in his youth initiated into the study of the Talmud. Suspicions of its divine authority however, intruded themselves into his mind at an early age, and having been induced on one occasion to enter a room where two missionaries from the London Society for promoting the conversion of the Jews were conversing and distributing tracts, the displeasure of his connexions led him to desire to visit England, and he landed in the metropolis in June, 1830. Removing to Liverpool, where he had a brother, his attention was attracted by a building in front of which was an inscription in Hebrew, and which he found on inquiry was a Christian place of worship in which a converted Jew was accustomed to preach. After much mental conflict he determined to enter it and heard a sermon in English which he could not understand, preceded by the text read in Hebrew, "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from his feet, until Shiloh come, and to him the gathering of the people shall be." He knew from the Talmud that Shiloh signified the Messiah, but the sentiment perplexed him. He could not believe that there was such a passage; but wondered what business these Gawyim (Gentiles) had with the Scriptures at all, having supposed that if a Jew embraced Christianity he renounced the Bible. He trembled when he considered among what people he was sitting, and full of anxiety and agitation, he left the place.

"I felt as one escaped from some imminent danger when I found myself again in the open air; I durst not look up, feeling myself much condemned for having been in that place. As soon as I reached my lodging I looked into my Hebrew Bible, referring to the chapter and verse, which I had not forgotten; and to my astonishment, I found the same words of the prophecy; but so strong was I opposed to it, that I got another Hebrew Bible to see whether it actually was so. "How can that be?" I said; "then why has the Messiah not come if he was to come, when there was a sceptre in Judah, for now there has not been a sceptre more than eighteen centuries?" I then laid my hand upon my forehead, and closed my eyes, to stop, as it were, the stream of my wandering mind, which almost deprived me of all thought.

"What! is it possible?" I said, after a moment's pause, "can I allow such a thought to enter my mind? the Messiah come already? that cannot be; I am a miserable sinner! I have allowed myself to be taken in the snare of the Gawyim, for if it were so, would not the learned Rabbi's abroad, who study day and night the Talmud, have found it out before this? And do they not daily pray for the Messiah to come.'

My eyes then glanced over the text once more; I read it over again slowly, until all before me seemed illegible; the room appeared to go round, and I should have fallen to the ground had I not taken hold of an old armed chair which stood close by me. I dropped into it, and wept bitterly

I indulged in this for sometime, until I felt a little relief; the first thing I beheld when I opened my eyes, was the Bible, which I closed hastily, as once I did the Talmud, and hastened out of the room.

Were I to attempt a description of what passed in my mind during the following few days, I should not only fall far short of it, but it would also swell this volume to a far greater size than I intended it to be; suffice it to say then, that the sufferings of my mind was great,—that I had no rest until I came to the determination to go to the converted Jew to ask him what he meant by quoting that part of Jacob's prophecy.

Having inquired for his residence, I was told that I could see him at a house in Nelson street, Park Lane, where a lady, the patroness of his church, resided; to which house I went one afternoon with a young Jew with whom I became then providentially acquainted, and who was then an enquirer into the Christian Faith, but before this kept it a secret from me. I was shown into the room, in which I found the converted Jew, the lady and a gentleman. I felt at a loss at first how to introduce my subject, but meeting with a very kind reception, I took courage, and asked the converted Jew to tell me what explanation he gave to the above referred text, and why Jacob says that the sceptre shall not depart from Judah until Shilo come—whereas the Messiah had not come yet? "The Messiah hath come," he answered, "and the prohesy is fulfilled, and JESUS OF NAZARETH WAS THAT MESSIAH." At the name of 'JESUS' I rose up from my chair, saying that I did not come here to hear anything of him, and made a motion to go; but he said, that if it was my wish, nothing should be said about Jesus, and he then asked me if he might show me some part of my own Scriptures, which I granted; on which he showed me the 53rd chapter of the prophecy of Isaiah. I told him what the Talmud says on that chapter; but he said that the Talmud was nothing more than the invention of man. I endeavored to conceal the emotion which the last sentence had raised in me; he then asked me whether I had ever read the New Testament? I told him I never heard of such a book, and that I never read any books of the Gawyim. He then gave me some information with respect to the nature of the book which he was alluding to, and asked me whether he might read a part of it to me, to which I assented; he then read to me the first chapter of the gospel of St. Matthew.

I felt much struck with the genealogy there given of Jesus; I tried all I could to conceal from him what was going on in my mind, and as soon as he finished the chapter, I rose from my chair, requesting him to lend me the book, which he did without hesitation, telling me to compare it with our Bible.

As soon as I went into the street I opened the book again, reading it as I went along, and before I had reached my lodging, I had already gone through the first five chapters of the gospel of St. Matthew.—When I arrived at home I ran up stairs into my bedroom, the door of which I locked after me, for fear of being interrupted and surprised again by my brethren

Again I read over the beginning of St. Matthew; my curiosity increased as I proceeded; every page opened to me a new world: "Is that the religion of Christians?" I said. My mind could not dwell on one subject long; it wandered from one thing to another in rapid succession. Presently I began to compare the Bible with this new book, and I found that there was a striking correspondence between them. It may more easily be imagined than described what were my feelings all this time, and the following days, as I proceeded in the New Testament, comparing it with the Old "Then why do not the Rabbi's read this book? or why did they not tell me about it? or are they kept in the dark about it as well as myself? Then came to my memory what I had just heard about the Talmud. "What," I said, "the Talmud not true?" and my former doubts concerning it rushed upon my mind like so many flashes of lightning. "Hear, O Israel!" I exclaimed, and wrung my hands in great agony; "then have I lived all this time and been under a delusion? have I prayed every day for the coming of the Messiah, and not known that he has come already? that he lived, and died, that I might live? and could my forefathers reject HIM who came TO THEM? Could they treat him so cruelly who came with such doctrines as these? and have I blasphemed the Holy name of Him whom I now find to be Jacob's Star, Moses's Prophet, David's Lord, Isaiah's Stem of Jesse, his Immanual, his Prince, his Savior—Zachariah's King, and Malachi's Messenger of the Covenant.—Did Jehovah suffer me to live whilst I have hated him whom he calls his Son?" O! DISTRACTING THOUGHT!—pp. 77—82.

Yet he did not at that time yield his heart to the Savior. He had as he expresses it, "come up close to what Isaiah calls the stone of stumbling and a rock of offence," but there remained many things to be cleared up before he could allow that Christianity was the religion of God.

The apparently disinterested account given by the four Evangelists of Jesus of Nazareth pleased me very much; there is hardly anything in their account by which we could form an opinion as to whether they believed in the new covenant or not. But Satan worked his part in the meantime with me; many snares were laid for me, some of which proved very dangerous to me.

At times, when meeting with a passage in Scripture which I could not understand, my mind would be worked up to such a degree that I would throw the Bible from me, thinking never to look at again; I had not found out the way yet to seek wisdom; I sought for it in my own strength, and thus it proved a stumbling block; add to this, the persecution which then opened itself upon me from the side of my brethren, who as soon as it was known that I had been to that Church, set their faces against me, and treated me very unkindly. "Away with such a fellow," was their cry, "for it is not fit that he should live!"

Add to this, the sorrow I experienced from the accounts of my friends, whose grief knew no bounds when they heard that I had become a Christian, all these things worked powerfully upon my mind; and I can truly say, that if it had not been the Lord who then held me up, and soon after caused JESUS to be precious to my soul, I should have fallen a prey to the enemy; it is verily through him alone that I can say, "I am what I am."

"I was then in a strait between Judaism and Christianity; the one I could not adhere to on account of its absurdities and contradictions to the word of God, and the other I COULD not embrace; and if any one asks why? I answer, "Because the love of God did not dwell in my heart—I loved not Jesus."

Many were the nights I sat up with the Bible and Testament before me, to see whether all was not a delusion, until I was worn out with fatigue, from want of sleep and trouble in my mind. At such a period I would then think of my unhappy situation; in a strange country—cast off from all that were dear to me by the ties of nature; despitefully used by my brethren here, without a friend to comfort me; and then I would think of my father, *my poor Father*, of his grief—perhaps brought to a bed of sickness—perhaps near to the grave, lamenting over his hard hearted son—*and I*, I was the cause of all this; and then I wept in the bitterness of my heart until the day broke in upon me, when only fresh trials awaited me, for those that hated me without a cause were many; every day another trial awaited me, so that my health began to decline very rapidly."

After six months had elapsed, which he suffered much in body as well as in mind he was relieved from anxiety and entered into the joy of faith.

One evening after having read some of the Psalms of David, among others the LXIX, I left my room for the purpose of taking a walk, which, from the bitter enmity showed to me by my brethren, I could scarcely do in the day time. Providence guided my footsteps into Pitt Street, where I saw a building lighted up, which had the appearance of a place of worship, into which I went; there was a body of people kneeling down, and one prayed aloud; his prayer affected me greatly. After having listened for some time, I dropped down on my knees as if mechanically; Every word the man spoke I felt as if he was pleading my cause; it was the very thing I stood in need of, and blessed be God *I prayed too*—I prayed for the first time in my life—the first that was worth calling a prayer, for it was in the name of Jesus. I felt as if the heavens were open, and that this was none other but the house of God, and the very gates of heaven; it appeared to me as if now was the accepted time now the day of salvation.

The words of the psalm that I had read before I came out were forcibly brought to my memory, and I cried out, "Save me, O God, for the waters are come into my soul. I sink in deep mire where there is no standing; I am come into deep waters where the floods overflow me. O God, thou knowest my foolishness, and my sins are not hid from thee. These words just seemed to express what I felt: I appeared to myself as one standing on the brink of a precipice, a deep gulph before me, and some savage animal rushing up behind me, I felt my danger, and my own weakness, to save myself from the certain ruin before me, unless some one came from above and rescued me; and "Save me, O Lord," I cried, "have mercy on me, O God a miserable sinner!" For the first time, I felt that I was indeed a sinner; a poor naked, miserable wretch. "Create in me a clean heart, O God I cried, and renew a right spirit within me." O! Jesus my Savior," I exclaimed for the first time, forgive my rejecting thee; thou hast promised forgiveness even to the vilest of sinners if he turn unto thee! O, be merciful unto me, the chiefest of sinners, and take away the oppressive load of my sins, for they lie HEAVILY upon me."

And oh! my dear reader, how shall I find language to express the marvelous change which I then experienced in my soul? No language can express, no tongue can tell the joys of that moment in which a trembling sinner is reconciled to God by the blood of the Lamb. But blessed be his holy name, scarcely did I cast my care on him than "Be of good cheer, thy sins, which are many, are forgiven thee," was virtually the answer of Jehovah; a thrill of gladness ran through my very soul, and my heart overflowed with thankfulness and praise.—pp. 89—91.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, September 22, 1841.

S. D. B. General Conference.

After two weeks absence, to attend the session of the General Conference, we are again at our post. The Conference convened, pursuant to adjournment, with the first Church in Alfred. The introductory discourse was preached by Br. T. B. Brown, who was also chosen Moderator. There was a good attendance of delegates. Both the business and preaching meetings were numerously attended. On Sabbath day and first day the spacious meeting-house was quite insufficient to contain the vast assemblage, and meetings were held in other places to accommodate them. The business of Conference was transacted, so far as we know, with perfect good feeling, and the views of the delegates harmonized perfectly on nearly or quite every subject discussed. And, on the whole, we felt that it was good to be there.

The Minutes of Conference will be published in about two weeks, if they are received in season from the Clerks. The next session will be held with the Church in Berlin, Rensselaer co., N. Y.

De Ruyter Institute.

We have several times taken occasion to speak of this Institute in the Register. And we now take much pleasure in recommending it to Seventh-day Baptists, in common with others. We are unwilling to persuade ourself that the denomination do not appreciate the subject of Education; and we cannot for a moment entertain the thought, that the friends of Education will allow such advantages as De Ruyter Institute affords to pass unimproved.

All who, like ourself, have spent years in Schools where we were compelled to lose one day in the week from the school more than others, on account of our conscientious views, can but urge upon all who wish to educate themselves or friends, to avail themselves of the advantages of this School. So far as we are able to learn, all who have attended here have been well satisfied, and we know of no reason why they cannot be as well satisfied now as formerly. It is manifestly the duty of every lover of Education in the denomination to use his influence to send scholars to this school.—Let the friends of the school, but come up to its aid in sending scholars, and they need not fear for its prosperity and high standing. Let every one be a Committee to aid in this way, and it will no longer be a problem, "Can De Ruyter Institute be sustained?" There are *now* youth enough in the denomination who need the advantages of such a school to fill its walls. And there is sufficient ability on the part of their parents to send them here. Then why do they not come? A parent cannot leave a better legacy to his children than a correct education. He cannot so well ensure their respectability and usefulness by any other means. We wish to impress on the minds of all the duty that devolves on them to educate their children, and to use their influence to build up the cause of education in the denomination. It is a duty which affects the prosperity and usefulness of the rising generation—it affects the honor of the denomination, and the truths that characterize them. If these facts are well considered, we are sure that it will lead to a course of conduct that will secure to this people all the advantages that can be derived from science.

Revival Record.

The revival in Scott still continues; 26 had united with the church at our last advices, and more were expected to. There are the best evidences that it is the work of the Lord. Some have been convicted who had not come near the meeting till they were led by the spirit of God. No extreme measures were used. There was no appeal to the feelings, but the "still small voice" of God spoke and brought sinners to repentance, and to his name be all the glory.

☞The report is current this morning that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has demanded his passports.

For the Register.

The Commencement of the Sabbath.

NUMBER 3.

Having, in Nos. 22 and 27 of the Register, inquired concerning the commencement and division of terrestrial time, and found that it *must* have commenced at the *precise* moment when matter was called into existence, and that the diurnal division must also be dated from the *same moment*, and which, of course, involved the first part of the first day in *darkness*; and also, that necessarily, all the following days *must commence* and *end* in the same manner, which must of course include the seventh; it may be thought unnecessary to add any thing farther, supposing more proof superfluous.

But some suppose, that because the phrase, "evening and morning," was not used after the close of the seventh day, that the seventh was an exception to the other divisions of the six preceding days.—Also, it is maintained that, although the other days and some of the festival Sabbaths of the Jews did commence on the evening preceding the day; yet the weekly Sabbath did not. This being the case, it becomes necessary to inquire whether such be the fact.—We have already seen in the last No., that as the first day commenced and ended, so must the others; no alteration could possibly exist. Otherwise there must have been one day either longer or shorter than it should have been when the alteration took place. For, the same objection will stand against any such arrangement as it would against the change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day. For, whenever man changed the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, there must have been either an addition or subtraction to one-third part of the time; for he who first went from the seventh to the first day, instead of keeping the one-seventh part of time, only observed *one-eighth*; which is a plain violation of the divine law. Just the same would be the case when an alteration was made in the commencement or ending of the day. Therefore, if the first day began in darkness, all the other days *must* begin and end at the same time, and in the same way.

But it is argued that the festival Sabbaths might have commenced on the eve preceding the day; and still the weekly Sabbath did not. Against this we would oppose the same argument, viz: That no such change could ever take place without a gain or loss of some part of some day.

Thus we see that the Scriptures are a sure guide in our search after truth; and that this truth after which we have been seeking, is plainly made known, viz: That time is coeval with matter, and that the Creator divided time into a period of day and night, commencing with darkness and ending with light. Also, we see farther that time once having been begun thus, it was impossible it could ever be altered, one jot or tittle, without infringing on the prerogative of God. The day once having thus began, must always thus continue. Well may we say, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handi-work. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth forth knowl- of Him."

In the 23d chapter of Leviticus we have an account of several feasts of the Jews, and among them is the seventh-day Sabbath. In the 32d verse we are told when the *atonement Sabbath* (at least,) commenced. "From even unto even ye shall celebrate your Sabbath." Much stress is laid upon the word Sabbath, as being in the singular. Whether it is the same in the original Hebrew I am unable to say. But be that as it may, the result must be the same. For if the 10th day of the 7th month began on the evening following the 9th, of necessity, not only every other day of that week, but also every day which had transpired, and every one that ever should transpire, must commence and end in the same manner. But it is said that this 32d verse of the 23rd chapter of Leviticus proves that the evening following the day was reckoned with the day preceding. This, I think, is a mistake, for it will be remembered that the Jews counted two evenings; one commencing at 3 o'clock, P. M., and ending at twilight, when the second evening commenced. Therefore, if the expression mentioned in the phrase, "In the 9th day of the month, at even," means that the evening was a part of the 9th day, it must be the first evening; as the second evening was always reckoned with, or as belonging to the following day. But the last clause of the verse decides the case. It says, "From even unto even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath." Here it is plain that from "even unto even," means from the commencement of one evening to the commencement of the next, the day was to be computed. This I contend is the plain meaning, and I verily believe to be the scriptural meaning of the passage. And if I shall find this construction to be in accordance with the practice of the Jews, (which will be examined in my next number,) the point will be decided, viz: that the weekly Sabbath always did, always has, and always must commence at the close of the 6th day, which ends at the setting of the sun on said day.

SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD.

Shiloh, Sept. 13, 1841.

Congressional News.

From the New-Yorker.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Wednesday, Sept. 1.

In Senate, to-day, the bill to satisfy the outstanding reservation to the Choctaw Indians, was taken up, and after some conversation, a motion to re-commit having failed, the bill was passed.

The Revenue Bill then coming up as the unfinished business, Mr. Berrien moved to lay it on the table to take up the Fiscal Corporation Bill.

Mr. Rives hoped they would go on with the Revenue Bill, and finish it before they took up this bill. He had not examined the Bank bill, as he had not expected it would be taken up.

Mr. Clay hoped the bill would be taken up, as it was the general understanding yesterday. (Mr. Woodbury said it was.) He (Mr. C.) said he had made up his mind to vote for the bill; although it did not all he could wish, yet it would do much good.

Mr. Archer on account of his colleagues being unprepared would let the matter pass over. He was prepared for it himself, and should vote for the bill.

Mr. Rives further spoke against taking up the bill, and said he was decided to his vote, in the present shape of the bill; '*he could not, and would not vote for the bill*,' but should be very happy to have it so shaped that he could.

Messrs. Calhoun and Woodbury wished the bill taken up, and disposed of, as they knew full well till that was done, no adjournment, for which members were most anxious, could be had.

The Revenue Bill was then laid on the table, by a vote of 31 Yeas to 11 Nays, and the 'Fiscal Corporation' Bill was taken up and read through.

Mr. Berrien then, as Chairman of the Committee, who reported it, spoke upwards of two hours and a half in defense of the bill. He maintained its constitutionality, and that the scruples on this point which had existed with reference to the other bill were avoided in this. He referred to the President's Message at the commencement of the Session, to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Veto Message, and held that this bill exactly conformed to the views of the Executive Department, expressing at the same time his decided belief that it would meet with favor there.

The bill was then open to amendments, and none being offered, it was reported to the Senate. Cries of 'engrossment' were then heard, and no one rising, the question was about to be taken, when Mr. Clay very briefly stated that he should vote for the bill; although it was not such a one as he wished, the Constitution authorised and the people demanded, yet it would do much good, and he would take it in preference to none.

Mr. Benton offered amendments to prohibit *States*, from becoming subscribers to the Stock, to prohibit *Corporations* from the same, to provide that corporators of Corporation subscribers should be citizens of the United States, that the Stock should only be transferrable to citizens of the U. States, and that Corporations should pay $50, instead of $10 per share, at the time of their subscription; all of which were rejected, with but very little debate, the first by a vote of 18 Yeas to 28 Nays, the second by 21 Yeas to 26 Nays, the third by 20 Yeas to 26 Nays, the fourth by 20 to 27, and the fifth by 21 to 28. He styled it the 'physical—physic—Fiscal' Corporation.

Mr. Rives should not vote for the bill unless amended. It conferred on the agencies the unlimited power of discounting bills of exchange in the United States, and independently of their consent. He held that agencies might be admitted into the States without their express assent, on the principle of the comity of nations, but to be subject to be removed at the will of the States, and to be entirely prohibited from discounts of exchanges as well as promissory notes.

A motion to adjourn by Mr. Preston failed: Yeas 20, Nays 28. Cries of 'engrossment' was again heard.

Messrs. Walker and Allen offered amendments, the former to provide that the bills should be at short time, and on goods actually shipped; and the latter, to make the stockholders responsible in their private capacity to the amount of their respective stock, in case the corporation failed to redeem its obligations in specie. These were rejected—the first by 21 to 27, and the second by 2 to 28.

The Senate then adjourned without taking the question, to give Mr. Archer an opportunity to present his views, which it is understood, will be very brief. The question is expected to be taken to-morrow, without much debate, the Opposition having given that up from their anxiety to adjourn, which is now calculated at Wednesday next.

The House agreed to the Senate's amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, and adjourned at 12 o'clock. They are out of business.

Thursday, Sept. 2.

In Senate, to-day, the bills from the House making appropriations for the erection of the Statue of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and for the Potomac bridge, was passed—the latter with an amendment.

The "Fiscal Corporation" Bill was again taken up, and Mr. Archer spoke about two hours in an able argument in favor of the bill. He contended that there were but two modes to be employed by Government in the collection and disbursement of the revenue—one was, by the employment of individuals, or the Sub-Treasury system; and the other, by means of corporations; which mode included the State deposit system, and a general Fiscal Agent for the Government.

The Sub-Treasury and Deposit Systems had been rejected, and the employment of the third in some form was absolutely necessary to the vitality of Government. The measure now proposed was a medium between that which had been rejected by the President and the Sub-Treasury; it was removed from all constitutional objections; it was in an eminent degree 'proper' as well as 'necessary,' and, being exactly adapted to present circumstances, was the grand desideratum, which should be eagerly grasped by all who had the interests and the perpetuity of the Government in view. No measure of finance but this remaining, he pointed out the utter fallacy of the argument, that it should be dependent for its action on the consent of every one of twenty-six sovereign States, over which Congress had no control, and some one of which might not see fit to act on it at all, thus suspending or entirely destroying the very life of our Government. He could not tell what fate it would meet with the President, but considered it as 'easy to see what could not be seen,' as for any human power to point out constitutional defects in it. If the President saw fit to veto it, under constitutional scruples, let him take the tremendous responsibility. It was said if this were vetoed, the Whig party would be destroyed. This was not the case; the Whig party would be in the best possible condition; their efforts to fulfil the object of their call here—to provide some fiscal agent for Government, would be appreciated and rewarded in the plaudit of 'Well done, good and faithful servants, who have done all within the utmost limits of human power under the circumstances.'

Mr. Buchanan replied to the remarks of Mr. Archer, entirely opposing this measure, as more odious in every aspect than an old-fashioned United States Bank; he considered "Kite-flying Fiscality' the most appropriate name for it—far more so than the Senator's from Missouri (Mr. Benton's) appellation of "Meal-Tubs," "Botts," &c. bank. He referred to the Harrisburg Convention, denied that the question of "bank or no bank," or any other principle was settled there, and said that the assemblage was composed of a mixed multitude from every nation, and tribe, and kindred, and tongue, politically. He also expressed his desire and belief that the President would veto the bill; and held that he could, consistently with his principles, do no otherwise.

Mr. Clay replied eloquently and with great effect to the Senator's remarks. Of all the diverse characters composing the Harrisburg Convention, he would say there were none in favor of *low wages*. What sort of a party, he asked, must that have been to be so signally defeated by a union that had no principles at all—as the Senator had described the Whig party? He rescued Mr. Tyler from the imputations thrown on him, in case he signed the bill, and believed, from the principles expressly laid down in his Veto Message, as well as from those uniformly maintained by him, that this measure would conform to his views *and receive his sanction*. Rumor has said that a party of the Opposition visited the President's House the night after the Veto;—he knew nothing as to the fact, but he would suppose a case, which he most graphically and jocosely described. There, he would imagine, among those gathered for the purpose of the great congratulation, the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun,] looking as if he was deducting the nicest abstraction that had ever issued from his metaphysical brain; there, he presumed, was the Senator from Alabama, [Mr. King,] ready to settle in the most positive manner, any question of order that might arise.—He supposed that many others were present, whom he went on to characterize, to the no small amusement of the dense crowd in the galleries, as well as the Senators and Representatives on the floor, among whom he supposed the Senator from Penn., [Mr. Buchanan,] as their distinguished leader, addressing the President in something like the following manner:

"May it please your Excellency: My political friends and myself have come this afternoon, to deposit at your Excellency's feet, the evidences of our loyalty and devotion. We have come, more particularly, to express to your Excellency the congratulations to which we think you are entitled, for having relieved the country from the danger of a violation of its Constitution, by the establishment of a Bank of the United States; and we owe to your Excellency our special acknowledgments, for the Veto with which you have favored the country to-day; and for special reasons—we struggled with your Excellency's friends, in both Houses of Congress, for days and weeks together; we exhausted all our powers of argument and logic to defeat it; but in spite of that, the friends of your Excellency in both Houses, proved too strong for us, and carried the measure against our united exertions; and we come now to thank your Excellency that you have done that against your friends, which we could not accomplish with all our exertions."

He imagined that after availing themselves of the President's hospitalities, and by no means overlooking the Champaigne, they retired with the utmost good feeling.

Messrs. Calhoun, King, and Buchanan, severally replied to the remarks of Mr. Clay, and denied that they were at the President's House that evening; Mr. Calhoun called on Mr. Archer, who was there, to state who was present.

Mr. Archer said he having been called on, would state that he was there, and there was a room full of Loco-Focos.

This caused a general burst of laughter. The debate was continued till a very late hour, on various topics entirely disconnected with the bill, and it was hoped that the question would be taken on third reading.

Mr. Berrien wished as Chairman, who reported the bill, to reply to some of the remarks which had been offered, and moved an adjournment. He was appealed to by Messrs. Linn, Sevier and others to let the question be taken, and then speak on the final passage of the bill. He, however, declined withdrawing the motion, and, it being carried by Yeas 28, Nays 18, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a resolution reported by Mr. Kennedy of Maryland, to appoint a Select Committee of 12 members to sit during the recess and examine and report on the Tariff, was laid on the table by Yeas 87, Nays 52.

A resolution offered by Mr. G. Davis of Ky., to reduce the price of the printing of the Department to that of Congress, was adopted.

A report was made from the Committee of Elections on the election case of Mr. Levy, now sitting delegate from Florida, that he is not a citizen of the United States. The report was ordered printed.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

Friday, Sept. 3.

In Senate, Mr. Calhoun presented a series of resolutions passed at a meeting in Clarke Co., Va., commending the policy of the party in power, and in favor of sustaining the Veto. Mr. Preston moved that it be laid on the table, but withdrew his motion until Messrs. Calhoun and Benton had made remarks in favor of printing them, when he briefly rejoined and then renewed the motion which prevailed: Yeas 26, Nays 17.

The joint resolution from the House relating to the printing of the Departments was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Library.

The bill from the House to repeal Sect. 6, of the Act passed July, 1838, for the support of the Military Academy and to prohibit any investment of the U. S. funds in the State Stocks was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the bill from the House allowing the franking privilege to be extended to Mrs. Harrison, was read in Committee of the Whole and passed.

The joint resolution from the House, making it the duty of the Attorney General, to examine into the titles of lands for public buildings, &c., was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Fiscal Corporation Bill then came up; being briefly debated by Messrs. Simmons and Berrien, Mr. Walker offered an amendment inserting a new section, claiming for Congress the power to "modify or repeal," which was rejected, Yeas 20, Nays 28. The question was then upon its third reading, which was ordered by the following vote: Yeas 27, Nays 22.

The bill was then read a third time and finally passed.

The Fortification Bill was then taken up and Mr. Preston moved that the Senate concur with the amendment of the House, which was to strike out $75,000 for the Western Armory, and insert $5,000. After debate by Mr. Benton against, and Mr. Preston in favor of the amendment, it was adopted, Yeas 27, Nays 19.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business and then adjourned.

The House, on motion of Mr. Briggs, took up the joint resolution giving the franking privilege to Mrs. Harrison during life. Mr. Andrews offered an amendment which was adopted, striking out the words "weighing two ounces and under." At the instance of Mr. Cushing, the Resolution was changed to an Act, read in that form a third time and finally passed.

On leave, Mr. Fillmore offered a resolution requiring the Secretary of the State to report to the House, as soon after the commencement of the next session as practicable, a statement of the privileges and restrictions of the commercial intercourse of the United States with all foreign nations, with columns showing the average amount and value of the articles exported to each country for the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, and of the duties on the same; together with a summary of the average aggregate value of exports to each country for those years, of articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, with the average amount of duties thereon accruing to each country. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution offered by Mr. J. G. Floyd, requesting the President to inform the House whether any officer of the Army, or the Attorney-General has, since March 4th, been directed to visit New York for any purpose connected with the trial of McLeod, &c., then came up. After some debate by Messrs. Floyd, Everett, and Boardman, the House adjourned.

Saturday, Sept. 4.

The Distribution and Pre-emption Bill has received the signature of the President, as was to-day announced to the House of Representatives, and thus, has become a law.

In the House the resolution relative to

McLeod was discussed in a manner that excited much interest by Mr. Adams during his hour.

The motion of Mr. Boardman to lay the bill on the table was then renewed, and carried 109 Yeas to 70 Nays.

Thus the resolution which has served as a cause of debate in the absence of other business was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Clark, it was *resolved*, that no purchase of paper for the use of the House, be made until the Committee of Reform appointed on that subject submit a report to the House at the next session of Congress.

The House adjourned at an early hour; they have now no business before them.

In the Senate, the Ordnance Bill from the House, was taken up, discussed at some length, and laid over to Monday.

The Revenue Bill was again taken up, the question being on the amendment offered some few days since by Mr. Woodbury, to exempt from duty "tea and coffee."

Mr. Clay, as Chairman of the Committee who reported the bill, gave a general exposition of the wants of the Treasury, and the consequent imperative necessity for the passage of the bill as a means for providing revenue. He entered into the subject in detail, and showed from statistical tables that the total deficit for the present year in the actual income of the Government amounted to the enormous sum of sixteen millions of dollars. This excluded the issue of Treasury Notes, and receipts under the loan authorised this session; the Treasury Notes to the amount of six millions being taken from the sixteen, still left ten millions deficit. This would absorb all the loan except two millions which would be more than consumed by the appropriations of the present session, so that the year 1842 would be commenced without a single dollar in the Treasury, and millions in debt. Four millions of Treasury Notes were to be redeemed in the first half of 1842, as well as a third of the loan authorised this Session, being four millions, made eight millions falling on the year 1842, beside the current expenses. The revenue, taking the same as from customs of the year 1841, was twelve and a quarter millions—deducting the eight millions, it left four and a quarter millions, as the total amount of actual revenue, applicable to the expenditures of Government in 1842.

He then estimated what this estimate would be, under this bill, taking as a standard the average annual imports for the last four years. The probable revenue would be twenty-three millions. The question was what would be the expenditures; they had averaged during the four years of Van Buren's Administration, twenty-eight millions per annum; he hoped this would be able to be reduced to twenty-two millions, which was the lowest year, or even twenty millions, and every possible economy would be exercised. Were this taken from the probable amount of revenue, it would leave an excess of only one million in the most favorable circumstances, to pay the contingent expenses of Government. Thus it appeared that there was an absolute need of the passage of the bill.

He opposed the amendment pending, and preferred a duty on tea and coffee to a violation of the Compromise act, which must otherwise unavoidably take place.

Messrs. Woodbury, Calhoun, and Benton advocated the amendment, which was finally adopted—Yeas 29, Nays 10.

Mr. Allen moved to exempt salt from duty.

After some remarks on this, and without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

Monday, Sept. 6.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Benton moved to lay before the President, the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of Public Lands prepared for sale, and not brought into market.

Mr. Smith, of Ia., warmly opposed the motion, as disrespectful to the President; and after some conversation, on his motion, it was laid on the table.

The Revenue Bill was then taken up, and with reference to amendments, occupied the Senate during the day. The final question is expected to-morrow.

The amendment of Mr. Benton to exempt *salt* from duty was, after considerable debate, rejected—Yeas 21, Nays 23. The amendment of Mr. Walker to exempt gunny bags was rejected. The amendment of Mr. Buchanan to repeal the law exempting rail road iron from duty and subjecting it to a duty of 20 per cent. being modified at the suggestion of Mr. Berrien, so that it shall not take effect till the 3d of March, 1843, with regard to iron, which is necessary in the construction of rail roads already commenced, was adopted. 'Cloves' were subjected to a duty, on motion of Mr. Evans. On motion of Mr. Clay, a proviso was appended to the 2d section, that no duty shall be levied under its provisions exceeding 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Resolutions of meetings in Amelia and Surry Counties, Virginia, were presented—the former by Mr. Jones in the House, the latter by Mr. Benton in the Senate—condemning the Measures of this Session, approving the Veto of the President, and opposing a Protective Tariff. They were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

In the House, Mr. Summers from the Committee of Retrenchment in the Expenditures of the House, reported a resolution authorizing that Committee to report next session. Mr. Watterson moved an amendment, that the Postmaster of the House keep an account of the Stationery used by each member.

Mr. Summers made a statement showing that fifteen barrels of ink had been used this Session, and giving an account of the consumption of other articles, among which are quills, on the making of which, a little less than $500 has been paid. The resolution was adopted.

The report of the Committee of Elections that David Levy, Esq., sitting delegate from Florida, is not a citizen of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. Levy argued his case with ability, and urged a postponement of it till next session to enable him to collect further proof of his citizenship.

The House adjourned without a decision of the case.

Tuesday Sept. 7.

The Extra Session of Congress is rapidly drawing to a close, the House having some days since completed its business, and having waited the action of the Senate, which has to-day disposed of all the important Legislative business before it, viz: the Revenue bill and the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, both of which were passed and sent to the House for their concurrence in some few amendments. But one or two unimportant bills now remain before the Senate, which will consume very little time. There is supposed to be Executive business of some days before it; and it is generally estimated that Monday will close the Session, much impatience being manifested by the Members to be released from their protracted and arduous labors.

Nothing is yet officially heard from the President with regard to the fate of the new Bank bill. Various rumors are abroad, one of which, a pretty general one, is that a *Veto* will be received to-morrow.

In the SENATE, various amendments were offered to the Revenue bill to-day, many of which were rejected. Those were adopted, to free from duty marrow, soap stocks, palm oil, mohair, smalts, prunella, and ground flint. Among those rejected was one offered by Mr. CALHOUN, that no change should take place on the duty of any article prior to 1st of July, 1842 inconsistently with the Compromise Act—lost, Yeas 11, Nays 24; one offered by Mr. BENTON, to exempt from duty blankets not costing over seventy-five cents each, by a vote of 20 to 25; also, one to free raw hides; one to tax Bank notes, by 8 Yeas to 23 Nays; and one to tax 'furs undressed of all kinds,' by 18 to 25.

The bill was then reported to the Senate when all amendments of the committee, were agreed to, in one vote, except those relating to jewelry and bleaching powders; the former of which articles was subjected to a duty, by 30 yeas to 12 nays, and the latter without a division.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the time fixed for the bill to take effect was placed the 30th Sept. 1841, a motion by Mr. Wright to make the time in 20 days after its passage, being rejected by a vote of 17 to 32, and by Mr. Calhoun to make it the 30th November, by 9 to 28. The motion was carried, and thus on the 30th September, 1841, the act goes into operation, except by an amendment of Mr. Bates, that it shall not apply to articles shipped from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and left their last place of lading prior to the 1st August ult.

The Bill was ordered to be engrossed, and afterwards *passed* by Yeas 34, Nays 11, the Whigs, together with Messrs. Buchanan Clay of Ala., Fulton, King, Sevier, Sturgeon and Young voting for it.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill from the House was taken up, and amended by striking out $9,000 which was for outfit and salary of Charge d'Affairs at Naples. A provision was also appended to this Bill appropriating three months extra salary to clerks, messengers, and watchmen, &c. about the Capitol, for their services this session. The Bill was then engrossed, and passed.

In the House, a resolution to allow per diem pay and mileage to William Smith, Esq. claimant of the seat of Linn Banks as representative from Virginia was discussed at some length and laid on table.

The resolution postponing the case of David Levy sitting delegate from Florida till next session was adopted: Yeas 123, Nays 44.

A bill reported by Mr Dawson of Ga., appropriating $33,000 to repair fortifications on Staten Island, was passed in committee of the Whole, and in the House. It was then sent to the Senate, and referred to their Military Committee.

Mr. Ferris, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution requesting the President of the United States to take measures for the rescue of the American citizens now British prisoners of state, in exile at Van Dieman's Land.

Messrs. Ferris and Holmes advocated, and Mr. Adams opposed the motion.

The House then adjourned.

The bill making appropriations for the Potomac bridge has passed both Houses.

ARGUS.

News of the Day.

More Beauties of Mormonism—A Gloucestershire Farmer rather too cunning for Joe.—We cut the following paragraph from one of our English papers, and commend its perusal to all who are preparing to follow that prince of blasphemers and swindlers, JOE SMITH.

MORMONISM.—This new fangled swindle will we hope now receive its death blow, in this neighborhood. We have just seen the wife of a small farmer who sailed with her husband and six children last February from Liverpool. They, and about 100 others, landed at New Orleans, went several hundred miles up the country, past St. Louis, and arrived safe at the "promised land"—now Jerusalem—on the first of May last; a three week's residence was sufficient to let them into the secret, and they arrived safe back in the old country about a fortnight ago. They had frequent communications while on the banks of the Missisippi with the renowned prophet, Joe Smith, and his brother imposters, who took every means in their power to get hold of our informant's money, by offering to sell them large plots of land, take them into partnership, &c. &c., but the Gloucestershire yeoman was proof against their wiles, and used his little capital in bringing his family back again. What most staggered the faith of the party was, that this great prophet, Mr. Joseph Smith, could not show them the "Plates of Gold" on which it was pretended the book of Mormon was written; Joe evaded the question by saying the angel merely showed them to him, and after he had taken a fair copy took them back again!—*Cheltenham Journal.*

John F. Mills, a notorious horse thief, who was taken a short time since in Albany, by constable Joseph S. Johnson of this village, and lodged in the Schoharie County Jail, has made several attempts to break jail. He succeeded in sawing or filing off the bars which form the gratings of the window and had removed a thick plank over the door of his room. He was discovered however and removed to another room where he was chained to the floor. On Sunday morning last, he complained much of pain which he suffered on account of the irons on his ankle, and the sheriff at length consented to take them off. In the course of the afternoon, one of the Deputy Sheriffs had occasion to visit the room in which he was confined and while he was conversing with another prisoner, Mills made his escape. He was discovered when he came out of the front door of the Court House and was immediately pursued and taken. Mr. S. B. Brewster who was one of the first who came up, was struck by Mills with a stone, but received no serious injury. He seemed to be much exhausted when taken.—*Schoharie Republican.*

Temperance Diminishes Crime.—Judge Cushman informs us, that for four weeks, not a single person has been arraigned at the bar of the Police Court in this city for any offence occasioned by excessive drinking. Before the Washingtonian Temperance Reform commenced, there were from three to five cases every week.—*Bangor Democrat.*

Missourium Exploded.—Our readers remember the collection of great bones recently exhibited in this city, under the name of the "Missourium."

In the "Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery," for Aug. the true character of the bone was exposed. They are in fact those of the MASTADON, or Mammoth and are only of the common size.

The *tusk* of the Mastadon found by Dr. Goforth, at Big Bone Lick, in 1802, was eighteen inches longer than the tusks exhibited by Mr. Koch.

The size of the animal was made enormous, by stretching the *vertebræ* by wooden blocks between, and by putting more than the natural number together, with some other slight *mistakes* of that kind.

This much the public should know in order not to mistake the bones of the Mastadon for a new animal.—*Cin. Chron.*

Helderburg Expedition—The Sheriff and Posse returned last evening from their Expedition to the Helderburg, showing that when backed by sufficient physical force, he could sell property if anybody could be found to purchase it. We learn that the house of the resisting tenant was closed and that all his personal property, except Hay and Rye, was removed. The Sheriff then went to the barn and put up the Hay and Rye, and nobody would bid. He then determined to remove the Rye, but in this he found resistance from the Tenants who crowded into the barn. The Military, however, soon drove them out and quieted all matters. In this brush, two of the Tenants were injured, though not seriously.

Persons disguised in Indian costume, with rifles, were seen skirting the woods, but did not approach.

Some of the Tenants, large numbers of whom assembled, strongly excited, taunted the Military, who now, as on former occasion, preserved the strictest discipline, neither giving offence or replying to offensive epithets.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Benjamin Lett.—This man, whom oppression had driven to desperation, is now, consigned to seven years imprisonment.—He is a man of indomitable enterprise and noble daring. Having embarked with MacKenzie in the contemplated rebellion, his farm confiscated, and then his brother shot, and his sister outraged by soldiery. This was enough to make a man desperate. He determined on revenge. After his escape from the Rail Road Car on his way to prison, he returned to Canada, where he blew up the Welland Canal and Brock's Monument. On the Saturday night before he was arrested at Buffalo, he was in Canada maturing a plan to blow up a War Steamer.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Abolition Nominations—The Abolitionists of the 7th Senate District have nominated JOHN THOMAS, of Cortland County, and HENRY BRADLEY, of Yates, as their candidates for the Senate.

The Abolitionists of the 6th Senate District have nominated SAMUEL H. HAMMOND, Esq. of Steuben County, for the Senate.

Canal Boat building at Rochester.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN CANAL BOATS have been launched at Rochester within the last year. There are eight Boat Yards there which give employment to more than 600 workmen. This, for one branch of business, in a city which in 1812 was a wilderness, is a strong illustration of the progress of improvement.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Death of Gen. Bogardus.—Gen. ROBERT BOGARDUS, a highly respectable member of the New York Bar, and formerly a member of our State Senate, died at his residence in New York city on Saturday night.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

The passage from America to Glasgow, was never we believe, performed in so short a time as by Dr. McTear, surgeon on board the Britannia, which arrived at Liverpool on Thursday evening. The Britannia performed the passage from Boston to Liverpool in 8 days and 18 hours. Just as she was entering the harbor, the Achilles was leaving for Glasgow, when Dr. McTear stept from the paddle-box of the other, and was brought direct to Glasgow, where he arrived on Friday night, thus making the entire voyage in ten days and sixteen hours.—*Scottish Guardian.*

RIOT AT CINCINNATTI

A slip from the Cincinnati Republican, dated Saturday morning, Sept. 4th, brings us the following particulars of an alarming riot which took place there on that day. The intelligence is confirmed by other accounts; among which is a letter, which will be found below; received at the office of the New Era:

To the Editor of the New Era:

CINCINNATTI, Sept. 5th, 1841.

Our city at this moment is the theatre of the most terrible excitement I have ever witnessed. The military are patrolling the streets, and heralds are out, by order of the Mayor, calling upon the citizens to meet at 10 o'clock, this morning, at the Market House, to devise measures for the preservation of the peace, and protection of our citizens. The whites and negroes have had a terrible battle, in which several men are reported to have been killed and a number badly wounded. As I have but a few moments to write before the close of the eastern mail, I can give but a brief narration of this dreadful affair. On the evening before the last, it appears, that a quarrel occurred between several negroes and two white men, in which the latter were badly wounded, with dirks and dirk knives. This occasioned considerable excitement, and added fresh fuel to the *Anti Negro* flame, which has been increasing in intensity and volume, with threatning rapidity of late.

About nine o'clock last evening, a large concourse of people without concert or arms assembled at the junction of 6th street, and Broadway, in the immediate vicinity of the "Five Points," of this city, or as it is called here "Nigger-Town." A few persons in this mob, (which consisted, of 5 or 600) apparently without any deliberate design, threw stones against the buildings of the negroes. The negroes immediately poured into the mob a volley of bullets, from muskets and rifles, with which they had previously provided themselves in anticipation of an attack.

The mob being unarmed, fled precipitantly, and were *hotly pursued for nearly a square by the blacks*, who yelled out a wild shout of triumph and defiance, and then returned to their houses. During the firing a number of negroes were stationed on the tops of their own and the adjoining houses, from which they levelled their pieces among the crowd.

The mob continued at bay till after midnight, by which time, perhaps 30 or 40 of the assailants provided themselves with arms and a *six pounder cannon.* Thus equipped they advanced to the position they occupied in the early part of the evening, loaded their cannon with fragments of iron, and levelled its muzzle against a building about 100 yards distant, in which a large number of armed negroes were said to be stationed.

After a few ineffectual shots from the the small arms of the assailants, the cannon was discharged, but without effect. The negroes quickly rallied, and returned a heavy fire upon their houses, but the whites stood their ground, reloading and discharging their six pound cannon several times, and kept up also a brisk fire with their small arms. The conflict was terrible, but fortunately for the lives of many, the prompt arrival of the military silenced the firing, restored peace and dispersed the mob.

Since three o'clock this morning our city has enjoyed its usual repose, but there are apprehensions of a dreadful and concerted attack upon the blacks to-night, which of course the law abiding portion of our citizens will exert themselves to prevent. There are various reports of the number killed on both sides, but it is impossible to ascertain of the truth of these reports at present.

The negroes were victors! What will be the result of this? The negroes victorious! Think of that! It is said they were counselled by the abolitionists to arm themselves, and fire upon the whites if attacked. A crowd of people have just passed my window in pursuit of some blacks. I was informed by a friend at my elbow that the city is all in confusion and uproar again, and that the terror-struck negroes are flying in all directions.

There is no fighting or lynching, but the people, *the mob*, are taking the negroes into custody as fast as they can be caught, with the design of enforcing a law of this State, which requires all the colored residents of Ohio to give bond for their good behavior, or leave the state. I will keep you advised of the progress of this negro war. In haste, yours, &c.

AWFUL RIOT! SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Our city was thrown into great excitement last night. It originated from a quarrel that took place on Thursday night, on Columbia Street, between a few negroes and whites, in which one of the latter was stabbed and cut awfully, so that it is thought he cannot live.

In consequence of this, 2 or 3,000 persons collected around the houses of the negroes on 6th street, east of Broadway.—The negroes apprehensive of an affray, had armed themselves with muskets, and fired upon the crowd. The mayor informs us he thinks two whites and two negroes are killed, and about 15 or 20 wounded mostly whites.

During the affray, a cannon was brought up, loaded with slugs, and fired down 6th street two or three times, raking the streets but with what effect is not yet known. The Mayor who was on the ground all night, called out two military companies, the Grays and Guards, and both squares from from 5th to 7th, are guarded by, and under control of the military and a large body of armed volunteers, the negroes being all confined to their houses.

No destruction of property of consequence has taken place.

The city is still in great excitement, and a special meeting of the Council is to be held at 10 o'clock this morning, when strong measures will undoubtedly be taken to preserve the peace of the city.

A Town Meeting of the citizens generally is to take place immediately, held for the same purpose.

Printers.—Compositors in a Printing Office are CURIOUS CHAPS. They love bread and cheese, turkey, ham, veal, oysters, eggs, and are very fond of wedding cake, in fact every thing good, except *pi*—that they hate as they do lack of copy.

Here's an *out* said we, while reading *proof*; why don't you take more pains? I have *pains* enough already said one of them, by judging from the way my back feels.

But speaking of the *out* said we.

Well, speaking of the out, what then? I wish I was *out*, for I am nearly tired to death.

Well, sit down and work, replied we.

I like that; can a man be *setting up* when he is *setting down*? 'spect not.

And so it runs on! you can't get a rational word from any of them: they bother us nearly to death.

Great Fire at Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Gazette of yesterday brings us the particulars of a destructive conflagration, which occurred in that city on Friday morning:

It commenced at two o'clock in a frame tenement East of Second street, above Poplar lane, lately occupied as a carpenter shop, and owned by Mr. Hubbard, which soon communicated to a Starch Factory owned by the same lady; both were burned to the ground. A hay press belonging to Mr. Bodine was also totally consumed, worth about $5,000, covered with an insurance to the amount of $4,000. A tannery, belonged to the estate of Mrs. [illegible], and occupied by Mr. Newman, was entirely consumed; no insurance effected on the property, whatever, loss about $10,500. About 14 dwellings were burnt with the contents save the inmates, some of whom barely escaped in their night clothes, so rapidly did the flames spread. Several stables belonging to Mr. Harrison were consumed, and also his dwelling, his loss is about $30,000, [so reported.] Some of the property belonged to Mr Andrew Wray, Mr Jones, and to a blind man. The whole amount of property destroyed by the fire is estimated at $200,000.

Robbery.—Mr. W. P. Simpson, of Ohio, who left Baltimore a few days since with a large amount of money, which he drew there and had with him on his return, was robbed eight or nine miles this side of Uniontown, Pa., on Saturday last. He was attacked by two armed disguised ruffians, and the sum of $2,140 taken from his person.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Sickness at West Point.—We regret to learn that there is a good deal of sickness among the Cadets of the West Point Military Academy. Some 30 or 40 are suffering severely from the dysentary, and it is feared that one or two will not recover. A young Cadet named Mason, from the District of Columbia, was so ill on Thursday that little hope was entertained of his living through the day. Indeed, we heard that he died about noon on Thursday, but we trust the rumor may be unfounded.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

Hollis Street Church.—The War Renewed.—On Monday evening there was a numerous meeting of the *Proprietors* [including but *few* of the worshipers] in the vestry of Hollis Street Church, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and to give, we suppose, at the same time to the party to Mr. Pierpont an opportunity of proving by action what they have already expressed by words—"a determination to tear down the church, sooner than allow its present pastor continue as its minister."

The proprietors, [not the worshipers,] carried their entire ticket, Mr. Pierpont's friends giving no opposition further than that sufficient to prove the elections *not unanimous*, nor did they do more on a resolution moved by one of their own party "to provide by tax for the support of the Pastor," &c., which was necessarily lost!!! The spirit of left handed impartiality which marked the proceedings will be best understood by a vote passed "to dispense with the usual committee on music," thus depriving the congregation of one of their dearest accompaniments in the performance of Divine Worship.—*Bost. Times.*

Caution to Builders.—A mechanic and builder showed us this morning a sample of nails his men had been using in erecting a staging, some part of which had fallen before it was used. On examination, found that there was no strength in the nails, being readily broken with the fingers, like a pipe stem. It was fortunate the discovery was made thus early. Two casks were purchased together, one of which was good, the other bad; they are supposed to be made from rail-road iron, and are entirely worthless. It is even said that this iron is imported free of duty, for this iniquitous purpose. Let it be looked after, or frightful accidents will result from their use.—The accident in the south part of the city a few weeks since, by which several very worthy men were made cripples for life, was caused by the use of these nails.—*Boston Transcript.*

The total population of the United States, as appears by the late census, is 17,068,112.

The Remains of Boyd and Parker.—We noticed a short time since the ceremonies recently held at Rochester, on the removal of the remains of these officers, from their obscure graves to Mount Hope Cemetery. The occasion was graced by the presence of Gov. Seward and other distinguished persons. Some doubt begins to be indulged respecting the identity of these remains. The Rochester Democrat says:

"We have taken some pains to investigate the matter to the bottom; and we now stand ready to prove, by one or more reputable physicians of this city, who are well skilled in the science of anatomy, and who were invited to examine the remains, that the bones that were brought to this city and palmed off as those of Boyd and Parker, are not the bones of a *human being*, but those of a brute *beast*!"

Notices.

NOTICE.

The adjourned yearly meeting of the Stockholders of De Ruyter Institute will occur on Monday, the 4th of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the Institute, to elect five Trustees to fill the seats of Alexander Campbell, Henry Burdick, Benjamin Enos, and William Maxson, to hold their office 3 years, (the seats of the above being vacated at that time) and to transact such other business as may be found necessary on the occasion.

Every Stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share of $25. Those wishing to vote by proxy can do so by forwarding their requests to the Secretary, or any of the Stockholders, naming the persons whom they wish to elect, and requesting such persons to act for them, noting, also, their number of shares.

B. G. STILLMAN, Sec'y.

De Ruyter, Sept. 7, 1841.

Abolition Meeting.

The Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Hamilton, Madison co. is expected to deliver an Anti-Slavery Address at the Presbyterian Church, in this village, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

The [illegible] talents of Mr. Fletcher, [illegible] standing in the denomination of which he is a member, and his knowledge of the practical influence of the slave system, derived from a number of [illegible] at the South, will doubtless [illegible] attendance.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq. and COL. JOHN [illegible], are also expected to be present and address the meeting in the afternoon or evening.

MARRIED.

In [illegible] on the 9th inst., by Rev. J. B. [illegible], Mr. R. G. LAFLIN, of [illegible], Mass., to Miss ABIGAIL BENJAMIN, of the former place.

In [illegible], by Rev. Z. Campbell, Mr. BENJAMIN POTTER, of Genesee, and Miss [illegible] MAXSON, of Bolivar.

In Almond, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Z. Campbell, Mr. [illegible] COTTRELL, of Almond, to Miss SUSANNAH HAMILTON, of the former place.

LIST OF LETTERS.

[illegible] P. M., S. S. Griswold, Ralph [illegible]

LIST OF RECEIPTS

[illegible] $2. R. P. Randolph, $2. A. [illegible] Stillman, Benjamin [illegible], A. R. Greenman, James [illegible], Lester D. Lewis, Nathan [illegible] $2 each, vol. 2, of R. T. [illegible] vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he [illegible] business will be conducted [illegible] HOUSE & BENJAMIN, who [illegible] at all times to do work [illegible]

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted [illegible]

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

[illegible] S. D. [illegible]'s Store.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 20m6

ATTENTION!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on the [illegible] of Spencer & Saunders, are requested to call [illegible] settlement by note or otherwise.

N. B. The accounts are divided, and it is my [illegible] Please attend.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30 f

A. L. SAUNDERS.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Spencer and Saunders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of parties.

De Ruyter, Sept. 1st, 1841.

A. L. SAUNDERS.
IRA SPENCER.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Secretary's Office, Albany, August 25, 1841.

To the Sheriff of the County of Madison, SIR:

NOTICE is hereby given you, that the term of service of Avery Skinner, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, of this State, will expire on the last day of December next, and that a Senator is to be chosen in that District, to which the county of Madison belongs, at the General Election, to be held on the first, second and third days of November next.

At the same election the following officers are to be chosen, viz. Three Members of Assembly, for the said County, and one Coroner, in the place of Ira Seymour, whose term of office expires on the last day of December next.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.

Dated August 28, 1841. 28tde

POETRY.

From the U. S. Magazine for August.

The Shipwreck.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

The good ship on the iceberg struck,
Where northern seas were high,
And midnight wrapped in ebon veil
The chill and starless sky,—
It struck!—what moment was there then
To waste in sorrow's strife!
When but one bold adventurous rush
Remained between death and life.

The boat! the boat! it lanches forth
Upon the mountain wave,
And leaping throngs, with frantic haste,
Essay its power to save—
A fragile thing, it tossing strove
Amid the wrathful tide,
And deep unuttered pangs were theirs
Who left the vessel's side.

A moonbeam pierced the heavy cloud,—
O, God! what sight was there!
Who stood upon that fated deck,
In calm and mute despair!
A gentle maiden, just aroused
From slumber soft and dear,
Stretch'd her white arms in wild amaze,
But found no helper near.

In fond adieu, her hand she waved,
As if some friend she blessed,
Then closer drew her snowy robe,
Around her youthful breast,
And upward to the darkened heavens
Imploring glances cast,
While her rich curls profusely fell,
And floated on the blast.

All sudden, from his wildering trance,
A manly form did start,
While a loud agonizing cry
Burst from his laboring heart;
His bloodless lip was deadly cold—
Strange lustre fired his eye—
"How can I bear a brother's name,
Yet leave thee thus to die!"

He plunged—the crested wave he ruled,
He climbed the cloven deck,
And clasped her, as the thundering surge
Swept o'er the heaving wreck;
"Sweet sister, 'tis thy brother's voice,
His cheek is pressed to thine—
Together childhood's path we trod—
Thy last dread couch be mine!"

Still looked the moon with pitying eye,
All lone and silent down,
Encircling them with holy light,
As with a martyr's crown,
Then shrank behind her fleecy veil:—
Hoarse shrieked the impetuous main;
The deep sea closed—and where were they?
Ask the angel train!

Ah! noble hearts that night were whelm'd
Beneath the billows high,
And temples white with honored years,
And woman's love-lit eye,
And clinging to its mother's breast
In vision soft and deep,
Unwakened innocence went down
Amid the pearls to sleep.

The slumbers—they who sank that hour,
Without a struggling breath,
With whom the unbroke dream of life
So melted into death—
Say, turned they not, in deep amaze,
To seek the scene of time,
When first eternity's dread shore
Spread out in pomp sublime!

Wo, wo was with the living heart!
In many a smitten home.
Where, in the garniture of grief,
The weeping inmates come;
Round many a lonely hearth-stone,
Shall memory's touch restore
The image of the loved and lost,
Who must return no more.

The eye that saw that monster-mass
Come drifting darkly down;
Destruction in its wintry breast,
And on its vitreous crown,—
The ear that heard the deadly crash,
The thunder of the wave,
Can never lose the bitter trace,
But in the oblivious grave.

The rescued man, to listening groups,
Shall tell the fearful tale,
And mute affection clasp his hand,
And childhood's cheek be pale;
And while with quickened heart they bless
The great Deliverer's care,
The iceberg and the buried ship
Shall prompt their tearful prayer.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

Seven or eight years ago, I was traveling between Berwick and Selkirk, and having started at the crowing of the cock, I had left Melrose before four in the afternoon.—On arriving at Abbotsford, I perceived a Highland soldier, apparently fatigued as myself, leaning upon a walking-stick, and gazing intensely on the fairy palace of the magician whose wand is since broken, but whose magic still remains. I am no particular disciple of Lavater's, yet the man carried his soul upon his face, and we were friends at the first glance. He wore a plain Highland bonnet, and a coarse grey great-coat buttoned to the throat. His dress bespoke him to belong only to the ranks; but there was a dignity in his manner, and a fire, a glowing language in his eyes worthy of a chieftain. His hight might exceed five feet nine, and his age be about thirty. The traces of manly beauty were still upon his cheeks; but the sun of a western hemisphere had tinged them with a sallow hue and imprinted untimely furrows.

Our conversation related chiefly to the classic scenery around us; and we had pleasantly journeyed together for two or three miles, when we arrived at a little sequestered burial ground by the way side, near which there was neither church nor dwelling. Its low wall was thinly covered with turf, and we sat down upon it to rest. My companion became silent and melancholy, and his eyes wandered anxiously among the graves.

"Here," said he, "sleeps one of my father's children, who died in infancy."

He picked up a small stone from the ground and throwing it gently about ten yards, "That," added he, "is the very spot. But thank God! no grave stone has been raised during my absence! It is a token I shall find my parents living—and," continued he, with a sigh, "may I also find their love! It is hard, sir, when the heart of a parent is turned against his own child."

He dropped his head upon his breast for a moment and was silent, and hastily raising his fore-finger to his eyes, seemed to dash away a solitary tear. Then turning to me, he continued:

"You may think, sir, this is weakness in a soldier; but a human heart beats beneath a red coat. My father, whose name was Campbell, and who was brought from Argleshire while young, is a wealthy farmer in this neighborhood. Twelve years ago, I loved a being as gentle as the light of the summer moon. We were children together, and she grew in beauty on my sight as the star of evening steals into the glory through the twilight. But she was poor and portionless, the daughter of a mean shepherd. Our attachment offended my father. He commanded me to leave her forever. I could not, and he turned me from his house. I wandered, I knew not, and I cared not, whither. But I will not detain you with my history. In my utmost need I met a serjeant of the forty-second, who was then upon the recruiting service, and in a few weeks I joined that regiment of proud hearts. I was at Brussels when the invitation to the wolf and the raven rang at midnight through the streets. It was the herald of a day of glory and of death. There were three Highland regiments of us—three joined in one—joined in rivalry, in love, and in purpose; and, thank fate! I was present when the, till then invincible, legions of the cuirassed Gauls rushed, with their war-horses neighing destruction, upon a kneeling phalanx of Scottish hearts, shielded only by the plaid and the bare bayonet from the unsheathed sabres of the united glory of France, as they poured like torrents of death on the waving plumes of our devoted band, to extirpate our names from the annals of Scottish heroism. Then, then in the hour of peril and of death, the genius of our country burst forth through the darkness of despair, like the flash of the young sun upon the earth when God said 'Let there be light!'—as the Scots Greys flying to our aid raised the electric shout "Scotland for ever;"—"Scotland for ever!" returned our tartaned clansmen; "Scotland for ever!" echod "Victory!" It was a moment of inspiration and of triumph. Forward dashed our highland heroes, fearless as their fathers, resistless as our mountain cataracts!—The proud steed and its mailed rider quailed at the shout. Home and its world of unutterable joy—yes, home and the fair bosom that would welcome its hero—glory and the spirit of our fathers—all rushed upon our imagination at the sound. It was a moment of poetry, of patriotism, and of inspiration—of poetry felt by all, except the wretch,

> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own, my native land!

Heavens!" added he, starting to his feet, and grasping his staff, as the enthusiasm of the past gushed back upon his soul, "to have joined in that shout was to live an eternity in the vibration of a pendulum."

In a few moments the animated soul that gave eloquence to his tongue, drew itself back into the chambers of humanity, and, resuming his seat upon the low wall he continued:

"I have left my old regiment with the prospect of promotion, and have since served in the West Indies; but I have heard nothing of my father—nothing of my mother—nothing of her I love!"

While he was yet speaking, the grave-digger, with a pickaxe and spade over his shoulder, entered the ground. He approached within a few yards of where we sat.—He measured off a narrow piece of earth—it incircled the little stone which the soldier had thrown to mark out the burial place of his family. Convulsion rushed over the features of my companion; he shivered—he grasped my arm—his lips quivered—his breathing became short and loud—the cold sweat trickled from his temples. He sprung over the wall—he rushed towards the spot.

"Man!" he exclaimed, in agony, "whose grave is that?"

"Hoot awa' wi' ye," said the grave-digger, starting back at his manner; "whatna way is that to gliff a body!—are ye daft?"

"Answer me," cried the soldier, seizing his hand; "whose grave—whose grave is that?"

"Mercy me!" replied the man of death, "ye are surely out o' your head—it's an auld body they ca'd Adam Campbell's grave—now are ye ony thing the wiser for spierin?"

"My father!" cried my comrade as I approached him; and, clasping his hands together, he bent his head upon my shoulder and wept aloud.

I will not dwell upon the painful scene. During his absence, adversity had given the fortunes of his father to the wind, and he had died in an humble cottage, unlamented and unnoticed by the friends of his prosperity.

At the request of my fellow-traveler, I accompanied him to the house of mourning. Two or three poor cottagers sat around the fire. The coffin, with the lid open, lay across the table near the window. A few white hairs fell over the withered face of the deceased, which seemed to indicate that he died from sorrow rather than from age. The son pressed his lips to his father's cheek. He groaned in spirit and was troubled. He raised his head in agony, and, with a voice almost inarticulate with grief, exclaimed inquiringly, "My mother?"

The wondering peasants started to their feet, and in silence pointed to a lowly bed. He hastened forward—he fell upon his knees by the bed-side.

"My mother!—O my mother!" he exclaimed, do not you, too, leave me!—Look at me—speak to me—I am your own son—your own Willie—have you too, forgotten me, mother?"

She, too, lay upon her death-bed, and the tide of life was fast ebbing; but the remembered voice of her beloved son drove it back for a moment. She opened her eyes—she attempted to raise her feeble hand, and it fell upon his head. She spake, but he alone knew the words she uttered; they seemed accents of mingled anguish, joy, and blessing. For several minutes he bent over the bed, and wept bitterly. He held her withered hand in his; he started; and, as we approached him, the hand he held was stiff and lifeless. He wept no longer—he gazed from the dead body of his father to that of his mother—his eyes wandered wildly from one to the other—he smote his hand upon his brow, and threw himself upon a chair, while misery transfixed him, as if a thunderbolt had entered his soul.

I will not give a description of the melancholy funeral and the solitary mourner. The father's obsequies were delayed, and the son laid both his parents in the same grave.

Several months passed away before I gained information respecting the sequel of my little story. After his parents were laid in the dust, William Campbell, with a sad and anxious heart, made inquiries after Jeanie Leslie, the object of his early affections, to whom we have already alluded. For several weeks his search was fruitless; but at length he learned that considerable property had been left to her father by a distant relative, and that he now resided somewhere in Dumfreisshire.

In the same garb which I have already described, the soldier set out on his journey. With little difficulty he discovered the house. It resembles such as are occupied by the higher class of farmers. The front door stood open. He knocked, but no answer. He proceeded along the passage—he heard voices in an apartment on his right—again he knocked, but was unheeded. He entered uninvited. A group were standing in the middle of the floor, and among them a minister, commencing the marriage service of the Church of Scotland. The bride hung her head sorrowfully, and tears were stealing down her cheeks—she was his own Jeanie Leslie.—The clergyman paused. The bride's father stepped forward angrily, and inquired—"What do ye want, sir?" but instantly recognising his features, he seized him by the breast, and, in a voice half-choked with passion, continued—"Sorrow ta' ye for a scoundrel! what's brought ye here—an' the mair especially at a time like this?—Get out o' my house, sir! I say, Willie Campbell, get out o' my house, an' never darken my door again wi' your ne'er-do-weel countenance."

A sudden shriek followed the mention of his name, and Jeanie Leslie fell into the arms of her bride-maid.

"Peace, Mr. Leslie!" said the soldier, pushing the old man aside; "since matters are thus, I will only stop to say farewell, for auld langsyne; you cannot deny me that?"

He passed towards the object of his young love. She spoke not—moved not—he took her hand, but she seemed unconcious of what he did; and as he again gazed upon her beautiful countenance, abscence became as a dream upon her face. The very language he had acquired during their seperation was laid aside. Nature had triumphed over art, and he addressed her in the accents in which he had first breathed his love and won her heart.

"Jeanie!" said he, pressing her hand between his, "its a sad thing to say FAREWEEL, but at present I maun say it. This is a scene I never expected to see; for oh, Jeanie, I could have trusted to your truth and to your love as the farmer trusts to seed time and harvest, and is not disappointed. I thought it was enough, when, hoping to find my father's forgiveness, I found them digging his grave, or, when I reached my mother's bedside, and found her only able to stretch out her hand and say—'Its my ain bairn. But I maun bid ye fareweel, Willie; fareweel already! it is sair, sair? But oh, may the blessing of the God o' Abraham—As she said this the death rattle grew louder and louder in her throat; for a moment her eyes became as bright as diamonds, I thought it was the immortal spark leaving the body; and before I could speak, the cold film of death passed them, and the tears I saw gathering in them, while she was speaking, rolled down the cheeks of a corpse. But oh, Jeanie, woman!—it was na trial like this; this is like separating the flesh from the bones, and burning the marrow; but ye maun be another's now; fareweel, fareweel!"

"No, no, my ain Willie!" she exclaimed, recovering from the agony of stupefaction—"my hand is still, and my heart has aye been yours—save me, Willie, save me" and she threw herself into his arms.

The bridegroom looked from one, to another, imploring them to commence an attack upon the intruder, but he looked in vain. The father again seized the old gray coat of the soldier, and almost rending it in twain, discovered underneath to the astonished company the richly laced uniform of a British officer. He dropped the fragment of the outer garment in wonder, and, at the same time dropping his wrath, exclaimed—"Mr. Campbell! or what are ye?—Will ye explain yousel'?"

A few words explained all. The bridegroom, a wealthy, middle aged man without a heart, left the house knashing his teeth. Badly as our military honors are confered, merit is not overlooked even in this country, where money is every thing, and the Scottish soldier had obtained the promotion he deserved.

Jeanie's joy was like a dream of heaven. In a few weeks she gave her hand to Capt. Campbell, of His Majesty's ——— regiment of infantry, to whom long years before she had given her young heart.

ANECDOTE OF A SLEEP WALKER.

During the revolutionary war, there was a gentleman of large property residing in Brooklyn, who was addicted to walking in his sleep; panic struck at the invasion of the enemy, he daily expected that his dwelling would be ransacked and pillaged. Under the influence of those fears, he arose one night, and taking a strong box, which, he never attempted to lift without assistance, he proceeded down stairs, furnished himself with a lanthorn & spade, and in a deep wooden glen about a quarter of a mile from his house he buried his treasure, carefully replacing the sods so as to create no suspicion of their having been removed. This done, he returned, undressed and went to bed. Next morning he was the first to discover the absence of his "strong box," without having the slightest remembrance of what had passed. Enraged at its loss, he immediately accused his domestics of the robbery, as no traces of violence were perceptible either on the locks or doors of his house, that could induce him to suspect strangers. Month after month elapsed, and still the mystery was not solved, and his family began to want the necessaries of life without the means of procuring them.

At that period of public calamity no money could be raised on real estate, and it was that season of the year when agriculture had ceased, which left him no means of earning a support for his family. To augment his misery, his only son lay confined by a violent fever, without any of those comforts of life which his situation demanded. The mind of the despairing father was strongly affected by this melancholy view of the future; his rest became more frequently broken, and he would often wander from room to room all night with hurried and unequal steps as if pursued by an enemy. His wife and daughter, who were accustomed to these nightly wanderings, never attempted to disturb him unless they were fearful some accident might befall him. In this case it was necessary to employ violent means to awaken him; upon which he would exhibit so much fear and distress, that they usually suffered him to gradually recover from the trance which was succeeded by drowsiness, after which he would sink into a light and natural sleep, which generally continued for several hours.

One night as his daughter was watching at the couch of her sick brother, she heard her father descend the stairs with a quick step, and immediately followed him. She perceived he had dressed himself, and was lighting a lantern at the hearth, after which he unbolted the door and looked out; he then returned to the kitchen, and taking the Lantern and Spade, he left the house. Alarmed at the circumstance which was not usual—though it sometimes occurred as above related without the knowledge of the family—she hastily threw on a cloak, and followed him to the woods, trembling with apprehensions of—she knew not what, both for herself and father.

Having gained the place where he had three months since buried the box, he set down the lantern, so as to reflect strongly upon the spot; he then removed the sods, and striking the spade against its iron cover he laughed wildly and exclaimed,—"My treasure is safe, and we shall be happy."—And shouldering his heavy burthen with the strength of Hercules, he stopped not as before to replace the sods of the earth, but snatching up his lantern, pursued his way directly home, to the joy of his daughter, who could hardly support herself from the fears she experienced, which were that he was about to dig his own grave, and either commit suicide, or murder some one of his defenceless family. Inexpressible, therefore, was her joy, on seeing him ascend the stairs and place the box in its former recess; after which, as usual, he retired to rest. His Wife and Daughter, however, too anxious to sleep themselves; the one sat impatiently watching the dawn of day, the other retired to the apartment of her suffering brother, to relieve his mind by the joyful event, and her hope of his immediate recovery.

When the gentleman arose in the morning, his wife observed the same gloom upon his countenance as he anxiously inquired about the health of his son, and expressed his sorrow at not being able to procure the comforts of life for his family which were so much needed. Finding him totally unconscious of all that had passed the preceding night, she watched the effect which the discovery of the box would have upon his mind: and as she expected, with an astonishment almost amounting to phrenzy, he exclaimed; "Who has done this? From whence came the BOX." Not until after he had listened to the evidence of his daughter, could he be convinced of the possibility of his performing such an act while asleep.

Suffice it to say, that now health, peace, and competence, were once more restored to his dwelling, and the result of this blessing had a salutary effect upon his mind; and although he still continued his midnight excursion, yet his friends, were gratified to find them less frequent than formerly and his future dreams also, to judge from his appearence, seemed to partake of the mild and serene character of his ever waking thoughts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8.000 yds.	Calicoes,	from 4	to 25	cts.	per yd.
6,000 "	Sheeting,	" 7	" 12 1-2	"	
1,000 "	Ticking,	" 12 1-2	" 25	"	
1,000 "	French Mull,	" 20	" 50	"	

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES.—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co's

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "N. Plus Ultra" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbents to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to the "Jew David or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The [illegible] virtues of the Herb from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to [illegible] the Medicine [illegible] the whole of their Medicinal properties, [illegible] with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the finest, speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing these medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be undersold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey.

☞For which the highest price will be paid ☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb. CASH, Old Hyson do. at 5a6 Cash, New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig,
Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills.	Godfrey's Cordial,
Morrison's Hygean "	Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Samuel Lee's "	Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Doctor Bishop's "	Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Cheeseman's Arab'n "	Hive Syrup,
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "	Laudanum,
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "	Paregoric,
Dr Phinney's "	Oil Organium,
Moffat's Veget. Life "	" Spike,
Gregory's Billious "	" Lemon,
Harlem Oil,	" Anise.
British "	
Pectoral Bal'm Honey	

The above are but a few of the articles to be ound in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cradsed heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER wanted on accounts, if delivered previous to the 15th Oct. next.
Aug. 28. E. A. & A.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } ss.
MADISON COUNTY. }

I ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff of said county, hereby give notice, that a Circuit Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held in and for said County, at the Court House in Morrisville, on the Third Monday of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons who will prosecute against the prisoners then and there to be tried, or the criminal offenders, and all persons who are or shall be bound to appear by recognizance or otherwise, will be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just, or to give evidence as shall be required by their recognizances; and all Justices of the Peace, Deputy Sheriffs, Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and other officers within the County of Madison, who have taken any recognizances or inquests, or the examination of any prisoners or witnesses, are required to be then and there in their own proper persons, at the opening of said Court on the first day of the sitting thereof, to return such recognizances, inquistions and examinations, and rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, and to do such things as their offices in that behalf require them to do.

Given under my hand at Morrisville this 20th day of August, 1841.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
26w5 By WM. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russel, P. M., Orson Vincent.
Berlin—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick.
[illegible]—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Charles Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphere.
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M. Daniel S. Truman.
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin, H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
[illegible]—[illegible] Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Horace [illegible].
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Scott—Joel Greene, Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Wood.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Jonathan Maxson. Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D. Titsworth
Salem.— David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto.—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge.—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 31.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 83.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Religious Department.

THE SORROW OF ESAU.

Faint and weary, the son of the patriarch came from his hunting tour. He had mused by the way on his sorry fortune. The spirit of enterprise had died in his bosom, and hope had left him to the peevishness of indolence and unsatisfied sensuality; when he met his brother preparing pottage of lentiles for his own refreshment. It was an evil hour for Esau; the slave of appetite, he counted not, at that moment, the worth of character, friends or prospect. Feigning himself ready to die with hunger, he quickly made a covenant with his brother, to part with all that was truly valuable on earth, for the means of gratifying his propensity to gluttony, but for this once. He was determined to have this one dinner, if he might starve in perdition as its penalty. The birthright so unceremoniously disposed of, was the covenant of heaven's favor. It was understood and seen by him, but despised by his infidel heart—God's covenant with Abraham, and his father, of the possession of the land of Canaan to them and their posterity, and the heavenly inheritance of which this was the earnest and representation. He could look on the fat valleys of Achor, the beauty of Zion, and Lebanon's towering cedars, and feel that the possession of Canaan's land was a worthless toy in comparison with a mess of pottage. But what was more, he could renounce his claims to the smiles of a heavenly paradise hereafter, for the gratification of an hour, that would work the bitterness of death.

But there was another day—the two youths had grown up to manhood. The venerable Isaac had come to the period of life when the infirmities of age admonished him that duties of this world should be arranged, that in his appointed hour, he might sleep with his fathers in peace. As high-priest of his household he was on a certain day to consecrate the heir of the sacred covenant. His eye rested on Esau, his first-born; he sent him away to gather preparations for the solemn ceremonial. But God suffered Jacob to come in for the old man's priestly blessing; the claim to which, he had long since purchased. He approved and sanctified the consecration; though he despised and abhorred the intervention of Rebecca's intrigues & falsehood as a means of bringing it about; as a fair representation of Jacob's proper claims was all that was needed.

Esau came back from the field, not faint and weary now, bearing a dish of savory meats, with which he fondly hoped to gain his father's blessing. But the birthright which had been sold for a mess of pottage, could not now be *re*-purchased by a dish of savory venison. He had chosen to indulge his sensual appetite once, and he might retain his savory meats now, in the blessing he had bartered away. As he learned the unwelcome truth, that the sacred ceremony was passed, and he himself was a servant among his kindred, "He stood before his father and cried with an exceeding great and bitter cry, Bless me, even me also, O my father." But he found no place of *change* in this transaction, though he sought it carefully with tears. The sale of his birth-right had as it were, turned the current of the stream to the pent-up vale, whose fair and beauteous landscape was lost in consequence beneath the accumulating waters. A small transaction, in itself, but mighty in its consequences.

In the case of Esau there is solemn instruction and warning to every youthful heart. For whoever, like Esau, chooses present gratification, regardless of future good, will in the end find that the consequences are pain and remorse, and inevitable.

There were no special judgments of God that visited Esau, no destroying flood as came on the ante-deluvian world, no storm of meteoric fire as descended on the plains of Sodom, no formal pouring out of the vials of divine wrath, but his cries and bitter tears were only the legitimate and natural result of his own conduct. It is as settled as the course of the sun in the firmament or any law of natnre, that the votaries of sensuality and lust shall find wretchedness in life, bitter in death, with accumulating horrors hovering beyond the dreadful valley. Vain regrets, nor cries, nor bitter tears, can never bring back to the sensualized soul, the heavenly peace of innocence and virtue. Another and a strange fire is enkindled on the heart's polluted altar—a fire that sends up the tainted cloud of heaven daring blasphemies to mock a Savior's love for a ruined world. But "the way of the transgressor is hard," and neither paint nor patches, princely robes, nor bold and reckless airs, can allay the wretched anguish of the guilty soul. Close on the path of transgression, comes the devouring scourge, which drinks up every pleasure of the heart, and leaves it to desolation and sorrow. And if there is a God in heaven or truth upon the earth, the votary of sensual pleasure will "mourn at the last, when his flesh and body are consumed," and cry, "How have I hated instruction and my heart hated reproof, and have not obeyed the voice of my teachers, nor inclined mine ear to them that instructed me." He will seek, but SEEK in vain like Esau, that the penalty of his transgression may be abated while he gives himself up to pursue the lust of his own heart. We say he will *forever* seek, for it is folly to presume that he who now stalks through the world, the living epitome of a walking and breathing hell, until he faulters under the ruinous blight of his iniquities, and hobbles down to a grave of wretched infamy, will in the resurrection find in himself a heart to be delighted with the songs of the redeemed in paradise. No, for even here, his habits of sin grow with his growth & strengthen with his strength, until he is bound, as it were, by the chains of sinful lust, and these shall drag him downwards through the dark ways of iniquity, to the chambers of eternal death. Neither in the eternal world will he find any place of *repentance or change* in God, though he may seek it carefully with tears. He may seek this repentance as did the rich man in hell, when he lifted up his eyes being in torments, and cried for a drop of water to cool his parched tongue. He may seek it with piteous groans or blasphemous howlings, but devils will mock his wretchedness and heaven would be to him the severest part of hell.

From the New York Observer.

THE SCOTCH SAILOR.

He came to New York as the mate of a vessel, in the fall of 1837, and took lodging in the newly opened "SAILOR'S HOME."—One evening, as he was on the point of going to the theatre, he was induced to change his purpose and go to the Mariner's Church. Here he was led to serious thoughts, and was soon hopefully converted to God. It was now said of the mate as of Saul of Tarsus, "*Behold he prayeth.*"

Shortly after, he found it necessary to return to his native land, where he heard a voice, saying, *Follow me.* And like James the son of Zebedee, and John, his brother, he left his father—he forsook all, to follow Christ.

The winter following he spent at the "Home," in New York—now warning the wicked sailor to put the helm hard up and avoid ruin on a lee shore; now encouraging the despairing, and now exhorting all to trust and obey the Captain of Salvation. In the meantime, he was cultivating his own mind, preparatory to future usefulness.

In the spring, on hearing of a good manual labor school near Pittsburg, in Western Pennsylvania, thither he went, and prosecuted his studies six months, living solely on potatoes and meal; made into a kind of gruel, at an expense of half a dollar per week.

At the end of this time, he fell in with two missionaries bound to the Indian tribes on the head waters of the Missouri, and the mate now became in earnest the devoted missionary. If the white man was deaf to the invitations of mercy, he hoped to find the red man disposed to listen. About eight months he spent in this work; when sitting in a wigwam of the wilderness, his thoughts were turned towards his brethren of the sea. He resembled Nehemiah, sitting in Shushan palace, pitying and praying for his poor brethren in Jerusalem. His purpose was formed. "I go," said he "to labor for the spiritual and eternal good of the sailor."

Aided by a converted Indian, he felled a tree, dug him a canoe, and having bade his brethren an affectionate farewell, he put himself with his bag in it, and was soon paddling down the turbulent Missouri. In due time he arrived in St. Louis, thence by steamboat in New Orleans, and thence by ship to New York. Here he was welcomed again a brother beloved.

Not long after, he sailed for his native country; and before leaving ship he was instrumental in persuading all but the Captain to abandon the use of intoxicating liquors as a drink; and what is still better he was instrumental in the hopeful *conversion of five or six of the crew.* He is now in Dundee. What he is doing, will be seen in the following extract of a letter from him, dated London, and addressed to a gentleman in this city.

"*Dear Brother in Christ*—I take this favorable opportunity of writing you a few lines, and sending two small tracts which I have written and published for the benefit of the sailors.

"I am at present on a visit from Dundee to this place, to get encouragement in the work in which I am engaged; and to extend my labors for the sailor, whose salvation I long for.

"Much good has been done in Dundee. Since I arrived here, many souls have been brought to the enjoyment of the salvation of the Gospel. But the Lord has done it all."

More of the SCOTTISH SAILOR hereafter. In the meantime, has not he, and have not others reason to bless God forever, that his feet were directed to the "*Sailor's Home*" in New York; and that he was induced to go to the Sanctuary of the Lord instead of the theatre. J. S.

PRAYER.—Prayer is a first principle in devotion; and devotion is to the soul, what food is to the body—it nourishes and sustains every pious sentiment and every practical virtue. The body requires food at regular intervals—as morning, noon, and evening. The soul, too, needs a regular habit of devotion, as much as physical health depends upon the regularity in diet, exercise, &c. It is judicious, therfore, to appropriate, every day, certain portions of time to the exercise of prayer; this time may be easily given to such a purpose, if a person is so disposed. Who cannot find ten minutes of the morning of the evening, or in the course of a day, to be appropriated to purposes of devotion, if he will? Doubtless any one can find such time to be given to purposes of pleasure or of business—and is not the souls improvement entitled to as much attention as the gratification of the more animal passions.

As a preparation for a profitable prayer, the mind should engage itself for a time in serious meditation on the majesty and glory of the Creator, and on human dependance and sinfulness. This will make the person humble and inspire him with the right feelings to engage in the exercise with advantage to his own heart.

Formal prayer is apt to be heartless and mechanical. They who cannot pray without, may do well to pray by book, in the ideas and language of an other;—perhaps this is better than nothing; but one sincere tho't arising to God from the altar of the human heart in retirement, is worth more than the studied prayers ever composed and recited in christendom. Hence secret prayer has been commended by our Lord, of the most value and importance. Formal praying may be hypocritical; but secret prayer is always sincere. Then no motive can exist in the mind but what God approves. When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and He who seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.—*Gos. Ban.*

PREACHING FOR ETERNITY.—A christian Pastor observed, a few days ago, that he had made up his mind to preach more for eternity. His purpose is commendable; if he executes it well, he will be a solemn preacher, an affectionate preacher, a faithful preacher, and effective preacher. O, ye servants of Jesus, do ye preach sufficiently for eternity? Do you prepare your sermons and deliver them with eternity in view? Have you the solemnity, the tenderness and pathos of one who, like Brainard, "dwells on the sides of eternity?" Do ye realize the eternity of GOD, of heaven, of hell, and press your hearers with considerations drawn from eternity? There are some very precious thoughts on this subject in a little work by Robert Phillips, entitled "Eternity Realized;" and there are still more and better in the New Testament.—*Christ. Watch.*

CHARITABLE PASTOR.—A Parisian, paying a visit to a curate in the middle of winter, remarked that he was living in a house with naked walls, and enquired why he had not got hangings to protect him from the rigor of the cold. The good Pastor showed him two little children that he had taken care of, and replied, "I had rather clothe these two children than my walls.

SAFE INVESTMENT.—A wealthy merchant having lost by one shipwreck to the value of £2,500, ordered his clerk to distribute £100 among his poor ministers and people; adding, that if his fortune was going by £2,500 at a lump, it was high time to make sure of some part of it before it was all gone.

TO-MORROW.—Who can tell how much is embraced in this expression? Though a few hours intervene between it and us—though it will soon commence its course—who is there that can read its single page, and pronounce the just character of its events?

TO-MORROW! Those who are gay may be sad. Those who are now walking the avenues of pleasure, led by the hand of hope, may be the subject of intense sorrow.—Prosperity may be also changed into adversity.

Those who are now on the mountain top, may be in the valley. That rosy cheek may be over-spread with paleness—the strong step may faulter. Death may soon over take us.

TO-MORROW! It may have entirely changed the course of our lives. It may form a new era in our existence. What we fear may not happen.

TO-MORROW! Away with anxiety.—Let us lean on Providence. This is a Being to whom all the distinctions of time are the same, and who is able to dispose every thing for our wise improvement.

From the Youth's Friend.

THE SINNER'S REFUGE.

A good clergyman called one day at a cottage which stood by the road-side, and asked the woman of the house if she could read; "for," said he, "I have a very nice little book, called 'Christ is my only refuge.' It has done me good, and I hope you will like it too." The woman said, "Sir, I cannot read; but I have a little boy nine years old, he can read; but he is ill in bed." "Well," said the clergyman, "give him this little book, and bid him read it; and I will call for it another day."

When he called again, the woman burst into tears. The clergyman said, "What is the matter? She answered, "Sir, my boy is dead, and has left you this half-penny."—"And did he read the little book?" "Sir, he was always reading it, till he could repeat it all. He did not talk of any thing else till he died; and to the last, he begged that I would not give you the book when you called; but thank you, and give you a half-penny for it. And he begged that I would learn to read that little book. Just before he died, he cried out, 'Mother, Christ is my only refuge—Christ is my only refuge. Do not part with the book; it will do for my father.'"

But what did he mean when he said, "Christ is my only refuge?" Perhaps another story will explain to you. There was a poor Irish girl who was taught to read in a school where the Bible was learned by heart. A lady who used to take care of her, and had been very kind to her, found her one Sunday reading her Bible; the lady said, "Where are you reading?" The girl told her she was reading the fifth chapter of Romans. "Why did you choose that chapter?" said the lady. "Oh, I delight in it much," said the little girl.—"Why do you like it so much?" "It suits me," she said; "see, is not this delightful?" and she pointed to the sixth verse; "For when we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly." And she said, I am indeed a sinner, and without strength; but here is a blessed remedy, "Christ died for the ungodly."

THE YOUNG BELIEVER.

At different periods within a few weeks, I called on a fellow traveler to eternity, and found the following variety of circumstances:

1. A total indifference to religion. No serious thoughts. No prayer. No hope. The admission of the importance of divine things, but worldliness reigning in unbroken power.

2. The sinner alarmed—burdened with a sense of sin—inquiring the way of salvation. The kind warning of a friend, had been the Spirit's instrument to break up the fatal slumber of sin. The tears fell fast—the recollections of a guilty life—then—then the deep sighs declared the anguish of remorse.

3. The joyful believer in Christ. "Light had risen in obscurity, and darkness had become as the noon-day." Faith had made the Savior welcome, and his forgiving love had removed the curses of a broken law, and silenced the accusing conscience. The before unknown consolations of religion now filled the soul, and gave their true aspect to the fading and empty pleasures of time. The fruits of the Spirit began to appear, and the graces of the renewed soul declared the work divine.

4. The next visit to this youthful believer, was on the bed of death! The destroying angel had made haste. But he could not bring consternation. He strode swiftly on, and brandished fearfully his devouring sword. But a mightier than he had gone before him. The Redeemer had spread the wings of his infinite power over the immortal spirit, and through his love reigning in the heart, it could utter the defiance—"Oh death, where is thy sting, Oh grave, where is thy victory?" With ebbing life, faith and hope faltered not. Our farewell was given with tears, and yet with the animating belief, that sweeter notes than those of earthly friendship, were about to make the new comer welcome to the everlasting kingdom of God.

In the same room where I had seen the first tears of grief over sin, and heard the first expressions of joyful hope in Christ, I took my station beside the pale and cold remains of the young disciple, to perform the simple funeral service. I had seen the stupor of unalarmed guilt—the anguish of the awakened sinner—the joy of hope—the triumphs of a dying saint. These various facts all existing in the compass of a few weeks, in the history of the deceased, made that a funeral solemnity of no common interest. How timely that visitation of the Spirit! Well that the saints struggled earnestly in prayer at the time they did. How timely too, that kind friend's affectionate admonition! What a destiny would have awaited that now departed spirit, had all these timely things been left undone!

It is sad for a pastor to bury a young disciple. Such are his peculiar joy. He glories in the blooming flower. He hopes so to train the plastic mind, that fruit abundant and mature shall repay his care, and comfort him amid the trials of his arduous work. Tender and strong are the ties that bind youthful saints to him, and pangs like those of a fond parent's smitten heart, are felt when he sees the untimely grave receive them. But they shall be his joy and his crown in the day of the Lord. The chief Shepherd wants them now, or he would not call them away. Submissively let them be resigned to the everlasting Arms. The now mourning pastor will renew his acquaintance with them in due time, where no ties are broken, and none ever say—farewell! PASCAL.

KINDRED BETWEEN GEOLOGY AND RELIGION.—"It has been as beautifully as truly said, that 'the undevout astronomer is mad.' The same remark might with equal force and justice be applied to the undevout geologist. Of all the absurdities ever started, none more extravagant can be named, than that the grand and far-reaching researches and discoveries of geology are hostile to the spirit of religion. They seem to us, on the very contrary, to lead the inquirer, step by step, into the more immediate presence of that tremendous Power, which could produce, and can alone account for the primitive convulsion of the globe, of which the proofs are graven in eternal characters, on the side of its bare and cloud-piercing mountains, or are wrought into the very substance of the strata that compose its surface, and which are also day by day, and hour by hour, at work, to feed the fires of the volcano, to pour forth its molten tides, or to compound the salubrious elements of the mineral fountains, which spring in a thousand valleys. In gazing at the starry heavens, all glorious as they are, we sink under the awe of their magnitude, the mystery of their secret and reciprocal influences, the bewildering conceptions of their distances. Sense and science are at war. The sparkling gem that glitters on the brow of night, is converted by science into a mighty orb—the source of light and heat, the centre of attraction, the sun of a system like our own. The beautiful planet which lingers in the western sky, when the sun has gone down, or heralds the approach of morning—whose mild and lovely beams seem to shed a spirit of tranquility, not unmixed with sadness, nor far removed from devotion, into the very heart of him who wanders forth in solitude to behold it—is in the contemplation of science a cloud-wrapt sphere; a world of rugged mountains and stormy deeps. We study, we reason, we calculate. We climb the giddy scaffold of induction, up to the very stars. We borrow the wings of the boldest analysis, and flee to the uppermost parts of creation, and then shutting our eyes on the radiant points that twinkle in the vaults of night, the well constructed mind sees opening before, in mental vision, the stupendous mechanism of the heavens. Its planets swell into worlds. Its crowded stars recede, expand, become central suns, and we hear the rush of the mighty orbs that circle round them. The bands of Orion are loosed, and the sparkling rays which cross each other on his belt, are resolved into floods of light, streaming from system to system, across the illimitable pathway of the outer heavens. The conclusions which we reach, are oppressively grand & sublime: the imagination sinks under them; the truth is too vast, too remote from the premises, from which it is deducted; and man, poor, frail man, sinks back to the earth, and sighs to worship again, with the innocence of a child, or Chaldean shepherd, the quiet and beautiful stars as he sees them in the simplicity of sense."—*Edward Everett.*

PRAY WITHOUT CEASING.—A number of ministers were assembled for the discussion of difficult questions, and among others it was asked, "How the command to *pray without ceasing* could be complied with?"—Various suppositions were started, and at length one of the number was appointed to write upon it, and read it at the next meeting, which being overheard by a plain, sensible girl, she exclaimed, "What! a whole month wanted to tell the meaning of that text? It is one of the easiest and best texts in the Bible." "Well," said an old minister, "Mary, what can you understand about it? Let us know how you understand it. Can you pray all the time?" "O yes sir." What, when you have so many things to do? "Why sir, the more I have to do the more I can pray." Indeed! well Mary do let us know how it is, for most people think otherwise. "Well sir," said the girl, "when I first open my eyes in the morning, I pray, Lord open the eyes of my understanding; and while I am dressing, I pray that I may be clothed with the robe of righteousness; and when I have washed me, I ask for the washing of regeneration; and as I begin to work I pray that I may have strength equal to my day. When I begin to kindle up the fire I pray that God's work may revive in my soul, and as I sweep out the house, I pray that my heart may be cleansed from all its impurities; and while preparing and partaking of breakfast, I desire to be fed with the hidden manna and the sincere milk of the word; and as I am busy with the little children I look up to God as my Father, and pray for the spirit of adoption that I may be his child, and so on all day. Every thing I do furnishes me with a thought for prayer." "Enough, enough," cried the old divine, "these things are revealed to babes, and hidden from the wise and prudent Go on Mary, *pray without ceasing.* And as for us, my brethren, let us bless the Lord for this exposition, and remember that he has said the meek will he guide in judgment."

The essay, as a matter of course, was not considered necessary after this little event occurred.

GOD IS LOVE.—*God is Love:* All his perfections and proceedures are but so many modifications of his love. What is his omnipotence but the arm of his love? What is his omniscience but the medium through which he contemplates the object of his love? What is his wisdom but the scheme of his love? What are the offers of the gospel, but the invitations of his love?—What is the threatenings of the law, but the warnings of his love? They are the hoarse voice of his love, saying: "Man! do thyself no harm!" They are a fence thrown around the pit of perdition, to prevent rash men from running into ruin. What was the incarnation of our Savior but the richest illustrations of his love? What were the miracles of Christ but the condescensions of his love? What were the sighs, of Christ but the breath of his love? What were the prayers of Christ but the pleadings of his love? What were the tears of Christ but dew-dops of his love? What is this earth but the theatre for the display of his love? What is heaven but the Alps of his mercy, from whose summits, his blessings flow down, in a thousand streams, descend to the water and refresh his Church Triumpant, situated at its base?—*Dr. Waugh.*

Let secret prayer by yourself alone be constantly performed, before the work of the day be undertaken. It is much better to go from prayer, to business, than from business to prayer, in regard to the mind's freedom from distracting thoughts. Because, also, if the world gets the start of religion in the morning, 'tis hard for religion to overtake the world all the day after.—*Burkitt.*

JESUS CHRIST is the treasure hid in the GOSPEL, the pearl of great price. He is the Sun in the firmament of the Scriptures, the scource of everlasting life, a spring full of the Water of Life, a Hive of Sweetness, a Magazine of Riches, a River of eternal pleasure.—*Dyer.*

Children's Department.

From the New York Evangelist

THE MIGHTY PRINCE.

More than a 1800 years since, a GREAT PRINCE appeared in the world. His coming had been expected for many years, and so universal was the expectation that he was named "THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS." At his birth, there was not the noise which frequently happens when a prince is born. It was peaceful; but still there were some strange things seen and heard, when he was announced. There were shepherds watching their flocks in the plains by night, and "lo! the angel of the Lord came upon them, and they were sore afraid." And who can wonder that they were overtaken with such fear? They were not looking for an event of this kind. The night was wrapped in stillness; the moon and stars were throwing from on high their gentle and beautiful lustre, and as these watchmen gazed around, above and beneath them; *all*, all was a Sabbath—a rest to wearied nature. Little did they anticipate that on that night, a visiter from heaven should present himself to them.—A marvelous light first dazzled their eyes, and when they looked above they saw no other than the "angel of the Lord."—There was no need, however, for their fear. He had good news from the palace in heaven, and he exclaimed, "Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people, for unto you is born this day a Savior, and so soon as he had uttered his message, a multitude of angels appeared, and joined him in praising God. I know not that sweeter music was ever heard upon earth—it was a song of joy and it was sung by beings who are holy and blessed.

After they had gone away into heaven, the shepherds hastened to Bethlehem, and were astonished to find that all was truth. A Prince had been born, and worshipped him. Sometime after this, his mother went to the temple, and took the babe in her arms; many saw the child; but there was one good old man there who blessed God that he had lived to see that day, and that he was then willing to die. I cannot mention all the striking things in his history—they would fill many volumes. But you will ask perhaps, did this Prince do any remarkable deeds? Oh yes!—He spent no day without doing good to man! He cured the blind by touching their eyes—he made the lame to walk by lifting them up—and the dead to rise, by uttering a word. But something more wonderful still,—He went about telling all men that he had come into the world to save them from misery and punishment, for they had all sinned against the LIVING GOD. He was to save them by dying for them, and after death he was to rise again, and to ascend to heaven with all power in his hand, and with salvation for all men.

The name of this Prince is CHRIST JESUS.—He is "mighty to save;" and every child who reads this, may come to him and receive his blessing. I have said that he is called a Prince—a prince has power; but he is the "Prince of Peace;" therefore his power will be employed for the diffusion of peace.

The last command he gave to his followers was "Go ye and teach all nations." No Nation is to be forgotten; but to every nation Jew or Gentile, wise or unwise, white or black, the missionaries are to be sent. P. S.

THE USE OF THE BIBLE.

A little boy had often amused himself by looking over the pictures of a large Bible; and his mother one day said to him, "John do you know the use of the Bible?" He said, "no mother!" "Then, John, be sure you ask your father;" was the advice which his mother gave him. Soon afterwards, when his father came home, John ran up to him, and said, "I should like to know, father, what is the use of the Bible?" His father said, "I'll tell you another time, John." The boy appeared disappointed, and walked away, wondering why his father did not answer him the question directly.

A few days after, the father took his son to a house where was a woman very ill in bed, and began to talk to the poor afflicted woman, who said that she had suffered a great deal of pain, but hoped that she was resigned to the will of God. "Do you think," said the father, "that God does right to permit you to feel so much pain?" "Oh, yes," answered the woman, "for God is my Heavenly Father, who loves me; and I am sure that one who loves me so much, would not permit me to suffer as I do, if it were not for my good." He then said "how is it that you find your sufferings do you good?" she replied, "my sufferings are good for my soul; they make me more humble, more patient; they make me feel the value of the Savior more, and they make me pray more, and I am sure all this is good for me." John had been very attentive at this conversation, and the tears stood in his eyes while the afflicted woman was talking. His father looked at him, and then said to the woman, "My good woman, can you tell me the use of the Bible? In an instant, John cast his eyes towards the woman, while his face showed that he was extremely eager to hear her answer. The woman, with a stronger voice than before, said, "Oh, sir, the Bible has seen my comfort in my affliction." "There John," said his father, "now you know "*the use of the Bible:*" it can give us comfort when we most need it."

VOL. II.

AIRY BUTTER wanted on accounts, ored previous to the 15th Oct. next.
E. A. & A.

BOOK BINDING.

riber having connected a BINDERY printing establishment, is now ready kinds of Binding in a neat and durable reasonable terms as at any other this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.
June 8th 1841.

PROCLAMATION.

's OFFICE, } ss.
COUNTY. }
BROWN, Sheriff of said county, hereotice, that a Circuit Court, and Court Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, n and for said County, at the Court sville, on the Third Monday of Sep at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
who will prosecute against the prisoners e to be tried, or the criminal offenders, ns who are or shall be bound to appear nce or otherwise, will be then and there to ainst them as shall be just, or to give shall be required by their recognizances; es of the Peace, Deputy Sheriffs, Cor s, Constables, and other officers within of Madison, who have taken any recog inquests, or the examination of any prison sses, are required to be then and there proper persons, at the opening of said e first day of the sitting thereof, to re ecognizances, inquisitons and examina rolls, records, indictments, and other re s, and to do such things as their at behalf require them to do.
der my hand at Morrisville this 20th ust, 1841.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By WM. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

. M. LETTS,

return thanks for the patronage he has ved from his numerous friends and cus would say to them that he has taken the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. as a Druggist Store,) together with upied before, where he will be happy to ose who will favor him with a call— eretofore, WARRANT his work to be perior manner.
ring and Summer Fashions just received. rs' Exchange.
has engaged an experienced Journey l pay particular attention to making up every variety, in a neat and superior Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

TS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey,
ames R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Sam
P. M., Oran Vergil
S. Streeter, P. M.
—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin
Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Tru-
—Nathan V. Hull.
eck—Charles Saunders.
lle—Dea. Joseph Potter.
ter—A. Parker, P. M.
—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
p—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lan-
-Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M.
Truman.
—William Greene.
nce—John P. Livermore, P. M., Still-
ille—Dennis Hardin, H. S. Crandall.
City—Paul Stillman.
Daniel Truman.
on—Charles Lewis.
gh—George Crandall.
Dea. Clark Rogers.
Dea. Hosea Whitford.
St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
el Greene, Ezekiel G. Potter, James
ram Babcock.
dy—Abel Ward.
es—W. M. Beauchamp.
yse Babcock.
Porks—Welcome Stillman.
Peter Williams
Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

—Jonathan Maxson. Rev. Alexander

CONNECTICUT.

—Lester T. Rogers.
idge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

—Lucius Crandall.
—W. B. Gillett.
aac D. Titsworth
David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
—B. F. Bond.
—W. H. Hydorn, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

—Levi H. Bond.
—Thos. B. Bond.
—Jepthah F. Randolph.
—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
as Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Paul Crandall.
—Charles Clarke.
—Simeon Babcock.
son—Lewis A. Davis
Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

ob Tyler.
—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

k Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

venth-day Baptist Register
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RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.
BY
MES BAILEY.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, September 29, 1841.

"This is my commandment, that ye love one another, as I have loved you." John xv. 12.

The establishment of the Gospel Church introduced a new relation among men, and by consequence required new laws to govern men in that relation. The relation that men were in to God, as the author and giver of all good, gave rise to the law that God should be loved with all the heart, soul, might, mind and strength. The relation of men to each other, being mutually dependent on each other, gave rise to the commandment to "love thy neighbor as thyself." And the new relation formed by the Gospel, viz:—a spiritual relation, all being members of the mystical body of Christ, gave rise to the command at the head of this article.

These commands being founded on the nature of existing relations, must necessarily be in full force so long as those relatives exist. God, so long as he is the author of all that men enjoy, and as long as he sustains the character of "Creator, preserver, and benefactor" of men, does, from the nature of this, rightly demand that all men should love him with all their powers. And, so long as men are mutually dependent upon each other, the law must be in full force to love thy neighbor as thyself.—So it must be with those also who sustain the character of Christians, and are members of Christ's kingdom. They are born by a new birth. They have new hopes and new objects of pursuit. They are bound together for new purposes; consequently, this new command must remain with all its force so long as this new relation continues. If it is a sin not to love God according to his commandments,—if it is a sin not to love ones neighbor as himself, then it is a sin not to love one another as Christ has first loved us. And men are as guilty in the sight of God for not loving the members of Christ's Church, as he first loved them, as they are for not loving God with all the heart, or for invading their neighbor's rights. Either of these would be a violation of a moral precept, and the offender must necessarily incur the displeasure of the divine being who instituted those relations, and gave laws to govern men in them.

This command may properly be considered a test of discipleship. For every one that is born of God loveth his brother.—"By this we know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren." "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar." Love is the governing principle of the Gospel, and he who does not love his brother as Christ first loved him, has but poor, if any claims to discipleship.

The manner of love that the Savior requires is such as he first exercised to his disciples. If it is not possible to love the children of God with such amazing love as the Savior exercised, yet it is possible to love them with the same kind of love, and to the extent of human ability. For an exhibition of the Saviour's love we have but to refer to his benevolent acts, such as healing the diseased, and restoring comfort and peace to all. Witness his emotions at the grave of Lazarus, and at the well of Sychar. And mark his untiring efforts to teach right principles.

All who partake of his spirit will be more ready to forgive than to inflict an injury. And if a brother err, they will "restore him in a spirit of meekness, considering themselves lest they also be tempted." The command will by no means justify any revengeful or retaliatory action. It forbids every thing that savors of a worldly or selfish spirit, and strictly requires all to labor for the spiritual benefit of all men.

The exercise of this holy feeling would perfectly unite all together with an indissoluble band—would prevent all discord in the church of God, and show forth the Gospel in such an attractive form, as to induce men to leave their sins and love each other as Christ first loved them.

Seventh-day Baptist History.

The following resolution was passed at the session of the General Conference:—

"Resolved, That it is a matter of interest to the denomination to have a faithful history of the same, from its earliest records to the present time."

Many in the denomination have felt the need of such a work, and have anxiously desired that it might be published. It is a well known fact that our churches have not all sprung from the same origin, some of them having sprung up in regions remote from the others, without the slightest knowledge of each other for years. The history of some churches can be traced back to individuals who embraced the sentiments we now hold under the most discouraging circumstances. For instance, the church on "Lost Creek, Va." was founded by the descendants of one individual who stood alone, with one exception, in the observance of the Sabbath, in Maryland, in its earliest settlement. A faithful history of the denomination would exhibit the origin of Seventh-day Baptists in different places, and the circumstances attending them. In this development, the operation of truth on the mind will be most clearly seen, and the sacrifices that were made for the love of it. We do not believe there is a denomination extant that has necessarily suffered and sacrificed so much, on account of their conscientious views, as ours. And instead of wondering that they are so few after so great a lapse of time, since their settlement in this country, we wonder that they have not, ere this, become extinct. And we can account for their existence now only from the fact, that God will not suffer those to be destroyed that love and obey his truth. Worldly disadvantage has always been their inheritance. Different parts of the denomination are as yet comparatively ignorant of each other.—The history would serve to bind the different portions to each other, and we doubt not but the single exhibition of the singular interposition of the divine favor, would tend greatly to strengthen our hands in the work of promulgating the truths of the Bible that characterize us.

The history would be important in many ways, and we believe that the interests of the denomination require it. By these remarks we are not to be understood as depreciating the work of this kind already extant. That was written under discouraging circumstances, and is very limited in its circulation.

The 'Madison County Abolitionist,'

Published by L. MYRICK, and edited by JAMES C. JACKSON, hails us from Cazenovia. As its name indicates it will advocate the Abolition of Slavery. We of course wish the publisher the best success in the righteous cause of impartial heaven-imparted liberty. And we most devoutly wish the time hastened when "sweet Liberty" shall be extended to all the race of man. So far as the paper assumes a political character, we have nothing to say of it. We must be indulged in leaving "Political Action," and "Politics" to others, and content ourself with doing all we can by moral suasion to extend the blessings of morality and religion.

The Methodist Reformer.

The "Fayetteville Luminary" comes to us with a new name this week. It is now called the "Methodist Reformer," published under the patronage of the seceding Methodist Association, and edited by WESLEY BAILEY. The "Reformer" is a spirited sheet, and advocates the sentiments of the Reformed Methodists, taking high ground in Temperance, Anti-Slavery, and other Benevolent Institutions.

"If I drink Liquor you must not."

The drunkard sometimes, when his reason returns to him, has sufficient interest in the sobriety of his friends to warn them of the fatal draught; but as for himself he feels so wedded to his drams that all the ties of nature must be sundered; all the responsibilities of the citizen, the husband, the parent must be dissolved, because he will not cast away the liquid monster that is destroying his body and soul. But suppose, that in his sober moments, he feels a deep solicitude that his children may not become drunkards like himself, and exhort "If I drink, you must not," of what avail will be his exhortation, till by abstaining entirely from his cups he gives evidence that the language of his lips is the sentiments of his heart?—Now we suggest to our friend, who could exhort his children not to drink if he did, that if he will do them any good, he must do it by abstaining himself from all that can intoxicate, and walk before his children erect, with all the feelings of a man and a parent, and show by his example, that it is more honorable for a man, made in the image of God, to exercise all the ennobling qualities of his nature for the benefit of his children and society than to debase himself below the brutes, and wallow in the mire and dirt.

Congressional.

We have occupied a large portion of our columns during the Extra session of Congress, with the proceedings of that body.—We have done this because we supposed our readers felt a deep interest in them. We this week give the conclusion of the whole, and the title of the several Acts passed. In the future we shall be able to give our news department a greater variety.

The rumor that Mr. Fox had demanded his passports proves to be without foundation.

☞ The Conference Minutes are ready for distribution this week.

Last year there were over 700 groggeries licensed in Baltimore, this year, so far only 46.

For the Register.

The Temperance Cause.

MR. EDITOR:—Amid the many great lights which have burst forth in the Temperance world, at the present day, has arisen a star in Auburn, which is not hid even at this noon-day of tee-totalism.

But a few months since, in our village, the cause of Temperance took a new and happy turn. The drunkards themselves took the matter in hand. At first but two or three, they grew to a dozen reformed drunkards, who formed themselves into a Washington Temperance Reform Society. Some of them were grog-sellers. Their numbers increased; they became able to send out some of their number as missionaries, to lecture in adjoining towns and counties, and thereby accomplished much good. Their number has now increased to 50 or upwards, and but very few are left as way-marks to a drunkard's grave.—Even *these* are made use of as examples and arguments against themselves, and Intemperance himself begins to hide his diminished head—destined ere long to be entirely concealed from our unburdened vision.

On Thursday evening last our village was visited by Messrs. Pollard and Wright, reformed drunkards from Baltimore. They commenced operations at that time in the Methodist church, making speeches, giving experiences, circulating pledges, &c. Since that time they have preached cold water in the streets, on our public corners, in churches, and in the grog-shops themselves. They have been sots; their wives have wept and their children cried for bread; but they have been saved, others have been rescued, some of them from the gate of the drunkard's sepulchre, and the wives cease to weep and the children to cry in vain for food. I say a new star has arisen in our horizon—a star of promise to the more than widowed wife, and a polar-star of safety to the twice-dead inebriate. Too long had the blinded friends of Temperance contended only for the rising generation. Too long had they passed by the immediate sufferer. "The drunkard cannot be saved," was their motto. "He will soon die and be out of the way," said they: and he did die!—died without a friendly arm to save,—without a friendly voice to whisper the possibility of reform! But it has in a measure changed; the aggrieved have themselves entered the field; the injured *friends* themselves have become the worst enemies of Alcohol. And they must conquer. But it must be done by exertion and untiring effort. The co-operation of temperate men must be had; societies must be organized; drunkards must be encouraged to reform. *Moderate drinkers must cease to become drunkards.* It is a known fact that all drunkards were first but moderate drinkers, and none calculated to be more. Look at them even *now;* they are as drunk as the worst—in proportion to the Alcohol they have in them, and the sin is not in *drunkenness*, the effect, but in *drinking*, the cause. Let a man drink one-fourth brandy enough to make him drunk, and he is one-fourth drunk.

Too often do we pass the forsaken sot with a feeling of disgust and salute the manufacturer of drunkards. Is this right? Is it consistent? Should not the victims of the grog-sellers be pitied and respected more than the evil seducers of sober men? Why do grog-sellers in groceries and "Inns," throughout our country, feel ashamed of their unholy traffic? It is true that they do. No grog-seller in the land is found to come out and preach in favor of drunkenness; the argument is all on one side. The influence of the community is in favor of Temperance. Rum-sellers must be put to the blush. In our village the tavern-keepers begin to hide their bottles; they make folding doors to shut up in front of their bottles of liquor. But drunkards are made yet. And the rum-seller does it.

In a financial point of view, the Temperance reformation will do much for the laboring class of community. Mr. Pollard says, "When I was a drunkard, my family wanted bread; it was "*hard times*" with them: now they have plenty." It may be so with all. Says this gentleman, "It is perfectly ridiculous for you to send your Mechanics to Albany, to petition the Legislature to stop a few hundred State Prison convicts from making shoes and chairs, &c., while more men, unheeded, are every twenty-four hours pouring a pair of shoes down their throats, and every now and then *a chair!*"

We have here five Temperance Societies. Active efforts had been made to get signers to the tee-total pledge for some time past, but still these reformers from Baltimore have got between 3 and 400 signatures. And they have exerted a most happy influence in favor of cold water principles. May the blessing of God be with them, and may many drunkards follow the good example which *they* have set.

Auburn, Sept. 22, 1841. S.

For the Register.

"Oh! Oh! I Dread to be alone."

Such was the exclamation of a poor distressed man, who was suffering the agony of the delirium tremens.

It was but a few days since that I visited him, and as I was about leaving him, there being no one else in the room, he exclaimed, "*Oh! Oh! I dread to be alone!*"

The words I can write, but the frightfully piteous tone of voice with which they were uttered, can never be written.

I attempted to say something for his benefit; but I felt that I needed one of the "*Reformed* Drunkards" to help me.

The physician entered the room, and the affrighted and tormented man turned from me to him, pleading, "O Doctor!—can't *you* help me? *I shall die!*"

He recovered from that distress; but instead of reform, it is to be feared that his resolve is, "I will seek it yet again."

And yet, for the public good, we, the people, continue to license the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage! When shall we arise and wipe off the disgrace?

J. R. J.

De Ruyter, Monday morning, Sept. 27th.

Congressional News.

From the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Thursday, Sept. 9.

The President's Veto Message accompanying the return of the 'Fiscal Corporation' Bill was received in the House of Representatives to-day at 12 o'clock, and immediately read by the Clerk, in the presence of a dense crowd, who had anticipated it, and were awaiting its arrival with anxious interest. Most of the Senators were present, they having taken a recess for that purpose, and proceeded *en masse* to the Representative Hall. After its reading,

Mr. Morrow moved that it be laid on the table, printed, and made the subject of consideration to-morrow, at twelve o'clock; which was carried. An interesting and exciting debate is then expected, as it is known that several wish to speak, and it being the time appointed by Mr. Botts to prove the President's 'treachery to his party and principles.'

But a scene of more interest than this was witnessed, which, taken in connection with the reception of the Veto, will render this a memorable day, and attach a disgrace to the character of the Representatives of the American people. That Hall devoted to the high purpose of legislation for a proud and independent people, was converted into a theatre for the display of malignant feelings, which terminated in blows, and might have proceeded farther, had it not been immediately checked, between two Representatives—Messrs. Wise and Stanly. The difficulty originated in a discussion on the subject of appropriation for the salary of a Charge at Naples. Both these gentlemen were in favor of it, and Mr. S., in reference to Mr. W.'s views, referred to his opinion last winter in favor of reducing or entirely rejecting the appropriation for this service at Mexico, seeming to charge him with inconsistency.

Mr. Wise replied to this, and considered the allusion little and contemptible. Mr. Stanly said the gentleman had on various occasions shown himself little and *contemptible*. The debate was here continued by others, and Mr. Wise left his seat and went to that of Mr. Stanly, whither, after a moment's conversation between, a rush of members ensued, and a scuffle took place, creating a general scramble and excitement, which had entirely checked all legislative business, and which the cries of "order," "order," and all the efforts of the Speaker, were of no avail in stopping, and amid which the first that I could distinguish was the appearance of a personal contest between Messrs. Wm. O. Butler of Ky., and Arnold of Tennessee, which those near were endeavoring to restrain.

After some moments of this tremendous and angry confusion, the House having been called to order, Mr. Wise rose and asked the pardon of the House. He had been guilty, he said, of a violation of its rules. He had left his seat and gone to the gentleman from North Carolina, for the purpose of expostulating with him, and whilst there, as a word had been applied to him, under which neither here nor elsewhere he could restrain his passions, whatever might be the consequences, he had in a moment of excitement struck the gentleman; and he now asked forgiveness of the House, and would submit to any punishment it might see fit to inflict, under its rules.

Mr. Stanly said he did not ask pardon of the House, for if he had violated its rules he would resign or submit to its punishment. He then repeated the circumstances—the honorable Member from Virginia had not come to expostulate with him, but to dictate and warn. He (Mr. S.) had told him that he would hear none of it—the word 'contemptible' had been applied to him by Mr. W., and he had in return called Mr. W. 'a liar.' Mr. W. then undertook to strike him, but he did not accomplish it, and if the House had not interfered he (Mr. S.) would have given the gentleman a severer flogging even than he deserved.

[This is the substance, though not the exact words.]

After this explanation between the two members, Mr. Ingersoll moved a resolution to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances of the difficulty between Messrs. Stanly and Wise, and report what punishment is proper.

Mr. Mason moved to modify it, so as to inquire into the circumstances of the assault of Mr. Wise on Mr. Stanly. The previous question having been moved, this amendment was cut off. Mr. L. W. Andrews moved to lay this on the table, and gave notice that, were this motion carried, he should introduce a resolution for the immediate expulsion of Mr. Wise from the House, for this breach of order. A motion was here made to adjourn, which was taken by Yeas and Nays, and lost by a large vote. The motion to lay on the table failed. Mr. Irwin of Pa., moved that the Committee also inquire how many other assaults had been made on the floor within the last thirty minutes. He had seen several.—The amendment was not in order, and the resolution appointing a Committee of seven, was adopted by a large vote.

This is but a faint sketch of the scene that took place to-day, on as exalted a platform as the floor of the Hall of Representatives; let a moral community make its own comments.

The Revenue Bill was taken up to-day, the vote on "salt," "tea," "coffee," and "iron," of yesterday, was reconsidered, and the amendments of the Senate agreed to, except that providing that no duty shall exceed 20 per cent. ad valorem; which was stricken out and a provision made that nothing in the act shall interfere with the distribution act. "Tea and coffee" were excepted from duty by a vote of 178 to 7.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill as amended by the Senate was agreed to, except the proposition to strike out the salary of Charge at Naples; this was rejected by a vote of 51 to 89.

The Senate have been in Executive Session to-day.

Friday, Sept. 10.

The Senate receded from its amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill (striking out the item for a Charge at Naples,) and the other differences were harmonized, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, the Senate resolved hereafter to employ a corps of Reporters, not exceeding five in number, to report fully and faithfully the Proceedings and Debates of that body, for general publication.

A Joint Resolution to adjourn on Monday having been received from the House, Mr. Tallmadge objected to its second reading now, and Mr. Preston objected to its passage, urging that Congress ought before adjourning to make some provision for the safe-keeping of the Public Money in the State Banks, since a National Bank seemed now out of the question. After some farther remarks by Messrs. Wright, King, Buchanan, Walker and Bayard, the resolution was laid on the table till to-morrow, by 29 to 16.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee of Conference on the Revenue bill, reported the following substitute for the differing twenty per cent. provisions of the two Houses, which was adopted:

Provided, That if, in virtue of this section, any duties exceeding the rate of 20 per centum, ad valorem, shall be levied prior to the 30th of June, 1842, the same shall not in any wise affect the disposition of the proceeds of the public lands, as provided for by an act passed at the present Session of Congress: *And provided, further*, That no duty higher than 20 per cent., ad valorem, in virtue of said section, shall be levied and paid on any manufactured article.

The Senate now went into Executive Session, and so remained until its adjournment.

In the House, the Speaker announced the Committee on the fracas between Messrs. Wise and Stanly, as follows:

Messrs. Ingersoll, of Pa., Morrow of O., Everett of Vt., Caruthers of Tenn., Saltonstall of Mass., Holmes of S. C., and Ferris of N. Y.

Mr. Everett asked to be excused, but was not.

The Revenue bill having been returned from the Senate with a disagreement, the House insisted, (89 to 76), and asked a conference. Agreed to: [Messrs. Clay, Woodbury and Miller, on the part of the Senate, Fillmore, and others on the part of the House, were the Conferees.] The compromise above given was afterwards reported and adopted.

So *the Revenue Bill was passed.*

Mr. Yorke of N. J., moved that Congress do adjourn at 11 o'clock on Monday. Mr. Atherton of N. H. suggested "to-morrow." Overruled, and the original resolution passed.

The resolution from the Senate directing the use of American Water-Rotted Hemp in the Navy was passed.

Mr. Dawson of Ga., rose to state that the difference between Messrs. Wise and Stanly, through the interposition of friends, had been entirely adjusted.

Mr. McKay of N. C. moved that the Postmaster General be required to ascertain and report, as nearly as may be, the number of letters and printed sheets passing through the Post Office in one month, designating those paid, free, franked by Members of Congress, dead letters, &c. &c. Adopted.

Mr. Owsley of Ky., offered a joint resolution proposing to so amend the Constitution that no President shall be re-eligible to that office; and that in case of a Presidential Veto, a clear majority of all the Members elected to the House in which the bill originated shall be sufficient to pass it into a law, in spite of the President's objections.

The House refused to suspend the rule in favor of this Resolution: Yeas 87, (not two-thirds,) Nays 81.

Mr. A. V. Brown proposed a similar resolution, affecting the re-election of the President only. Yeas 99, Nays 58; two thirds being required, the Rule was not suspended.

The Bank Veto.—The hour of 12 having now arrived, the Special Order of the Day was announced, being the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Corporation, which had been returned with objections by the President.

[Mr. Botts, of Va., opened the debate in a lengthy and spirited speech, in opposition to the views of the President, and was followed by Mr. Gilmer, of Va., who spoke in vindication of the President.]

Mr. Proffit of Ind., followed in an animated and unqualified defense of the course of the President.

Mr. Lane of Ind., followed in sweeping condemnation of the Veto.

Mr. S. Mason of Ohio, spoke an hour on the same side.

Mr. I. D. Jones of Md., followed in a speech in favor of forbearance and conciliation, for which we have no room this morning.

Mr. Thompson of Ia. having spoken in opposition to the Veto, Mr. Gamble of Ga. moved the Previous Question, which prevailed, and the question was stated—"Shall this bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections?" and decided by Yeas and Nays as follows: Yeas 103, Nays 80.

Two-thirds of the Members voting not having voted in the affirmative, the bill was defeated.

Some farther action was had on various bills of lesser interest, and then the House adjourned.

Saturday, Sept. 11.

The change of the Cabinet, which has been so fruitful a theme of discourse and conjecture for some time past, has at length taken place. The Secretaries of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General, have tendered their resignations to the President. It was believed that Mr. Granger would continue at the arduous post of duty, the discharge of which he has so faithfully and untiringly prosecuted; and it was not till this afternoon, and at the advice and solicitation of the New-York Whig Delegation, that he resigned. To fill these vacancies,

The following nominations have been made to the Senate:

Walter Forward (Whig,) of Pa., Secretary of the Treasury; John McLean (State Rights,) of Ohio, Secretary of War; A. P. Upshur (State Rights,) of Va., Secretary of the Navy; Hugh S. Legare (Conservative,) of South Carolina, Attorney General.

For Post-Master General, several are rumored, viz: C. A. Wickliffe, of Ky., Elisha Whittlesey and Thomas Corwin of Ohio.

It is not known that the Senate have acted on any of them.

The lines of party—Administration and anti-Administration, seem rapidly to be forming. A new paper, the Whig Journal, it is advertised, is to be established here, the need of which the Albany Evening Journal of your State predicates on the assumption that the Madisonian has left the Whig ranks, in which it has been so conspicuous and able an agent, and to which the Journal bids farewell, charging it with a desertion of its former friends, Messrs. Tallmadge and J. C. Clark, and union with Messrs. Gilmer, Mallory, &c. It is here said that the Administration will make the Madisonian its sole organ at the seat of Government, and that it is to become a daily paper.

Both Houses of Congress have completed their legislative business, and adopted a resolution to adjourn on Monday.

The House of Representatives have to-day been occupied on the case of the affray between Messrs. Wise and Stanly, which occurred day before yesterday. Mr. Ingersoll, Chairman of the Select Committee, made a report, setting forth, first, the facts of the case, which very nearly coincided, and resolving that they be entered on the Journal "as a reprimand;" and providing that hereafter when insulting words are applied by one member to another, a fine of $100 shall be inflicted, and when an assault is made, the Speaker shall introduce a resolution for the expulsion of the offending member, and the House shall immediately act on it.

Much debate ensued on this Report, and on the circumstances of this case, in which the greater part, if not the entire blame, was, with scarcely a single exception, thrown on Mr. Wise, who commenced the assault. The Report was objected to as indefinite, and as inculpating both parties; and motions were made to amend it, by referring exclusively to the assailant, Mr. Wise.

Mr. Wise acknowledged his offense, and his willingness to submit to any judgment the House might inflict. He was willing to be tried by them, except the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams.)

Mr. Adams disclaimed all enmity towards Mr. Wise, and further declared that he would vote no censure on him.

Mr. Stanly said the report was equivocal in its character. He had inquired of the Chairman whether it intended to throw any censure on him, (Mr. S.) The Chairman had replied that he did not know. He (Mr. S.,) hoped that it would not be adopted to go forth to the country in this form. If it was thought by one member of this body that his course had been blameworthy, he would resign his seat, and never appear as a Whig on that floor, except his stains had been purged away by re-election.

Mr. Warren of Ga., moved to amend the report so as to apply exclusively to Mr. Wise, and that he be expelled from the House.

After several amendments proposed and a protracted debate, the report was recommitted, with instructions to report that Hon. H. A. Wise, having assailed Hon. Edward Stanly, and having made full confession thereof, all further proceedings be dispensed with. This was carried, by a vote of 104 to 36.

Mr. Stanly, by his high-minded and honorable course in this matter, has increased, if possible, even the reputation of his hitherto untarnished name, which will be proud-

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In Senate, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury was received, showing the state of the accounts of the Pennsylvania Bank with the Government, and the indebtedness of the former, to the amount of $89,606. It was laid on the table and ordered printed.

The resolution reducing the price of printing of the Departments of Government to that of Congress, was indefinitely postponed, after some conversation, showing that the present law provided for its being done by bids at the lowest prices.

The resolution for adjournment on Monday at 11 o'clock was called up by Mr. Wright. Mr. Preston pressed his amendment declaring it inexpedient to adjourn until some provision was made by law for the protection of the Treasury. This was debated at some length by Messrs. Clay, King, Preston and Woodbury. There appearing no probability of the success of the amendment, Mr. Preston withdrew it.

The amendment was then, on motion of Mr. Clay, modified by striking out 11 o'clock, thus leaving the whole of the day Monday to act on Executive business—the confirmation of the new Cabinet, &c.—and it was then adopted. The amendment was then agreed to by the House.—The Senate consumed the remainder of the day in Executive business.

Monday, Sept. 13.

But very little legislative business has been transacted by either branch of Congress to-day. In the Senate, Mr. Benton offered a substitute for Mr. Bayard's resolution to rescind the Expunging Resolution, declaring that said Expunging Resolution was an act in conformity with the will of the People, that it would be unbecoming the Senate to rescind it, and that Gen. Jackson merited the thanks of the People for his removal of the Deposits. He moved that it be printed, so as to go on record, and be laid on the table till next Session; which was carried. Several Committees were discharged from the further consideration of business. The Senate refused to take up on its passage the resolution for the employment of Reporters, and went into Executive Session, in which they remained during the day, and till a late hour at night.

It is rumored that the nomination of Messrs. Everett, to England, Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, Barker, First Comptroller, and Boulware, Charge to Naples, were confirmed; while those of Messrs. Bela Badger, and Ritner, were rejected. It was presumed that the Cabinet nominations would be acted on.

In the House, several resolutions were offered on various subjects, but none received, objections being made. No business being before them, Messrs. Everett, Ward, and Lewis Williams, were appointed on their part as members of a Joint Committee to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses had finished their business and were ready to adjourn, if he had no farther communication to make. This resolution was sent to the Senate; which body not acting on it immediately, the House took a recess till 12 o'clock, when they met and again took a recess to five. At about half-past 5 o'clock, the Speaker again took the Chair, and

The House remained nominally in session for about two hours, in waiting for the Senate, the Members occupying themselves in lively conversation, apparently much rejoiced at the close of this protracted Session, and some few manifesting an unusual flow of mirth from an *external* cause.

At the close of this, Mr. Marshall rose and inquired of the Speaker if it was in order to submit a proposition now. He would move the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the President's "second" Veto Message, and on this motion he spoke for about an hour and a half, after which he withdrew it. He reviewed the circumstances connected with Mr. Tyler's elevation to the Presidential Chair, of his vetoes, of the debate consequent on them, &c. He exhibited in a lucid manner the inconsistency of the President in this second veto of a bill which, as appeared from the letter of resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury, published this morning, was framed in all particulars to meet his views, even to its title.

The Whig party, however, was not to be destroyed, as was supposed from the course of the President. The excitement throughout the country at these his two arbitrary acts would be so great, that he feared the people would rise *en masse* and overthrow the constitution, and strike out the veto power contained in it. He hoped they would endure patiently for three years, and they would then come forth in their might, and the power would depart from the Old Dominion, never more to return thither. He would as soon launch into the broad and billowy ocean, "in a nut-shell, or in a *water-melon rind*," as to attempt to breast the waves of popular indignation which would rise at this transaction;—no, the Whig party were not to be dissolved, but would come forth with new energy to the next Presidential contest.

After the conclusion of his remarks, which were listened to with interest, and his withdrawing the motion, Mr. Everett, from the Joint Committee, reported that the President had no farther Communications to make to Congress, and the House, at half past eight o'clock, adjourned *sine die.*

P. S. The Cabinet nominations, as stated in my last letter, have all been confirmed, and the Extra Session is at a close.

ARGUS.

Mrs. Collins, the mother-in-law of Braddee, the mail robber, has been arrested at Pittsburg, Pa., on suspicion of having been concerned in the robberies of which he was convicted. More discoveries have been made in relation to the affair.

News of the Day.

Mr. C. H. Ruggles left this city on the evening of the 13th ult., and reached St. Louis, Mo., on the 20th, making the journey in seven days.

Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to London is expected to leave England on the 4th of next month. His successor, the Hon. Edward Everett, is now in Europe.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Great Bank Robbery at Chicago.—By a handbill signed E. S. Prescott, Receiver, dated Land Office, Chicago, Sept. 13, 1841, we learn that the office of the Receiver of Public Moneys in Chicago was entered on Saturday or Sunday night last, the Sub-Treasury safe opened by false keys, and the following amounts stolen, viz:

$10,838 in gold, $300 in silver, $400 in Treasury notes, $100 in Military Land Scrip, and one $50 note Bank of North Adams, Mass. The Receiver offers a reward of $1000 for the recovery of the money, and $500 for the arrest of the robber.

Storing of Powder in the City.—Last week a case was tried upon a suit brought by the Fire Wardens against John Foot for violating the statute forbidding any one below 14th street to keep more than 28lbs. of powder in any one store or house. One hundred and twenty-five dollars, the full penalty, was recovered for every 100lbs. thus kept.

Provoking to the Heirs.—It is stated that the draft of a will in the hand-writing of Mr. Charles Lee, of Barre, Mass., who was lost on board the ill-fated Lexington, was lately found beneath the false bottom of a traveling trunk that had been thrown aside. In the disposition of his property, the sum of $2000 was bequeathed to the town for the establishment of a public library, $6000 to the Unitarian society, and $1000 to its pastor.

The stage between Bath and Hammondsport upset on the morning of the 20th ult., and a child about six months old, the son of Professor Raymond of the Hamilton Theological Seminary, was killed. Mrs. R. was considerably injured.

Disgraceful.—Two men were brought down by the steamboat Troy on Thursday the 9th inst., from Caldwell's Island whither they had gone for the purpose of having a fight for a wager. They were attended by thirty or forty brutal persons, who went with them for the purpose of witnessing the performance. One of the men, a hack-driver, named McConnell, was thoroughly pummeled. It is said that the ruffians had a physician with them; we should be glad to know his name, that respectable patients might hereafter know whom to shun.—*Tribune.*

An Old McLeod Case.—We are informed that somewhere about the year 1794, 95, or 96, a gentleman, a citizen of Vermont, by the name of McLean, was arrested in Canada for alleged hostile intentions against the British Provinces. He was tried, condemned, and hung in Montreal, without any attempt on the part of the American Government for his release. We do not remember to have seen any account of this case; if the particulars could be ascertained and republished, they would be interesting at the present time. Our informant says he has a distinct recollection of hearing the fact mentioned, many years ago, by a gentleman who was in Canada at the time of the execution.—*Salem Register.*

ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY SEVENTH CONGRESS.

An act making appropriations for the present Congress.

An act authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of $12,000,000.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Harrison Widow of the late President of the United States.

An act making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c. of a Home Squadron.

An act making further provision for the maintainance of pauper Lunatics in the District of Columbia.

An act to revive and continue in force for 10 years, an act entitled "An act to incoporate the Mechanic's Relief Society of Alexandria.

An act to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursment of the public revenue," and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of public money, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the payment of Naval Pensions.

An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States.

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia Military Land warrants, and returning surveys therein to the General Land Office.

An act to authorize the recovery of fines and forfeitures incurred under the charter, laws and ordinances of Georgetown, before justices of the peace.

An act to revive and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the U. S. and the Mexican Republic."

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the 6th census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. S," approved March 3rd., 1839, and the acts amending the same.

An act making an appropriation for the funeral expenses of William Henry Harrison, deceased, late President of the United States.

An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.

An act making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

An act to provide for placing "Greenough's statue of WASHINGTON" in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and for expenses therein mentioned.

An act authorizing the transmission of letters and packets to and from Mrs. Harrison, free of postage.

An act to make appropriation for the Post Office Department.

An act making appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores, and other purposes.

An act making appropriations for outfits and salaries of diplomatic agents, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for repairing the Potomac bridge.

An act relating to duties, and on drawbacks.

An act to repeal a part of the 6th section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and other purposes," Passed July 7th, 1838.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution relating to the life-boats now stationed at Sandy Hook and Bartlett's Reefs.

A resolution for the distribution of 700 copies of the Digest of Patents.

A resolution to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the Marshals of the 6th census.

A resolution in relation to the purchase of domestic water-rotted hemp for the use of the United States Navy.

A joint resolution making it the duty of the Attorney General to examine into the titles of the lands or sites for the purpose of erecting thereon armories and other public works and buildings, and other purposes.

Dissolution of the Harrison Cabinet.—On Friday, Messrs. EWING, BELL, BADGER and CRITTENDEN tendered to the President the resignation of their offices as Secretaries of the Treasury, War, Navy, and Attorney General respectively. These resignations were accepted, and on Saturday, President Tyler nominated to the Senate, the following as their successors, viz:

WALTER FORWARD of Pennsylvania, for Secretary of the Treasrury.
JOHN McLEAN of Ohio, for Secretary of War;
ABEL P. UPSHUR of Va. for Sec'y of the Navy;
HUGH S. LEGARE of S. C. for Attorney Gen'ral.

So much for a beginning. Mr. GRANGER on Saturday tendered his resignation as Post Master General, which was also accepted, and CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE was nominated to succeed him.

There is much matter for comment in this revolution, but we are so crowded with the various manifestoes pertaining to it that we refrain this week. Our readers have the facts before them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The New Cabinet.—The President on Monday nominated Hon. *Charles A. Wickliffe*, late Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, as *Post Master General*, which, with all those previously transmitted, were immediately confirmed by the Senate. So the Cabinet (if all the New Members accept) will hereafter stand as follows:

DANIEL WEBSTER, Sec'y. of State.
WALTER FORWARD, Sec'y of the Treasury.
JOHN McLEAN, Sec'y. of War.
A. P. UPSHUR, Sec'y of the Navy.
CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, Post Master General.
HUGH S. LEGARE, Attorney General.

Mr. WEBSTER, as will be seen by two letters published in this paper, has deliberately decided that his duty requires him to remain at the post to which he was called by Gen. Harrison, with the warm approbation of the American people. Whatever the merits of the controversy between the President and his retiring Secretaries, (of which we will not speak decisively till the facts are all before us,) the country has reason to rejoice at this decision.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Most heartily do we rejoice in being enabled to state that the nomination of EDWARD EVERETT as Minister Plenipotentiary to England was on Monday confirmed by the Senate. Thus one fountain of bitterness is staunched—may another such never be opened!—*Ibid.*

Four Persons Burnt to Ashes!!!—We have been furnished with the following details of a late horrible catastrophe. The house of Sylvester H. Brown, on South Creek about eight miles from this place, was consumed by fire on the 11th inst. at about 11 o'clock at night; and four persons viz. two sons of Mr. Brown—one aged 7, and the other 5 years—Thomas Smith, aged 50 years—and a daughter of Ezekiel Cambell, aged 11 years.

The persons burnt we are informed, slept up stairs, while Mr. Brown and his wife, and a babe who slept below barely escaped without saving anything but their night clothes. The fragments of bones were placed in a coffin and buried in the public burying ground near the house of J. R. Tobias. Mr. Smith was a stone mason, formerly from Smithville Chenango county. The fire caught from a "Stove Shantee" joining the house, very probably near the stair case, which prevented a descent of the persons up stairs—we must suppose there was no upper window large eneough to admit of jumping through.—*Elm. Rep.*

Desperate Affair.—On Thursday last while Mr. Seymour Patterson was passing along the street in Wallingsford, Conn. he was hailed by two young men named Delos Allen and Henry Rice, each of whom presented muskets and ordered him to stop, or be shot down in the street. Mr. P. failing to obey this unceremonious summons, was immediately fired at by each of the young men in quick succession, part of the charge from one of the guns taking effect, & wounding him in the face, though not dangerously. Allen and Rice were immediately apprehended by Sheriff Parmelee, and on Saturday morning, after a hearing before Justice Pomeroy, were ordered to find bonds in the sum of $1,000 each for their appearance at the next County Court to answer to the offence, for want of which they were committed to jail in this city. RUM was the exciting cause of this desperate offence, as it appeared that the young men had been *drinking freely* at the time of attack.—*New Haven Conn. Herald.*

Great Temperance Convention.—Such a mighty gathering of the citizens of this county to promote the cause of TEMPERANCE, was never before witnessed. It is estimated that from 3 to 4000 persons were present. The procession was long, numbering 3 or 400 hundred wagons and the display of banners, gave variety and interest to the scene. The meeting was held in a grove west of the village, admirably chosen and fitted up for the occasion. The proceedings of the meeting as made out by the officers of the day, have not yet been handed in, but will appear next week. That so many of the Farmers of this county were willing to leave the labors of the farm this most busy season of the year, and devote a day to the cause of TEMPERANCE REFORM, attests that they fully realize the magnitude of the evils produced by the use of *Intoxicating Drinks*, and have faith in the efficacy of the COLD WATER PLEDGE, to remove them. Every well wisher to the happy prosperity of our country's good, must have rejoiced at the mighty demonstrations against Intemperance.—*Lockport Courier.*

From the Boston Morning Post—Extra.

AWFUL MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

Yesterday afternoon a most fiend-like murder was committed in the Cambridge alms-house, (Cambridgeport,) on the person of a young woman named SARAH STEVENSON, by a man named William H. Britton. He plunged a huge carving knife in between her right fore-shoulder and her breast, through her heart and lungs, and out under her left shoulder.

Britton as a pauper, became an inmate of the Alms House in September, 1840, being aged and somewhat infirm. He possessed some literary acquirements, and was employed as a teacher to the children in the establishment. In June last, Miss Stevenson, then laboring under a painful disease, became an inmate of the house, and after she had improved in health in some degree, she undertook to learn to write under the instruction of Britton. In consequence of the familiar intercourse naturally arising thus, Britton conceived a violent passion for her, and proposed marrying her.

She declined on account of his age and inability to support a family. He pressed his suit, and she laid the subject before Mr. Valentine, the excellent Superintendent, who at once advised her to avoid Britton as much as she could, and told her, whenever he entered her room, to leave it, and come into his private apartment. She acted upon this principle for some weeks. On Sunday morning he entered her room, and she then left it, and went into one occupied by two other women.

He did not immediately follow her, and she began to read to her companions from a New Testament which Mr. Valentine had presented to her. While thus engaged Britton entered, and said to the other two women, "is this your room?" Before they returned any definite answer, he drew the carving knife from under his shirt bosom, advanced to the deceased, seized her round the body and flung her on a bed, one of the women caught hold of him, but he turned upon her with the uplifted knife, like a tiger, and she quailed before him.—The other woman then grasped him around the body, and was driven off in the same manner as the first one. The deceased in the mean time was exclaiming—"Don't kill me, Don't kill me!" He first made a violent pass at her throat, but she partly stopped the knife with her right hand, in which it cut a horrible gash, four inches long, but barely scratched her throat. He then struck at her as above stated, and drove the knife clear through the body.

In the spasmodic agony of the moment, she sprang from the bed, advanced toward the door, and fell dead on the threshold. Mrs. Valentine had rushed up to her assistance, and as she fell, bent over to raise her up, but Britton also struck at her to keep back. "MURDER, MURDER," was cried in every quarter of the building, and reached the ear of James Forrister, teamster, in the yard who ran up stairs, seized Britton while in the act of bending over his murdered victim. When seized, he dropped the hand like a child.

A coroner's inquest was immediately held, and a verdict of wilful murder returned. After a short examination before Justice Chamberlain, at which he confessed the deed, he was conveyed to the jail at East Cambridge.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, about twenty years of age—quite handsome and very intelligent, exceedingly desirous of mental improvement. She was much respected on account of her excellent conduct, notwithstanding her poverty.

Britton is 57 years of age, a native of Halifax, N. S. out of which port he sailed many years as master of a vessel. During the last war, he was taken by an American privateer, commanded by Capt. Crowningshield and carried in, a prisoner at Salem. He was a widower, having been dead nine years, during this period he has also buried two woman grown daughters.

Murder near Scotts Ville.—We learn says the Albany Eve. Journal, that on Friday night last, about 12 o'clock, cries of murder were heard by the Captain of a canal boat, in the woods between the Genesee Valley Canal, and the river, a little this side of Scottsville. Information was given to the first person in the neighborhood who made search, and found a pedlar's waggon and a horse or horses tied to a tree and the goods all missing. Further search was continued, on Sunday, the body of a man by the name of CARR, well known in this city, was found murdered and concealed between three logs. Our informant, a person in that neighborhood, said the Coroner was holding an inquest when he left home.

Desertions.—Eighteen British deserters recently arrived at Plattsburg, with arms, accoutrements, and all complete. They are from La Prarie, L. C. The Cape Breton states that one-fifth of the rank and file of the garrison, which marched into the barracks at that place, a few weeks since, have deserted—some of them, like those who recently reached Plattsburg, with all their equipments.

Sinking of the Western Railroad.—We learn from the Lenox (Mass.) Eagle, that a remarkable disaster occurred to the Western Railroad track, in the town of Hinsdale, a few miles east of the Summit. The track at that place is laid over a swamp, which had been filled up with dirt and supposed to be as firm and as safe as any portion of the road.

About 15 minutes after the evening train had passed, on Thursday of last week, the track suddenly sunk down in the [illegible] water, to the depth of from [illegible] feet, for the length of about 100 feet. Had the train passed over the road 15 or 20 minutes later no one could predict what would have been the result, but it does not seem probable that many of the passengers could have escaped.

The embankment thus suddenly sunk was made two years since. The breach was immediatly repaired by putting a large number of men upon it, who worked through the night, so that the embankment was replaced before the arrival of the train next morning.

The launch of a vessel over the Falls of Niagara, appointed to come off on the 15th inst. was "NO GO." The ship RAN AGROUND in the shallowest part of current between Goat Island and the Canadian shore, and there, at the last [illegible], remained broadside to the stream.

The Eastern Boundary.—The Bangor Whig says:

The United States Troops ordered to occupy the post at the Arostook and Fish Rivers in the disputed territory, started from Houlton on Thursday last. The first detachment started with a heavy team of oxen, and all the necessary implements for clearing the roads, and for erecting suitable quarters and barracks. A military road supported at the expense of the General Government, from Houlton to Fish River, may soon be expected, and a regular mail route, with a post-office at Fish River and Arostook, will be established immediately. The General Government is now fairly upon the territory, and there will be no backing out, until a final settlement of the question, which, under the present efficient administration, cannot be long delayed.

From the Kingston News—Extra.

DEATH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

KINGSTON, Sunday Sept. 19, 1841.

After a short period of painful anxiety, our worst fears were realized. Lord Sydenham is no more! His Excellency expired this morning shortly after 7 o'clock, and the following is the official announcement of this mournful event:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
Sunday Morning, Sept. 19. }

SIR—It is my painful duty to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the decease of His Excellency the Governor General. His Excellency breathed his last at 5 minutes past 7 o'clock, this morning.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
THOS. C. MURDOCH.
The MAYOR, of Kingston.

Death of Dr. Ripley.—We regret to learn that Rev. EZRA RIPLEY, D. D. died at his residence in Concord, this morning, after an illness of three or four days. This good and venerable minister of the gospel completed his 90th year in May last, on which occasion he preached an excellent sermon from his pulpit. During the past summer he has enjoyed good health, altho' feeble in body, but his mind seemed to retain to the last, a large portion of its native vigor.—*Bost. Mer. Jour.*

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.—The yellow Fever, we regret to state, continues to increase at New Orleans. The papers of the 10th announce thirty-five deaths by yellow fever on the preceding day, and those of the 11th, 25 deaths by the fever making 60 deaths in two days.

H. W. Jones, late teller of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, has absconded with a large amount of money belonging to the bank. He passed through Buffalo recently on his way to Detroit.

Mr. Wickliffe, the new Postmaster General, was in Congress from Kentucky, from 1823 to 1833.

If the houses in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th wards of New-York city were all placed in a direct line, they would extend fifty seven miles.

At the meeting of the Common Council held on Monday evening last, an ordinance was unanimously enacted, imposing a fine of $3, or imprisonment for three days, on on the venders of Sunday papers in our streets.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

The U. S. Bank has totally failed, and made a full assignment of all its assets for the benefit of its creditors.

MARRIED.

In this village on the morning of the 27th inst., by Rev. Thos. B. Brown, of Hayfield, Mr. ALEXANDER DUNHAM, merchant of Plainfield N. J., and Miss ELIZABETH A. CRANDALL, of the former place.

In Truxton, 23d inst., by Rev. L. Davis of Truxton, Mr. WM. H. BLISS, of the same place, and Miss ANGELINE E. HORTON, of Homer.

DIED.

In this town on the morning of 23d inst., MATTHIAS [illegible], aged [illegible] years. Deceased was [illegible] evident marks of having [illegible] the previous evening [illegible] A Post Mortem Examination discovered that the immediate cause of death was a rupture of the internal [illegible] artery of the left side. The brain [illegible] except the great [illegible] the vessels and the rupture before [illegible] The lungs were sensibly diseased, [illegible] completely [illegible] or converted into a substance resembling liver. The mucus membrane of the stomach [illegible] traces of chronic inflammation. The liver was [illegible] and indurated as was also the spleen. [illegible] had been a subject of Epilepsy [illegible] years of age.

In [illegible], on the 5th inst., Miss LYDIA ANN [illegible], daughter of [illegible], aged 19 years.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

[illegible] Truman, $2, [illegible] W. L. Bowler, vol. 2; [illegible] Maxson Green $1.50, Joshua Green, vol. 1 [illegible] J. Maxson, [illegible] Stillman Coon [illegible] B. S. T[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

[illegible] Maxson Green, [illegible] Stillman Coon [illegible] B. [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Jones, Hubbard, [illegible] W. B. [illegible] too late for [illegible] of last [illegible] understood.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The adjourned yearly meeting of the Stockholders of De Ruyter Institute will occur on Monday, the 4th of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Institute, to elect four Trustees to fill the seats of Alexander Campbell, Perry Burdick, Benjamin Enos, and William Maxson, to hold their office 3 years, (the seats of the above being vacated at that time,) and to transact such other business as may be found necessary on the occasion.

Every Stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share of $25. Those wishing to vote by proxy can do so by forwarding their votes to the secretary, or any of the Stockholders, naming the persons whom they wish to elect, and requesting such individual to act for them, noting, also, their number of shares.

B. G. STILLMAN, Sec'y.

De Ruyter, Sept. 7, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT S. D. DELLAY'S.

Sept. 28, 1841.

[illegible] SHEET- [illegible] CLOTH [illegible] BEAVER CLOTHS,

S. D. DELLAY,

[illegible] STORE [illegible] of ME- [illegible] SHAWLS, [illegible] and [illegible] to sell less [illegible] goods will [illegible] any other [illegible]

TEAS SUGARS AND MOLASSES

[illegible] of saying that [illegible] every article [illegible] at least 20 per cent [illegible] the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.

Terms [illegible]

ONE CENT REWARD, AND NO CHARGES PAID.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th [illegible] apprentice boy aged [illegible] named ISRAEL HOWARD [illegible] all persons harboring or trusting [illegible] as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. Whoever [illegible] shall receive the above reward.

De Ruyter Sept. 27, 1841.

JESSE STILLMAN.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Secretary's Office, Albany, Aug. 25, 1841. }

To the Sheriff of the County of Madison, Sir:

NOTICE is hereby given you that the term of [illegible] a Senator for the Fifth Senate District [illegible] will expire on the last day of December next, and that a Senator is to be chosen in that District, to which the county of Madison belongs, at the General Election to be held on the first, second and third days of November next.

At the same election the following officers are to be chosen, viz: Three Members of Assembly, for the said County, and one Coroner, in the place of Ira Seymour, whose term of office expires on the last day of December next.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.

Dated August 28, 1841. 28tde

ATTENTION!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on the accounts of Spencer & Saunders, are requested to call and make immediate settlement by note or otherwise.

N. B. The accounts are divided, and it is *my own* only that I ask for. Please attend.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30.f

A. L. SAUNDERS.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Spencer and Saunders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of parties.

De Ruyter, Sept. 1st, 1841.

A. L. SAUNDERS.
IRA SPENCER.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the buisness will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30m6

POETRY.

From the New York Evangelist.

A Brighter World than this.

BY MRS. ABDY.

Oh! when I trod Life's early ways,
Hope winged my fleeting hours,
I saw no shadow in her rays,
No serpent in her flowers;
I thought on days of present joy,
And years of future bliss,
Nor deemed that sorrow could alloy
So bright a world as this.

Alas! the fairy dreams I wove,
Soon from my fancy fled,
The friends who owned my tender love,
Were numbered with the dead;
Upon their pallid lips I pressed
Affection's parting kiss,
They left me for a world of rest,
A brighter world than this.

Nor did the spacious world supply
Those ties of opening life,
False was his mocking flattery,
Keen was its bitter strife;
And then I first began to look
For purer, truer bliss,
And loved to trace, in God's own book,
A brighter world than this.

My wounded heart desired relief,
I found the good I sought;
And now, in trial and in grief,
I feel the soothing thought,
That though the worldling may despair,
When robbed of earthly bliss,
The Christian humbly hopes to share
A brighter world than this.

Progress of Gospel Truth.

Upon the gospel's sacred page
The gathered beams of ages shine;
And as it hastens, every age
But makes its brightness more divine.

On mightier wing, in loftier flight,
From year to year does knowledge soar;
And as it soars, the gospel light
Adds to its influence more and more.

Truth, strengthened by the strength of thought,
Pours inexhaustible supplies,
Whence sagest teachers may be taught,
And wisdom's self become more wise.

More glorious still as centuries roll,
New regions blessed, new powers unfurled,
Expanding with the expanding soul,
Its waters shall o'erflow the world.

Flow to restore—but not to destroy;
As when the cloudless lamp of day
Pours out its floods of life and joy,
And sweeps each lingering mist away.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the New Yorker.

A VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

A Steamboat passage of six miles to Alexandria, and drive of nine miles farther in the southern direction, over a wretched road, through a thin-soiled, wood-covered country, brought us in less than three hours from this city to Mount Vernon.—The estate is completely isolated from all other cultivation, on the east by the broad Potomac, which sweeps partly around it in a south-east and then southerly direction; on the west and south-west, by a broken tract of half grown forest, through which a brooklet has a deep and wide gorge on its way to the river. The cultivated portion of the estate stretches mainly north and north-west from the mansion, a plain and modest white house of goodly size, which stands near the bank of the Potomac, fronting westerly upon the garden and grounds of the estate, around which half a dozen humbler dwellings, tenanted by families of black laborers and servants, are scattered with little regard to order or symmetry. The estate is now the possession and residence of Mrs. John A. Washington, widow of a nephew of Judge Bushrod Washington, himself the nephew of Gen. Geo. Washington; so swiftly do the generations of men follow each other in their solemn march to the tomb!

The original resting place of the Father of his Country, and the old family sepulchre, is south of the mansion, immediately on the bank of the Potomac, though a steep and woody descent of several hundred feet intervenes between it and the water. This sepulchre is a mere excavation in the earth, walled over in the rudest manner, and looking far more at its entrance like a hop-kiln or out-door cellar than a place of rest for the illustrious departed. But this cemetery is now deserted and of course dilapidated. A new and more fitting mausoleem of brick was constructed in 1837, south of the garden, and some two or three hundred yards south-west of the former, in which the remains of the Washington family are now deposited. It is built on ground sloping to the south, and the family cemetery is excavated in the hill side, and is entered by an iron door; but in front of this, under the neat and appropriate brick structure itself, separated from the outer world only by a strong iron railing, rest side by side in two marble sarcophagi, the ashes of George and Martha Washington. These marble enclosures are well executed, though simple, and I believe were presented by Mr. T. Struthers, a Philadelphia artist, as a token of affectionate reverence and admiration for the memory of the departed. The inscription upon the top of each, merely states the name, age and time of the decease of each respectively; the death of Mrs. Wasington having occurred in 1801, two years after that of her revered consort; and as her age is stated at 71 years, while he did not reach 68, she must have been nearly two years his senior. There is another inscription on the foot of Washington's sarcophagus, but I was not near enough to read it.

After musing an hour by the sepulcher, we were conducted through the garden by a communicative black man, who rejoices in the appellation of Bill Smith, and who has been forty years on the estate, having come there with Bushrod Washington soon after the decease of the Ex-President. The garden is rich in rare and valuable plants, among them are many planted by the hand of Washington. Peaches, pears, lemons, oranges, are thickly surrounded by the aloe, myrtle, rose, geranium, &c., as well as plants whose unfamiliar names escape me. The burning of an adjoining building a few years since destroyed some of them; but the garden is probably little changed since its world-renowned master stood in its midst, save in the greater profusion of its contents. Long may it continue to people the mind of the visitor with images of the past, and fitly blend its fragrance with the memory of Washington!

Slowly, pensively we turned our faces from the rest of the mighty dead to the turmoil of the restles living—from the solemn, sublime repose of Mount Vernon to the ceaseles intrigues, the petty strifes, the ant-hill bustle of the Federal City. Each has its own atmosphere; London and Mecca are not so unlike as they. The silent, enshrouding woods, the gleaming, majestic river, the bright, benignant sky—it is fitly here amid the scenes he loved and hallowed that the man whose life and character have redeemed Patriotism and Liberty from the reproach which centuries of designing knavery and hollow profession had cast upon them, now calmly awaits the trump of the Archangel. Who does not rejoice that the original design of removing his ashes to this city has never been consummated—that they lie where the pilgrim may reverently approach them unvexed by the light laugh of the time-killing worldling, unannoyed by the vain or vile scribblings of the thoughtless or the base? Thus may they repose for ever! that the heart of the Patriot may be invigorated, the hopes of the Philanthropist strengthened and his alms exalted, the pulse of the American quickened and his aspirations purified by a visit to Mount Vernon!

From the Sunday School Journal.

THE SIX VERSIONS.

Having been much interested in examining a specimen of a work proposed by Mr. Bagster, of London, in which the six principal English versions of the Bible will be presented in parallel columns, I thought that some of our younger readers, at least, would be pleased to have an opportunity of noticing the gradual change that has taken place in our language in the last five centuries; and I therefore copy four verses of the Epistle to the Hebrews from each version.

WICLIF'S TRANSLATION. 1380.

bi feith noe dredde thoruy answere takun of these thingis that yit weren not seen, and schapid a schip in to the helthe of his hous bi wiche he dampned the world and is ordeyned eire of rightwisnesse wiche is bi feith.

bi feith, he that is clepid Abraham: obeied to go out into a place wiche he schuld take into eritage, and he wente out: not witynge whider he schulde go. by feith he dwelte in the lond of bineest: as in an alien lond: dwellynge in litil heusis withe Isaac and Jacob even eiris of the same biheest, for he abode the citee havynge foundementis, whos craftiman and maker is god.

TYNDALE. 1534.

By faythe Noe honored God, after that he was warned of thinges which were not sene, and prepared the arcke to the savinge of his householde, thorowe the which arcke he condempned the worlde, and became heyre of the rightewesnes which commeth by fayth.

By fayth Abraham, when he was called obeyed, to goo out into a place, which he shold afterwarde receive to inheritaunce, and he went out not knowynge whether he shuld goo. By fayth he removed into the londe that was promysed him, as into a straunge countre, and dwelt in tabernacles; and so did Isaac, and Jacob, heyres with him of the same promes. For he loked for a citie havinge a foundacion whose bylder and maker is God.

CRANMER. 1539.

By fayth Noe beynge warned of God, eschued the thynges whych were as yet not sene, and prepared the arcke to the savynge of hys housholde, throw the whych arcke, he condempned the worlde, and became heyre of the rightewesnes whych is according to fayth. By fayth Abraham, when he was called obeyed, to go out into a place whych he shuld afterwarde receaue to inheritaunce: and he went out, not knowing whether he shuld go. By fayth he removed into the londe of promes, as into a straunge countre, when he has dwelt in tabernacles: and dyd Isaac and Jacob heyres with him of the same promes. For he looked for a cytie hauing a foundacion whose buylder and maker is God.

GENEVAN. 1557.

By faith Noe being warned of God, of the things which were as yet not sene, moved with reverence prepared the arcke to the saving of his housholde, through the which arcke he condemned the worlde, and was made heyre of the rightuousnes which commeth by faith.

By faith Abraham when he was called obeyed *God*, to go out into a place, which he should afterward receave for inherytance: and he went out, not knowing whether he should go. By faith he abode in the lande, that was promised him, as in a strange countre, as one that dwelt in tabernacles, and with Isaac and Jacob heyres with him of the some promis:—For he loked for a citie havynge a foundation, whose bulyder and maker is God.

RHEIMS. 1582.

By faith Noe having received an answer concerning those things which as yet were not seen, fearing, framed the arke for the saving of his house, by the which he condemned the world: and was instituted heire of the justice which is by faith.

By faith he that is called Abraham obeid to go forth into the place which he was to receive for inheritance: and he went forth, not knowing whither he went. By faith he abode in the land of promise, as in a strange land, dwelling in cottages with Isaac and Jacob the co-heirss of the same promise. For he expected the citie that hath foundations: whose artificer and maker is God.

KING JAMES. 1611.

By faith Noah being warned of God of things not seene as yet, moved with feare, prepared an arke to the saving of his house, by the which he condemned the world: and became heire of the righteousness which is by faith.

By faith Abraham when he was called to goe out into a place which hee should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed, and he went out not knowing whether he went.

By faith hee sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange countrey, dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob, the heires with him of the same promise.

For he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God.

This last is our present version, but there has been some change in orthography since it was first printed.

Encounter with a Boa Constrictor.—In the Surrey Zoological Gardens are several serpents, amongst which is an enormous boa, measuring upwards of twenty feet in length, and weighing more than two hundred weight. It is usual for the keepers to bathe them occasionally, and by every means to endeavor to tame them, and from time to time it is no uncommon thing for one of the men in the habit of so doing, to go into their room or cage, and clean it, whilst two large constrictors lie coiled up in a corner. Their food—live rabbits—is put into their rooms by a sliding panel, which one of the keepers named Blackburn was in the act of doing, when the enormous boa sprung at him, and seized him by the arm. The man leaped backwards, and drew the serpent partly out of the cage, which immediately spun round him like a windlass, and made one coil. Had he effected another, Blackburn would have been inevitably killed, and perhaps partly swallowed before it was discovered, he being at the time alone, and without any one immediately near him: but by pressing the throat of the powerful creature, and by more than usual strength, he was preserved. Having shut the slide, on reaching the other keepers, from the conflict on which he had been engaged, the poor fellow fainted; and on being taken home, was found to be very much discolored from the powerful pressure of his terrific antagonist. The same constrictor, in full action, would squeeze a buffalo into a shapeless mass, and swallow it most easily. The keeper, however, is now doing well.

Audubon.—We availed ourselves of an opportunity, presented a few days since by a visit to New York, to call upon our friend Audubon, the justly celebrated American Ornithologist. We found him hard at work upon a new undertaking, which, judging from the portion we were so fortunate as to see, cannot fail to raise, even higher than ever, his reputation as an accomplished naturalist. In conjunction with the Rev. John Buckman, D. D., of Charleston, S. C., who, by the way, is also one of the best Zoologists in the country, Mr. Audubon intends shortly to commence the publication of a new work on the natural history of the quadrupeds of North America. It is to be published on the same magnificent scale as the work on Ornithology, and from the drawings we were shown by the accomplished artist, will be, without exception, the most magnificent work of the kind ever published in the United States; while from the known proficiency of the gentlemen who have undertaken the task, no one will doubt the text can furnish, what at present is very much needed, a complete and accurate scientific work upon the subject. Such an undertaking will not, of course, be unattended by an enormous expense; but we trust that the liberality of his countrymen, as well as the growing taste for natural history in this country, will not permit it to be attended with any loss to the public spirited Naturalists who are about to commence the undertaking.—*Boston Atlas.*

Don't Quarrel.—One of the most easy, the most common, and most perfectly foolish things in the world, is to quarrel, no matter with whom, man, woman, or child! or upon what pretence, provocation, or occasion whatever. There is no kind of necessity in it, no manner of use in it, and no species of degree of benefit to be gained by it, and yet strange as the fact may be, theologians quarrel, and politicians, lawyers, doctors, and princes, quarrel, the church quarrels, and the state quarrels; nations and tribes, and corporations, men, women, and children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts, quarrel about all manner of things, and on all occasions.

If there is any thing in the world that will make a man feel bad, except pinching his fingers in the crack of the door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever failed to think less of himself after, than he did before one—it degrades him in his own eyes and in the eyes of others—and what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other.

The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better—the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest policy is, if a man cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care so to live that no body will believe him; no matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally just to let him alone, for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

Thoughts for the afflicted.—My afflictions are fewer than my sins, and lighter than my deserts.

My afflictions are as much the fruit of God's love as any of the bounties of his providence.

It gives no pleasure to God to see me suffer. "He doth not afflict willingly." If I am in heaviness there is a need for it.

Better people than I have had as sore trials, yet uttered no complaint.

Some things in the work of sanctification cannot ordinarily be attained without sorrow.

If I know nothing of the pains of earth, I shall hardly be well prepared for the joy's of heaven.

There are few darker signs in the history of any professor of religion than freedom from affliction.

No one now in heaven regrets having gone there through great tribulation.

To murmur or complain even in heart only is sin; and the least sin is a greater evil than any conceivable amount of suffering.

If you feel a violent impulse hurrying you into an eager pursuit of any matter, be jealous, be afraid, lest you enter into temptation. Examine it over and over again, and be well assured that it is what will not be repented of.

Gossipping.

These are spiders of society;
They weave their petty webs of lies and sneer's,
And lie themselves in ambush for the spoil.
The web seems fair, and glitters in the sun,
And the poor victim winds him in the toil
Before he dreams of danger or of death.
Alas, the misery that such inflict!
A word, a look, have power to wring the heart,
And leave it struggling in the net
Spread by the false and cruel, who delight
In the ingenuous torment they contrive.
L. E. L.

Sheep and Dandies.—The following is from a report made by the committee on sheep at the Worcester cattle show:—'A sheep should be judged of like a dandy, by the fineness of his coat. We beg pardon of the sheep for the comparison—but it is so apt! In both cases the coat is the most valuable part of the animal. What is a sheep good for without the fleece? and what is a dandy good for without a coat?'

Pliny, has very beautifully said:—The highest of all characters, in my estimation, is his, who is as ready to pardon the errors of mankind, as if he were every day guilty of some himself.

It is better to be preserved in the brine of adversity, than to rot in the honey of prosperity.

Temperance Department.

I DON'T DRINK WINE.

Why,—1. Because "port, madeira, and sherry, contain from one-fourth to one-fifth of their bulk in alcohol, so that he who drinks a bottle, drinks nearly half a pint of alcohol, or almost a pint of pure brandy.

2. Because it is the most fascinating, and therefore the most dangerous of intoxicating liquors.

3. Because I am convinced from the best medical authority, that it is injurious and not beneficial to persons in health.

4. Because it is expensive, and I think it wrong to waste money upon a bad article, which might be given to the poor, who can scarcely get bread.

5. Because the depressing and debilitating effects upon the system after drinking it over night prove it to be bad.

6. Because if I drink wine, I cannot blame my children if they also become wine drinkers.

7. Because a wine drinker cannot consistently reprove others who get fresh with drinking ale, porter, or spirits.

8. Because a great quantity of fruit is spoiled to make his wine, and a vast amount of the labor of our countrymen is exchanged for this dangerous article.

9. Because being recommended by physicians as a medicine, it is not fit for the dinner table.

10. Because, at parties and public dinners, it is the constant source of disorder, tumult, and serious accidents.

11. Because, drinking wine is a state of slavery from which I am determined to be free.

12. Because the brightest geniuses—the greatest men, and the most powerful nations, have been destroyed by wine.

13. Because it is the testimony of all lecturers and ministers who have made the experiment, that they can sustain more exertion without wine.

14. Because many a clever man has passed through the gazette, who might have been independent; and many are in their graves, who would have been living, had it not been for their wine.

15. Because in abstaining, I am sure I am right, but all wine drinkers have their misgivings.

16. Because all nations have been so alive to the evils of wine drinking, as either to prohibit it or to restrain its use.

17. I like the fruit of the vine, or the pure juice of the grape, such as I believe Jesus gave to his disciples, and which was common in Judea; but port, sherry, and champaign, and every kind of fermented and brandied wine, I am determined not to taste.

ADVERTI

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd.
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES.—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co's

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c &c &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, aad several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid.☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb, CASH, Old Hyson do. at 5a6 Cash, New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey "

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be ound in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

[illegible]D DAIRY BUTTER wanted on accounts, [illegible] delivered previous to the 15th Oct. next.
Aug. 28. E. A. & A.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

PROCLAMATION.

Sheriff's Office, }
Madison County. } ss.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff of said county, hereby give notice, that a Circuit Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held in and for said County, at the Court House in Morrisville, on the Third Monday of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons who will prosecute against the prisoners then and there to be tried, or the criminal offenders, and all persons who are or shall be bound to appear by recognizance or otherwise, will be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just, or to give evidence as shall be required by their recognizances; and all Justices of the Peace, Deputy Sheriffs, Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and other officers within the County of Madison, who have taken any recognizances or inquests, or the examination of any prisoners or witnesses, are required to be then and there in their own proper persons, at the opening of said Court on the first day of the sitting thereof, to return such recognizances, inquisitons and examinations, and rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, and to do such things as their offices in that behalf require them to do.

Given under my hand at Morrisville this 20th day of August, 1841.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
26w5 By Wm. B. Brand, Under Sheriff.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russel, P. M., Oran Vincent.
Berlin—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick.
Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Charles Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M. Daniel S. Truman.
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin, H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Wittford.
Pitcarn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Jonathan Maxson. Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D. Titsworth
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto.—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge.—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 32.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 84.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, OCTOBER 6, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

BROTHER BAILEY,—The substance of the following letter was written, not long since, to a particular friend. In a former communication to him, I had remarked that my observance of the seventh day had contributed greatly to the prosperity of my soul, far beyond any thing I had experienced in keeping the first day of the week. In his reply he seemed to intimate that this was in consequence of my not having endeavored to keep the first day as strictly as I have once endeavored to keep the seventh. The answer to this is contained in the last paragraph. Thinking there are ideas which may be beneficial to others, I request a little room in the Register. T. B. B.

My Dear Brother—Having no news of importance to communicate, I shall occupy this sheet with the subject alluded to heretofore.

Permit me to say, you are very greatly mistaken, if you think I am not sincere in my declaration, that infant sprinkling is just as well supported by scripture, as keeping the first day of the week for the Sabbath.—I repeat the declaration with all sincerity, and with the strongest conviction of its truth. You say, "that for sprinkling unconscious babes there is not a shadow of proof." Just so I say with regard to sabbatizing on Sunday. For though it might be admitted that the apostles and primitive christians were, on some occasions, assembled on the first day for religious worship; and though it even be admitted that this was their regular and constant practice; yet I would still ask, Did they *sabbatize* on that day? Did they abstain from secular business, and make it a day of rest according to the scope and spirit of the sabbatic law?—For this is the real point in dispute. If they did, where is the passage of scripture that proves it, or even intimates it? It is vain to fly to Jno. xx. 19, 26, and Acts xx. 7, for these passages contain no such doctrine. The very most that they imply, is that religious meetings were held on that day; but when you look for the evidence that they *sabbatized* at the same time, you find it is not there, any more than *baptism* is in Matt. xix. 13—15. For though the *children* are there, the *baptism* of them is not. So in the passages above, though the *religious meetings* are there, and the *breaking of bread*, if you please, yet the *sabbath* is not. The sabbath must be found somewhere else: and if the word of God be our only guide, it will be found only in those passages which attach it to the seventh day of the week. Not another sabbath is mentioned in the Bible, except the Jewish monthly and annual sabbaths, which were a shadow of things to come, and are therefore abolished in Christ.

Some contend that they do not regard the first day of the week as a *sabbath*, and that they do not go to the fourth command at all to regulate them in the observance of it; that, on the contrary, they consider it entirely a New Testament institution under the name *Lord's day*. Rev. i. 10. But what do they gain by this? Just nothing at all.—For, in the first place, admitting that by "Lord's Day," is meant the first day, the New Testament is wholly silent respecting the manner in which it must be observed, unless, indeed, the above examples of holding religious meetings are to be considered as regulating the manner. In which case, as I have already shown, they afford no countenance to *sabbatizing*, that is, *resting from labor*.

In the second place, it must be observed, that this rejection of the name, *Sabbath*, this denial that they *sabbatize* on the first day, and in distinction from it keep Lord's Day, amount to just nothing. It is a distinction without a difference, so long as their practice is to abstain from worldly business on the day in question. For what is sabbatizing? It is nothing more nor less than resting from labor. It does not necessarily imply any typical reference to Christ. The word *Sabbath* means *rest*, and *sabbath day* means *rest-day*. This is all it means. Now why deny that they sabbatize on the first day, when they do actually rest from labor? The difference is in name, but not in the act. And as to the types, what could a mere name typify? The types consisted of persons, seasons, places, and things. But mere names typified nothing.

I well know, that our brethren who deny the obligation of the sabbatic law, and in distinction from it assert the obligation of Lord's Day, dare not, after all, say that we are not bound to abstain from worldly labor, and that we may work any day, and every day, just as we please. No, they dare not. For the whole christian world feels the moral necessity of a day of rest, and that an entire day through the whole twenty-four hours. They feel that the interests of religion and morality can never be promoted without it. Now if they feel that a day of rest is so important for these purposes, why not take the very day that is indicated in the law of the sabbath? But no, they must substitute for this, one of man's invention, and then call upon God's law to enforce it for them; which law, however, enforces nothing but the seventh day of the week.—An unpleasant dilemma, truly. May the truth make them free.

The idea that the first day of the week is a New Testament institution under the name *Lord's Day*, is also defective in another particular. For if it is a New Testament institution, it is purely a church ordinance, and consequently is obligatory on the church only. Others are not bound by it at all.—For Testament or Covenant institutions are all church ordinances. Old Covenant institutions were the ordinances of the old Jewish church, and New Covenant institutions are the ordinances of the christian church. But the Sabbath is not a church ordinance. It is not an ordinance either of the Old, or the New Covenant. In its original institution, it had no reference to either of the Covenants, being instituted when man was innocent and had no need of a Redeemer. The Sabbath is not a church ordinance, but is binding on men in their individual capacity, whether they are members of the church, or not.

This brings me to notice the ground upon which you predicate your faith and practice. "That the Lord Jesus Christ was God, equal with the Father; and that the second creation, that is, the Redemption wrought out by him, was as great or greater than the first." And you add, that you have heard me express myself to the same effect. Well, it is true, I adhered to this view as long as I could, but sensible the whole time that it was attended with difficulties. The weakness of the position I now clearly see. I would remark upon it, in the first place, that it is not true that the new creation and redemption are the same, though theological writers often very erroneously confound them. Redemption is the foundation of the new creation, but the new creation itself is a distinct work. It is a work which commences with the regeneration of the soul, and will be finally completed by the resurrection of the body, and the formation of the new heaven and new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.—2 Pet. iii. 13. When this new creation shall be finished, then will commence that sabbatism that remains for the people of God. Heb. iv. 9. So then, even admitting that the new creation is greater than the old, and that the finishing of it requires a sabbath as a memorial of it, we must nevertheless wait until it is finished, before such a sabbath can be instituted.

I remark, secondly, that this doctrine is erroneous, because it supposes the work of redemption to have been finished on the first day of the week by the resurrection of Christ from the dead. But how does this correspond with Christ's dying words upon the cross. Jno. xix. 30. His crucifixion, you know, was on the sixth day of the week. This was always a difficulty in my mind, when I advocated the theory that you do, and I knew not what to do with it. A plain, illiterate woman, dwelling in the woods, once urged this passage as an objection to my theory, and I felt in my heart that she had the advantage of me. She could quote the word of God, and I could only advance human reasoning. I really felt ashamed of myself and my doctrine.

In the third place, I remark that if the Lord Jesus Christ was God, equal with the Father, yet he was not greater than the Father. Therefore the glory and work of the Father cannot be supposed to be eclipsed and hid by the glory and work of the Son. Or the work of the Son is to render the work and glory of the Father more conspicuous; to rub off the filthy daubing and smearing which sin has cast over it, and make it again shine forth in all its original glory. Wherefore, if the Father created the world, and thus manifested his glory and his handi-work, the work of the Son could not be to obliterate and destroy the Sabbath which is a memorial of all this glory; but rather to preserve and honor it. Thus Redemption, instead of arguing a new Sabbath, argues in the very strongest manner the continuation of the original one.—It adds no little strength to this idea, that He who is our Redeemer, is also our Creator. Jno. i. 3, 10. Heb. i. 2. Col. i. 16.—So that in honoring the Sabbath which is a memorial of creation, we honor Christ as much as we possibly could by observing the first day of the week. Observe also, that the work of creation is made an article of the Christian faith. Heb. xi. 3, and the idea receives yet farther support.

My fourth remark is, that we are taught by the types of the Old Testament that the work of Redemption may, with all propriety and fitness, be commemorated on the seventh day. For it will be observed, that while the Israelites are enjoined in one place to observe the sabbath as a memorial of the finishing of creation, Exod. xx. 11, they are in another place enjoined to keep it as a memorial of their redemption from Egyptian bondage. Deut. v. 15. This shows most conclusively, that creation and redemption may be brought together and celebrated on one and the same day. There is, therefore, no necessity whatever for the institution of another sabbath. In connection with this idea I would observe, that I think that the work of redemption, instead of making the old sabbath to fade away confers upon it new honor and glory. For you perceive the death of Christ goes immediately before it at the close of the sixth day of the week; and his resurrection follows immediately after it on the morning of the first day. Thus, here is the Sabbath flanked right and left by the two grand features in redemption upon which the salvation of a world depends. The Atonement—the great Sacrifice for sins on the one side,—the Resurrection, which is the honor that God puts upon the Sacrifice, on the other. My soul rejoices and exults that I can, upon God's holy sabbath, look on the one side and view my Jesus dying for my sins, and again look to the other side and behold him rising again for my justification. The sabbath thus has a glory to which the first day of the week can make no pretensions.

My fifth remark is, that even if it could be proved that the work of redemption was finished by the resurrection of Christ on the first day of the week, still that would not prove it to be a sabbath. For the analogy by which it is attempted to prove it, is defective. The reason which is given in the Divine Law for sanctifying the seventh day of the week, applies equally to every hour and moment of that day. For [illegible] from his creation-work is mentioned as covering over the whole of that day, which, like all the other days mentioned in the history, consisted of 24 hours. But the reason for sanctifying the Resurrection Day, cannot apply equally to every hour of the day, but only to the particular moment of time when Christ arose; for the Resurrection did not occupy the whole of the day, but only a small part of it. And if Christ arose at midnight, which is the common opinion, then the reason applies particularly and specially to that hour, when those who are supposed to be under obligation to observe it are asleep! You perceive, then, that the analogy is altogether defective, and consequently the argument based upon it, falls.

You have asked the following question. "Did you formerly labor to keep the first day, as you have since, the seventh?" My answer is unequivocally *No*. And for this simple reason, that there was nothing in the first day cause that bound my conscience to do so. If there is a conscience about any particular thing, it must be produced in the mind by the word of truth requiring that particular thing. But the first day has no materials to make conscience of. And herein the seventh-day cause has a power, which the first day never had, viz: that while the latter could not create in me any particular conscience with regard to keeping the day strictly, the former, by its powerful operation on my mind, has CREATED a conscience so that if I were now to do those things on the seventh-day, which I used to do on the first, I should feel that it would be flying in the face of the Almighty. Divine truth, my brother, has a two-fold operation on the mind. Its first operation is that of *creating* and *making* a conscience with respect to the particular duties it enjoins. Its second operation is that of enriching and blessing the soul that acts out conscience in the full performance of these duties. Your question was founded merely in view of this second operation of truth, whereas it ought to have been founded in view of the first mode of operation. The enquiry then should be, which of these two doctrines has most power to *create* and *make* a conscience? and *such* a conscience as, when acted out in a full discharge of duty, shall be productive of the greatest blessings to the soul? The answer to this enquiry, I am bold to say, will be in favor of the *seventh-day*.

Yours, in Christ,

THOS. B. BROWN.

Religious Department.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

HEARERS OF THE WORD.

In the parable of the sower, our Savior described the different kinds of hearers usually met with in religious assemblies; and the effects the preached word produced upon them. Then, he took occasion to give the exhortation, "*Take heed how ye hear.*" This evidently implies that it is man's duty to hear the word; and that it is equally the duty of all men who have access to the preaching of the gospel. But it is a lamentable truth that many who live in Christian countries, seldom hear the word preached. They come not into the concourse where wisdom lifteth up her voice. "They forsake the assembling of themselves together." Their guilt is great, and unless they repent, it will be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah, and for Tyre and Sidon in the day of judgment than for them." But our business at this time is not so much with those who neglect attendance upon the preached word, as with those who do externally wait upon it. Many such receive no saving benefit. And, even among them who are the children of God, at some times wax cold in their first love and bring forth but little fruit! Corrupt nature may frame excuses for unprofitable hearing; but the real reason is that these hearers do not wait upon the word preached in a proper manner. They do not sufficiently take heed how they hear.

In order to profitable hearing, it is enough that the preacher be authorized, orthodox and eloquent; the hearers must attend with *diligence*. Embrace every opportunity of hearing the word that can be done consistently with other duties, not suffering trifles, as many do, to keep them away from the house of God. Sitting under the sound of the preached gospel, the hearers ought to give heed to the word delivered. The Savior when he began his sermon concerning the sower, called upon his hearers to *hearken*; and several times gave the exhortation, "he that hath an ear to hear, let him hear." Paul, when about to address an assembly at Antioch, exhorted them to give strict attention. "Men of Israel and ye that fear God give audience." Without due attention, no hearer can be profited. To this fixed and diligent attention to the word while preached, there stands opposed every thing which has a tendency to divert and distract the mind. Wandering thoughts are hurtful and ought to be guarded against: also intrusions up[illegible] we observe that late attendance, coming in after Divine service is begun; unnecessarily leaving the house of God before worship is closed; drowsiness, sleeping, smiling, whispering and all levity are highly improper and criminal. Let the bare mention of these things suffice. These odious and abhorrent things offend God; vex the preacher; annoy the attentive hearer, and disgrace the practitioner in the eyes of all good men. God "is greatly to be feared in the assembly of the saints; and to be had in reverence by all them that are about him." And he hath said "I will be sanctified in them that come nigh me, and before all the people will I be glorified."

If hearers would take heed to the word and profit by it; they must prepare themselves for hearing. They ought seasonably to lay aside worldly business, and banish worldly thoughts from their minds. If worldly thoughts; thoughts of early riches, honors, pleasures and business, occupy the minds of worshipers in the house of God; they cannot reasonably expect to be profited by the word preached. Such thoughts will either exclude the word, or else choke it and render it unfruitful! How many gospel sermons are lost, and worse than lost, upon the ears of hearers, whose hearts are intent upon their farms, or their merchandize, or other means of gain; or upon their schemes of ambition and pleasure! Let professors of religion practice on that excellent plan of concluding worldly work timorously on Saturday evening; and make ready for the sabbath before it arrives. In the courts of the Lord, let them remember that he is a spirit and *must be worshiped in spirit and in truth*. That he searcheth the heart and trieth the reins and hath said 'son give me thine heart.' And "keep thy heart with all diligence for out of it are the issues of life." Let them consider their own necessities; and the fulness and excellency of the blessings which God dispenses in his house; that they may feel their own emptiness and seek to be filled out of that fullness that is in Christ Jesus. If hearers were to make due preparation, and then take heed how they hear the solemn truths of God, they would not go away unblessed and continue barren in the work of the Lord.

One important part of preparation for the right and profitable hearing of the word is *prayer*.—Paul may plant carefully and Apollos water zealously, but all in vain till God gives the increase. Nevertheless, the constitution which the Lord hath established is, "I will yet be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them." "Ask, and it shall be given you" &c. "Every one that asketh receiveth." Doubtles one great reason why some profit so little, under the preaching of the word is, they do not pray for the divine blessing. As the apostle James said, "Ye ask and receive not because ye ask amiss." Before entering the sanctuary, prayer ought to be offered to Almighty God for his blessing on the ministers of the word; that they have suitable messages, and good utterance, and great boldnes. Paul exhorted most of the churches to which he wrote, "*Brethren pray for me—pray for us.*" The prayers of faith, in behalf of the ministers of God, are often times answered by blessings on the offerer. Every preacher needs, and each well exercised one desires the prayers of the hearers. Prayer ought to be made for a blessing on the word and ordinances; and for the out-pouring of the spirit upon the people. Especially let each hearer crave and beg a rich blessing for himself—even an open ear; a soft heart; a composed mind; spiritualized affections; and grace to apply what is heard and bring forth fruit unto eternal life.

The attentive, prayerful hearer knows that in "taking heed, to the word," he must receive it *in faith, in love*, in meekness and fear, and give it a lodgment in the heart, as well as practice in life. The word preached did not profit the Hebrews, "Not being mixed with faith in them that heard it." "Whatsoever is not of faith is sin." And want of love to the truth was one reason why some concerning whom Paul wrote failed of salvation. "They received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved." Some hearers hate the truth, cannot bear to hear it, and hate the preacher for uttering it. Thus, wicked Ahab said of Micaiah, who was a faithful prophet of the Lord and told the truth "*I hate him, for he doth not prophesy good of me, but evil.*" In like manner the Jews were often offended at the prophets, at the blessed Savior himself, and at his apostles for telling them the truth; and this anger effectually prevented their profiting by the word. Hearers ought to receive the truth in love, however it may condemn them, whatever self-denial and sacrifice it may require. When the truth condemns them, they ought to condemn themselves and change their conduct, and not condemn the preacher and cavil at the truth. They ought to retain as much truth as possible in memory. "Thy word," said David, "have I hid in my heart that I might not sin against thee.

Every thing which may have a tendency to take away the word, or destroy the impressions which it has made on the mind, ought to be carefully avoided. Accordingly vain company or any company whose conversation does not savor of religion, ought to be avoided as much as possible when we come from the house of God.—The good seed of the word is easily rooted out; and the evil one stands ready to pluck it out of our hearts, lest it should produce a saving effect. Hearers should [illegible]. Our Savior said, "Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them I will liken him unto a wise man which built his house upon a rock, and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house; and it fell not for it was founded upon a rock. "And every one that heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them not, shall be likened to a foolish man which built his house upon the sand; and the rain descended and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house, and it fell and great was the fall of it." May the Lord be pleased to incline and enable hearers so to take heed how they hear, the word preached may prove an eternal benefit to their souls.

B. W.

THE WAY TO DO GOOD.—In estimating our means of doing good, we are prone to look too much to external circumstances, and too little to a proper preparation of the heart—to place the power of being useful, too exclusively in the possession of great talents and an extended range of influence, in the occupying of important posts, and the conducting of high enterprises of benevolence. Undoubtedly it is a great privilege to be placed in a wide sphere of christian activity; yet we must not imagine that here lies the main source of usefulness.—The scriptures place in it the intimate union of the soul with Christ by faith. "He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit."

They would have us understand that the resources of doing good lie within us rather than without. And we find it as a matter of fact, that a suitable preparation of heart always opens to the believer abundant opportunities of doing good in a noiseless and unostentatious sphere; and if these opportunities are faithfully improved they become the avenues to wider fields of influence, and wider still, in unlimited progression, so that the path of the humblest saint may be "as the shining of light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." This is beautifully illustrated in the history of Harlan Page. He was not distinguished above the bulk of mankind either for talents, or education, or means of influence,—his station was that of an humble private individual. But he devoted himself with earnestness to the work of converting sinners from the error of their ways, and in this work he persevered to the end of life. Now hear his dying testimony. "I know that it is all of grace, and nothing that I have done; but I think that I have had evidence that more than one hundred souls have been converted to God through my own direct personal instrumentality.—How much better then this, even for the present life: than to have been, with Napoleon, the conqueror of more than one hundred fields of carnage and blood! And Oh! how much better for the life to come. —*Ohio Observer.*

A WORD TO CHRISTIANS.—Christian, art thou rich? set not thy affections on the things of earth. Thou wilt not need them long. Be charitable and bestow liberally. And though poor, so that thy life is not uncomfortable, desire not wealth. Be content. Thy stay here is but short. And if faithful to thy God, thy final home will be inexpressibly glorious.—*Fuller.*

Were men as jealous of God's honor as they pretend to be of their own, they would see the folly and madness of their wild pursuits of revenge, and learn to forgive as they expect to be forgiven.

Plato, speaking of passionate persons, says, "They are like men standing upon their heads; they see all things the wrong way."

Literary Department.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

There are a few standard works in the English language, which every man should read thoroughly; works of great genius, & produced with great labor. Happily these works find their own way to the firesides of rural life. [illegible] we find wherever we go, a copy of Doddridge's Rise and Progress of true religion in the soul, Thomson's Seasons, and Cowper's Task. Works like these should be studied in the morning of life. They introduce the great concerns of the soul, they impart to the mind the purest associations, cultivate the most amiable emotions, and invigorate by sublime reflection. Every man should have some valuable work continually in the course of perusal. It is surprising how much information may be obtained, and how much may be accomplished by him who keeps constantly on hand some work well worthy of deep study, although he should spend but fifteen minutes, or one half hour of each day in actual reading. We know that multitudes avoid engaging in the perusal of heavy works, under the fear that they shall never have time to complete them. This is foolish. A small portion of knowledge is better than none. A thorough study of twenty pages of some masterly production, will sometimes impart to the mind vastly important principles. Take for instance such a work as Butler's Analogy. The mind that thoroughly masters the first twenty pages is furnished with a much larger amount of intellectual and moral power than it would ever have obtained without. [illegible] justice to every [illegible] advantages [illegible] him who has [illegible] go [illegible] every returning [illegible] ement testify that [illegible]—Go as far as possible, but always continue the onward movement.

We have spoken hitherto of the best works; of solid, learned, and profound compositions. Our reading, it would seem, might be confined to works of this character. Yet this would not be judicious. Works of a different character, as biographies, tours, sketches, practical exhortations, and ephemeral publications, may be profitably read to a great extent, if a person knows how to read them. There is a method of seizing upon the drift of such works without much time, and yet so as to furnish the mind with important knowledge. Of almost any useful book, it is better to know something than to be entirely ignorant. It may be said such reading will make a man superficial. So it will, if we have no other. The case is far different, however, with one who has formed the habit of holding some profound work in his hand until he has thoroughly mastered it. One such volume well read, will sometimes enable him to comprehend at a glance the scope of half a dozen others on the same subject.—It is so in all the great departments of learning, and very few are found either among the common readers, or the profound scholars of our country, who are aware how far this matter can be pushed, or how widely this principle will operate.

The remarks already made apply to all classes. Our desire is to excite as widely as we can, the desire for true knowledge, and for extensive knowledge. No avocation in life is without its leisure moments. Indeed, every American, whatever may be his calling, should especially secure for himself an opportunity for daily intellectual improvement.

The clergy will probably appreciate the truth of these remarks more than any other of our readers. The public teacher, who commences his labor with the advantage of a thorough education, has a foundation laid for rapid improvement. Having his mind already filled with settled principles, it is easy for him to master most of the works which the press of the present day furnishes which are worth perusing.—"Give attention to reading," is an apostolic injunction. The work of some powerful contemporary mind will tend to stimulate his own. We would neither depreciate the ancients or the moderns. We would have our minister accomplished in both.—We would have him able to gather fresh illustrations from those who have toiled in former days in the wide realms of thought, and from those who are toiling now. By this means his profiting will appear to all. His congregation will feel that he is able to defend the doctrines which he proclaims, and will listen with respect to annunciations which come fortified with the artillery of comprehensive intelligence.

VOL. II.

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evious to the 15th Oct. next.
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JAMES BAILEY.
8th 1841.

ROCLAMATION.
FFICE, } ss.
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WN, Sheriff of said county, here-
that a Circuit Court, and Court
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my hand at Morrisville this 20th
1841.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
y WM. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

LORING ESTABLISHMENT.

M. LETTS,
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uyter, June 23, 1841.

S FOR THE REGISTER.

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. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
mes R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Sam-
. M., Oran Vincent.
S. Streeter, P. M.
—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin
ewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Tru-
-Nathan V. Hull,
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lle—Dea. Joseph Potter.
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—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
p—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lan-
-Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M.
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nce—John P. Livermore, P. M., Still-
ille—Dennis Hardin, H. S. Crandall.
City—Paul Stillman.
—Daniel Truman.
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—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Dea. Hosea Whitford.
St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard,
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Forks—Welcome Stillman.
—Oscar Williams.
—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.
—Jonathan Maxson. Rev. Alexander

CONNECTICUT.
rd—Lester T. Rogers.
Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.
d—Lucius Crandall.
rket—W. B. Gillett.
—Isaac D Titsworth
— David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.
d—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
eneva—B. F. Bond.
sport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.
reek—Levi H. Bond.
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alem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
ort—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.
rt.—Paul Crandall.
ield.—Charles Clarke.
mpton.—Simeon Babcock.
fferson.—Lewis A. Davis
n.—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.
—Job Tyler.
dge.—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.
, *Rock Co.*—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

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THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, October 6, 1841.

Peace of the Gospel.

An argument in favor of our holy religion is the peace that the gospel imparts to every believer. If the child of God cannot offer reasons that are conclusive and clear to the mind of the unbeliever, so as to convince his understanding, or if he is not able to meet and answer the objections of the sceptic; yet he can refer to the effect of the gospel on his own heart, and say with the Psalmist, "Great peace have all they that love thy law, and nothing can offend them." For himself he feels sure though he may not convince the caviller. What he feels and enjoys himself he knows to be true. And if the unbeliever brings innumerable arguments against Divine revelation, yet all these cannot counterbalance what he feels in his own heart.

One of the richest blessings that the gospel yields to its votaries in this life, is the peace it brings in all circumstances. If slanderers rise up against him, and breathe out their cruelty and malice—if all his friends desert him—if all external circumstances are adverse, he retires within himself, and in his conscious integrity enjoys that peace which is represented as the smooth, gentle current of a river that pursues its noiseless way. Disappointments in worldly matters serve but to win him back to prize and enjoy the peace that the gospel brings.

> "In every condition, in sickness, in health,
> In poverty's vale, or abounding in wealth,"

the peace of the gospel is his richest inheritance, and the comfort and stay of his heart.

It is the more to be prized, from the fact that it is unlike the peace that may arise from any other source. It is possible for friends to offer consolation and relief to the wounded heart; and even the things of this life may afford temporary peace; but that is like the morning dew. Nothing, save the divine influences of the gospel can dissipate all fear and disquietude. If anger frown—if sickness invade—if slander is rife—or if death approach, the child of God rests immoveably secure on the veracity of God which is pledged for his never-failing help.

The Slanderer.

This character is by far the most uncomfortable member of any community. Happy would it be for the church of the living God, if such should cease to be. It is enough for any man to contend against the corruptions of his own heart, and the temptations of the enemy of God and man, without being traduced by designing men.

The slanderer comes as an extra pest to society, armed with his fiendish weapons, and urged on by the spirit of darkness.—His labor is to traduce and villify, to destroy the peace of individuals and society. He sows the seeds of discord, and is most pleased to see the virtuous and good writhing under his scorpion tongue. In the corners of the street, in places of public resort he makes unprovoked his thrusts at the character of those he envies. And withal is ever pleased to speak of his own good qualities and abhorrence of every evil trait which his slanderous tongue alone makes to exist in others. Mark the busy slanderer, and see how he selects the most worthy to assault. Common fame is left untouched, while those most envied are the subjects of his assault. Reader, do you wish to know how to detect this character? You may know from the fact that an honorable man will never report even the failings of others without first endeavoring to correct them, while the slanderer speaks of a man's faults only behind his back.

Reform.

The present degenerate state of the church, or members in the church, gives startling proofs of the want of vitality in the cause of purity and truth. When men can connive at sin, or remain inactive while the arch-enemy of the church is entrapping souls and destroying them, they give fearful evidence that they are christians in name more than in heart. The insinuating address the tempter has made to the natural feelings of the heart, has completely blinded the eyes of multitudes to his deadly assaults. There are many who give countenance to dram-drinking and licentiousness, or indulge it themselves, who are zealous in contending for things of less import, because less destructive in their consequences. Intemperance and licentiousness are the open broad roads to destruction, and there are few comparatively that will contend against their influences. Nothing is reprehended in the scriptures in stronger terms, than licentiousness; and yet multitudes are daily giving countenance to it, who hope they are enjoying the favor of God. Christ pronounces a blessing on the pure in heart, but denounces his curse against all uncleanness. God has made it the duty of all christians to contend against every sin.—But satan has taught them that it is indelicate to speak against some. And professors of godliness have even thought that the supposed (not real) indelicacy of denouncing every sin, is of more consequence than purity of heart and life, without which none can see God. On this subject there must be a *reform*, or myriads, who otherwise might be saved, will be carried down the polluted stream of vice, to have part with those that curse God and the Lamb, in unavailing despair.

S. D. B. Denomination.

It will be seen from the Minutes of the General Conference that in the denomination there are 50 churches, and about 5,500 communicants. There are about 40 ordained ministers, and 22 unordained. The additions to the denomination during the past year have been comparatively small. Yet, we are sufficiently numerous to hold up to the world some of the truths of the Bible which are neglected by the great mass of professing christians. If we were all as devoted and zealous as primitive christians (and surely we ought to be,) men would soon learn to call "the sabbath a delight," and that innovation in the dark ages of the church, which teaches men to observe the first, instead of the seventh day of the week for the sabbath would ere long cease to govern men. Though we are small there is a great work for us to do; and while we contend earnestly for the doctrines of the gospel, held in common with others, we must not forget that God requires us ever to exhibit that truth which characterizes us contained in the fourth command of the decalogue. Here, doubtless, is our field of labor; and while so many disregard God's holy sabbath, we can hardly be guiltless if we hold our peace.

Trial of McLeod.

The trial of ALEXANDER McLEOD is in progress now in Utica. It is thought that it will take nearly or quite two weeks before a decision will be made. Arrangements are made for preserving the strictest order and decorum during the trial.

We commend the article of Br. T. B. BROWN, on our first page, to an attentive perusal. This subject ought to receive more attention. The time will come when all men will delight in the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. Consistent efforts on the part of those that have the truth, will doubtless hasten that time.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Stockholders of De Ruyter Institute, held on the 4th inst., ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, PERRY BURDICK, WILLIAM MAXSON, and HARRISON J. WILLIAMS, were elected Trustees for three years.

For the Register.

To Young Men.

To me there is no moral object so beautiful as a *conscientious* YOUNG MAN. I watch him as I do the stars in the heavens. Clouds may intervene before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam again though the blaze of other prosperity may outshine him; but we know that though unseen he illumes his own sphere.

He resists temptation, not without a struggle, for that is not a virtue; but he does resist and conquer, he bears the sarcasm of the profligate, and it stings him, for that is the trial of virtue, and he heals the wound with his own touch. He heeds not the idle rabble of fashion if it leads to sin, and the proud Atheist who says not only in his heart, but with his lips, "there is no God," controls him not, for he sees in the earth beneath his feet, and the curtain-heavens over his head, the creating hand of an Almighty God, and reverences Him. As a certain writer says, "woman is sheltered by fond arms and guided by loving counsel; old age is protected by experience, manhood by its strength, but the *young man* stands amid the temptations of the world like a balanced tower, happy if he seek and gain the prop of Christianity."

Onward, then, conscientious youth! raise thy standard and nerve thyself to goodness. If thy Creator has given thee intellectual power, awake it in that cause, and never let it be said of thee—he helped to swell the tide of sin by casting his whole influence into its turbid channels.

L.

De Ruyter, October, 1841.

News of the Day.

Remains of Commodore Perry.—It is stated in the Newport, R. I. Herald, that the remains of Commodore Perry were removed on Thursday from the grave, where they have remained since they were brought from Trinidad, to their new and final resting place, at the side of the Monument, which is to be at once completed, under the direction of a committee of the State.

A free negro man named Tom Johnson, was so beaten by a white man named Thos. Smith, at Georgetown, D. C., on Friday evening, last week, as to cause his death on Saturday. Smith has escaped.

The receipts of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and Steamboat lines, amounted to the sum of "sixty-four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars" for the month of August.

5,000 head of cattle, raised in Knox co., bordering upon Peoria, in the west, recently left that place, bound to Ohio, for sale.—Half a dozen years ago the same county used to bring cattle from Ohio. This export from Knox county is said to be one of the fruits of its agricultural society.

We learn from Plainfield, that two lads, belonging to that town, of 12 or 14 years of age, were one day last week preparing for hunting, when one of them, named Hicks, presented his gun to his companion's breast, almost touching it, and saying, "look out, or I'll shoot you," fired his piece, and instantly killed him! Report says that the discharge was not intended, and that the verdict of the Jury of Inquest was, accidental death. The name of the deceased was Rodman.—*Hartford Eagle.*

The Montreal Courier says, that His Excellency, Sir Richard D. Jackson, proceeds forthwith to Kingston, to assume the Government of the Province, which devolves upon him in consequence of the vacancy created by the death of the Governor General.

The news from Florida continues favorable. The Indians keep coming in, and every thing promises a favorable termination to the war.

The German Bank of Wooster, Ohio, has blown up, to the loss of the holders to the amount of more than one hundred thousand dollars. This explosion falls with most severity, indeed almost entirely, on the farmers of the neighborhood, many of whom have exchanged almost their entire crop of wheat for the trash.

The corner stone of a Monument to Gen HARRISON was laid at Hagarstown, Md. on the 17th inst.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, late Minister to Russia, arrived home in the Great Western.

The Imprisoned Abolitionists.—The three young men arrested at Palmyra, Mo., for an alleged attempt to entice away slaves, were recently brought up for trial. On bringing the case before the Grand Jury, it was found that there was no law for the punishment of any such offense as they had been charged with. They had only attempted to entice away slaves, against which there is no law. The general understanding was that they would not be indicted. But such was the excitement at the place, that it was feared that if liberated, the young men would fall victims to the brutal and lawless vengeance of the slaveholders, without trial. Yet this is called a free country! It could not be worse in Algiers.

Another of Rum's Victims.—A man named Valentine Wernell, 40 years of age, near Phila., last week was found dead within three hundred yards of his mother's residence, having laid there, it is supposed, some eight or nine days. He was found with his throat cut, and one of the veins of his right arm opened. The arm was bound tightly round with a piece of muslin. Near him was discovered a razor all bloody, and his pen-knife, with which, it is supposed, he opened the vein in his arm, open and bloody. His intemperate habits left no doubt of the cause of the deed.

Appropriations of the Extra Session.—The following sums were appropriated during the late Session of Congress, for the purposes specified:

For the Extra Session of Congress, $390,937 06; for the relief of Mrs. Harrison $25,000; for the pay, subsistence, &c. of a Home Squadron, $789,310; for pauper lunatics in the District of Columbia, $3,500; for the payment of Navy Pensions, $139,666 06; for the funeral expenses of Prest. Harrison, $3,000; for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing Indian hostilities, $2,226,401 86; for placing the Statue of Washington in the rotunda of the Capitol, $35,200; for the P. O. Department, $497,657; for the purchase of naval ordnance, &c. $600,000; for outfits and salaries of diplomatic agents; (this act also gives extra pay to the messengers and servants of Congress, the amount of which is not specified, $72,800; for repairing the Potomac Bridge, $15,806; an appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands (*estimated annually*,) $3,000,000; a loan, which is appropriated to pay the debts of the Treasury department, many of them contracted under the late administration, $12,000,000; total, $19,799,277 98.

A New Fire Ship.—A Mr. Brown, of Ill. has invented a fire ship which is highly spoken of as worthy of the consideration of the government. The secret of its power he describes to be a chemical composition, which burns so fiercely, that water will not check its fury. It clings to whatever object it falls upon, with great tenacity, and if the object be inflammable will burn it to ashes past all prevention. An experiment has been tried, and proved successful. The ship with which this should be used, is to be some 75 feet in length, narrow, low in the water, and propelled by a single wheel, with the engine and crew wholly below the deck, which is to be guarded by a heavy rail of oak some two feet high, covered with iron, and so constructed of inclined planes that a shot could only strike it at an angle of at most fifteen degrees, and then, by glancing off, prove entirely powerless. Upon deck were to be placed two large hollow iron globes, connected by a tube provided with a stop-cock in the middle; one of these is to be filled with highly condensed air, and the other with the composition mentioned above, which, propelled by the escaping air, may be sent in any direction by tubes properly arranged. This ship could approach with perfect safety within one or two hundred yards of any armed vessel, and at that distance could most certainly and speedily burn it to the water.—*Tribune.*

The Washingtonians.—Regular Temperance meetings we believe are held on Sunday mornings in the street, at the Catherine market in this city. At the last meeting, among the number was a man of fine talents, who had been a preacher of the gospel, but had fallen through drink. A man and his wife joined together; the man formerly worked at Patterson, and left there about two years ago with $900 cash, and in six weeks afterwards he had not nine cents, having squandered the whole of it in dissipation. A sailor signed who was paid off on Friday last with $28; he went to bed that night sober, but on Saturday he got on a spree, and lost every cent. —*Organ.*

Villanies.—The Rochester Post says that thefts in that city, and in the neighboring towns have become frequent of late. A scoundrel, a few days since, broke into a barn of a Mr. Wheeler, at Rochester, and robbed a pedlar's wagon of goods to the amount of $1490.

A servant in the family of a Mrs. Goodel, recently eloped with some $60 belonging to her mistress; she was pursued and soon captured.

James Sibley, of Canandaigua, had his jewelry store broken open, and robbed of property to the amount of several hundred dollars.

Jews in Russia.—The Academician Kopper has lately published a statistical account of the Jews in Russia, by which it appears that there are in the empire 1,054,-349 of that nation. Probably in no portion of the globe are the Jews more accessible to evangelical instruction. Attention is every year more attracted towards them, and missionary efforts are put forth in their behalf by the pious of Great Britain. These efforts we hope to see greatly increased, from the interest lately awakened on the subject in the Scotch Presbyterian Church. —*Bap. Adv.*

Consumption.—It had been estimated that from one-fourth to one-fifth of the population of England died from consumption, and as a fact of its destructive prevalence, in the year of the ravages of the cholera, 3,200 persons died from that disorder, whilst the deaths from consumption were 4,499. From the accurate returns of the register, it appeared in 1838 that no less than 31,000 females died of consumption alone in England. Dr. Williams of the London University Hospital, states that of the deaths in the physician's ward of that hospital, no less than one-third were cases of consumptive patients.—*London Herald.*

Some short time ago, two colored men were arrested and lodged in jail in Cleaveland, Ohio, as fugitive slaves. Subsequently, the claimant, and a third colored man were likewise arrested, charged with decoying the first two negroes from Buffalo, by false pretences, for the purpose of arresting them.

The British government have purchased of the Spanish Government, the islands of Fernando, and Anna Boy, on the coast of Africa, for £50,000. These islands command the mouths of the Niger, and afford the utmost facilities for whatever can be done for Africa by means of that river

Upwards of thirty of the bodies of those lost in the Erie have been found and buried; among which are those of Messrs. Lynde and Mr. Gelston.

Over three hundred Sea Bass were recently taken in a seine at one haul, on the beach at the south end of Newport; some of them weighing 60 lbs. each, and the value of the whole was over $400. This is the largest haul ever known there.

Baron Cotta, of Austria, Mr. Reimer, of Berlin, and Mr. Brockhaus, of Leipsic, are the most extensive publishers in the world. The first employs 400 editors, the last two 100 each.

In Northampton, Mass., there is not a place where spiritous liquors can be obtained. The county commissioners, agreeably with the public wishes, had refused a license to the hotels.

The Captain of a brig from the State of Maine, was a short time ago at St. Croix, and was there offered $1000 to bring home a cargo of rum, but refused, preferring to return in ballast.

Albert M. Lee, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Department of War, has been appointed by the President Acting Secretary of War, until the arrival of the Hon. John McLean.

The Toronto Colonist says that a commission is now sitting in that city, taking testimony in proof of an alibi, to be read at the trial of Alexander McLeod.

Six persons were fined $20 each for selling spiritous liquor, and gambling, at a regimental training in Norwich. A man in a state of intoxication, fell on the parade ground and ruptured a blood vessel, which caused his death shortly after.

Messrs. John Wray, and Levi Janvier, Presbyterian missionaries to North India, sailed from Philadelphia with their wives, in the ship Washington, Captain Taylor, on the 20th inst. An interesting farewell meeting was held in Rev. Dr. McDowell's church, on Sunday evening.

At the Anti-Slavery Convention held at Hartford, Ct., last week, it was '*Resolved*, That this Convention respectfully request the President of these United States to emancipate his slaves.'

At a meeting held at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, Charles Lenox Remond, a colored citizen of the United States, was called to the chair amid enthusiastic applause,

Governor Seward has offered a reward of $250 for information which will result in the conviction of any individual engaged in stealing the two field pieces from Cayuga co., or the gunpowder from Lockport.

The Legislature of Sweden are about soliciting the king to abolish slavery in St. Bartholomew's.

A miser lately committed suicide in Switzerland. Although possessing 10,000 francs, he spent only a few coppers for the bread and milk which were his daily fare. He shot himself with a pistol purchased the day before, after haggling for a long time to obtain a diminution in the price of the weapon.

The Rochester Democrat says that in working a burr block brought from France, a few days since, two honey bees were found in a cavity, perfectly enclosed on all sides. They were torpid, but soon showed signs of life and flew away.

The Charlotte, (N. C.) Journal states that a rich vein of gold has been discovered near that place. The vein is said to be worth two and three thousand dollars per bushel.

The Syracuse Journal decidedly denies that the Canada patriots owned or had any cognizance of the powder which recently exploded there.

The recent message of the President to the Mexican Congress speaks in hostile terms against Texas, and proposes that a tax be levied upon all property, to raise the means to regain possession of it.

A lawsuit is now before one of the Courts of Albany, in which the claim is less than $100, and the costs that have already accrued, amount to $1000.

The American brig Silsbee, Capt. Morrell, arrived at Mayaguez, P. R., on the 1st inst. The captain died when fifteen days out, and the brig was navigated into Mayaguez by his wife.

The Prince de Joinville, youngest son of Louis Philippe, who has been here several days with his gallant ship La Belle Poule, was recently received with becoming attentions at the Navy Yard. He goes to Washington, after that makes a tour of the South Western and Western States.

A wanton outrage was lately committed at Maysville, Ky., in the demolition of a church erected by the blacks in that town, by a mob. The building was built principally by blacks themselves, and under the sanction of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which will accrue to the District of Columbia, is directed to be applied to the purposes of education, in such form as Congress shall prescribe.—The children of the poor are to be particularly regarded.

Mr. J. K. Paulding, late Secretary of the Navy, lies dangerously sick at his residence in this city.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

The Montreal Courier computes that the number of negroes in Canada, who have escaped from slavery in the Southern States, is about 20,000.

The Ladies' Total Abstinence Society of Boston, have reclaimed about 120 females from the curse of intemperance within the last five months.

The British brig of war Acorn, recently fell in with the brig Gabriel, under Portuguese colors, and after a chase, in which the Gabriel carried away both her topmasts, boarded her and took off fifty-eight negroes, which were afterwards landed at Rio. The captain of the Gabriel jumped overboard when the crew of the Acorn boarded his vessel, and was lost.

An injunction has been served by the Vice Chancellor upon the Commercial Bank of this city, and its doors closed.—It was obtained at the request of the Bank Commissioners, who suppose that bad management has made serious inroads upon the capital.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

The Albany Evening Journal of 23d ult., announces the return of Deputy Sheriff Snyder, who, it was feared, had been murdered by the Helderberg tenants. He says he was seized, and his life threatened, but that he made his escape, was pursued and fired at, but not hit.

Most Horrible Murder.—On Friday, the 17th ult., Mr. Samuel Adams, a printer, at the corner of Ann and Gold streets, a highly respectable and pious man, was missed from his house. He had said, that on that day he was going to work at the office of the Missionary Herald, but never reached there. His disappearance being advertised, Mr. Wheeler, teacher of a writing academy in the large granite building, corner of Chamber street and Broadway, appeared before the Mayor, and made a statement to the effect that, on Friday afternoon, about four o'clock, he heard a scuffle in the room adjoining his own, which was occupied by Mr. J. C. Colt, author of a valuable work on book-keeping, which lasted a few moments, and was followed by the fall of a heavy body on the floor. All noise instantly ceased. Thinking it somewhat singular, Mr. W. left his room, and knocked several times at Colt's door, but received no answer. He tried to get in but found the door locked. He then looked into the key-hole, and saw two hats upon the table, and a man whom he thought to be Colt, busily engaged, but apparently washing the floor. He retired for a considerable time and on returning saw the same thing, Colt being still engaged. He requested one of his pupils, a boy, to keep watch. He did so all night. Early in the morning, he saw Colt set outside of his door a box about four feet square, directed to some person at "St. Louis via New Orleans." Colt went out and got a carman, who took the box off. A day or two afterwards, Wheeler got into Colt's room, and saw several places which had evidently been scrubbed and then smeared with ink. He also found a broken looking-glass, and a hatchet, the handle of which had been scraped and covered with ink. There were also upon the wall spots of the same liquid.

On Friday, the 27th, Colt was arrested; and on Saturday it was ascertained that the box had been carried on board the Kalamazoo, and that Colt had taken a receipt for its delivery. The ship was detained, and on Sunday the hatches were opened, the box was found, and on its being opened, was found to contain a dead body, packed in salt and chloride of lime. A post-mortem examination discovered that the head was horribly mutilated and broken, and several deep wounds were inflicted on the face, &c. The body was identified by Mrs. Adams as that of her husband. A watch belonging to Mr. Adams was also discovered in Colt's trunk. Colt is known to have been indebted to Adams for printing, and it is understood that the latter has had some difficulty in securing his pay. It is also supposed, that he had money with him, at the time of his disappearance.

Mr. Adams was originally from Providence. His parents are both dead, but most of his relatives still live in that city. He had a wife, but no children. Both were members of Dr. Spring's church, and likewise members of the choir. Colt's connections are highly respectable. His brother is the inventor of the patent revolving pistols and rifles, and keeps an extensive establishment at 155 Broadway. He had a sister formerly a teacher in Miss Beecher's seminary at Hartford, who committed suicide.

Proclamation against Treason.—The President has issued a proclamation, warning those living on the Canada frontier, who are connected with secret lodges, and who design to make lawless incursions into the British Territory, that the laws against such traitorous movements, will be executed, and that if any are apprehended by the British authorities while thus engaged, they will obtain no protection from this government.

The Madisonian of Tuesday says that "the state of facts upon which the President's timely proclamation with regard to the Border difficulties is predicated, would astonish the people of the United States were their details spread before them. To say the least, they indicate the necessity of great judgment to preserve the peace of the country."

Shameful Violation of Rights.—The Rev. J. Rankin, of Ripley, who has been distinguished as an Abolitionist, publishes in the Telegraph of that place, that on the night of the 12th ult., an attempt was made to fire his barn and to attack his house, by some six or eight men. Threats had reached Mr. Rankin's ears of an intended attack, and he had prepared himself with arms for defense. His son and nephew hearing a signal whistle rushed out of the house with pistols. The son came upon one of the ruffians and received a shot so close as to set his shirt on fire, and leave on his body several distinct marks of shot. The fire was returned, when the assailants cried murder and ran. Another man fired at the nephew, which was returned, and with a loud shriek his assailant fled, slower than the others. Six or seven shots passed in a few seconds—the young men pursued but without overtaking the mob—nor have the persons concerned since been discovered. The attempt to fire the barn failed, owing to the dampness of the night.—*Cin. Gazette.*

A Mighty Chain of Rail Road.—The rail road from Batavia to Buffalo will be very soon completed. On the Rochester and Auburn line but seven or eight miles remain to be finished; the cars already cross the Cayuga lake on the new bridge erected for the purpose, and will in a few weeks run over the whole line. The Boston road to Albany is nearly completed; in a very short time therefore the last link will be completed in the great chain from Boston to Buffalo, a distance of near *six hundred miles!* The whole world cannot exhibit a specimen of rail road enterprise to equal this. The longest one in England is not more than one-third the length of this.

Another of the Lost.—We regret to learn, says the Oswego Palladium, that among the number of passengers lost on board of the Erie, was Edmund Bramhall, of Lysander, Onondaga co., recently of Granby in this county. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that Mr. B. was on board the ill-fated vessel, though his name does not appear in the list. Mr. Bramhall was a highly respectable citizen—was for many years Supervisor of the town of Granby, and but few men shared more largely the confidence of the community. He has left a family and a large circle of friends to lament his untimely fate.—*Buffalo Journal.*

An Italian in Liverpool lately murdered a fellow lodger by pouring hot gruel over him while he was asleep!

The Portsmouth Journal says that a little girl, eleven years of age, from a neighboring town, who heard Mr. Hawkins lecture, when he invited those present to circulate Temperance pledges, went home, and in a week obtained about 150 names. Who is there that can do nothing?

Splendid Munificence.—It is stated by a London paper, that Mr. George Green, a ship-builder, has erected a very beautiful chapel at his own expense, in the East India Road, which was recently opened and dedicated by Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, and Rev. Mr. Sherman of Surrey Chapel. The new chapel will seat 1500 persons. Its exterior is described as peculiarly elegant, the front being adorned with a portico of fluted Corinthian pillars and pilasters, surmounted by a tower, the angels of which present columns of the same order supporting the dome of the tower. The interior of the chapel is elegantly finished, the roof and galleries supported by bronze columns and capitals.—A new organ has been erected. The pulpit is a most splendid piece of work. The expense of the whole was £6000; in addition to this, a house is erected for the future minister of the chapel. In justice to the almost unbounded philanthrophy of Mr. Green, it may be stated that he has built, and now supports a school, where 350 children are clothed and educated; and the beautiful building, the Sailors' Home, recently erected by him for the accommodation of the crews of his numerous ships, has cost £14,000.—*Christian Observer.*

Progress of the Cherokees in Civilization.—A correspondent writing to us from "Flint District, Cherokee nation," under date of August 37th, speaks in very favorable terms of the progress which that people are making in the arts and institutions of civilized life. Among other encouraging facts which he states, he says—"An election has just taken place in the nation, for councilmen, committee men, and sheriffs, which passed off without drunkenness or the least difficulty."

The Cherokees are now making rapid strides in education. They are more liberal in subscribing to schools than the people of any section of Arkansas, and much more punctual in paying tuition. They are among them many persons of considerable intelligence, reading and reflecting men, who are now subscribers to the best periodicals in the Union.—*Louisville Journal.*

Affairs on the Frontier.—The trial of McLeod commences at Utica this week.—The Federal Administration, having received information of extensive secret preparations along the frontier to renew the disturbances, has issued a Proclamation which is subjoined. A new outrage is already reported. A correspondent of the Burlington (Vt.,) Free Press, writing from Alburgh, a town about four miles from the frontier, says that on the night of the 19th, a party of 12 or 15 men entered the house of a Mr. Brown in that village, seized and gagged one Crogan, who formerly resided in Canada, and was an actor in the rebellion, and hurried him off towards the lines. He fought valiantly, and was severely wounded in the struggle. He is suspected of having been engaged in the recent burnings on the frontier.

The Troy Daily Whig says there are strong reasons for believing that an armed force, consisting of several thousand men, have been for some time organizing within the State of New York, for the purpose of co-operating with the Canadian Patriots in another attempt at revolt. It is said that the organization of these men was never so complete as it is at present, and that it comprises a body of fifty or sixty thousand of persons, who are ready to march at a moment's warning across the frontier, and to carry fire and sword into the heart of the Canadas. It is very evident to observing men who reside near the Canadian frontier, that unusual preparations have been making for some time past among those who are friendly to the cause of the Patriots, and the most disastrous consequences are apprehended, unless this conspiracy against a nation with whom we are at peace, is broken up in time. The recent robberies of powder and arms were doubtless committed by persons in the employment of the conspirators, and similar seizures will be attempted by them hereafter from time to time—

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States, that sundry secret Lodges, Clubs, or Associations exist on the Northern Frontier; that the members of these Lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected fire-arms, and other military materials, and secreted them, in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country, by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the Territory of a power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas it is known that traveling agitators from both sides of the line, visit these Lodges, and harrangue the members in secret meeting, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions, on the ignorant and credulous, for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these Lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being. Now, therefore, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, admonishing all such evil minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts, & that if in any lawless incursion into Canada, they fall into the hands of the British authorities, they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf.

And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons, who have joined these Lodges, immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations, and illegal proceedings; and to assist the Government in maintaining the peace of the country, against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of Sept., A. D. 1841; and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-sixth.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

DANIEL WEBSTER, *Secretary of State.*

Carrying Newspapers on Sunday.—We are sorry to find that the Board of Aldermen have non-concurred with the Assistants in an ordinance to prevent the crying of newspapers on Sunday. The practice which this ordinance was designed to prevent, is a grievous evil. It disturbs public worship, interrupts the quiet of families, and is a constant annoyance to persons passing to and from church. There is no sense or reason in tolerating such a nuisance. If newspapers *must* be delivered, or even sold on Sunday, so be it; but to tolerate the *crying* of them, is permitting the many to be sacrificed to the few, is preparing the way for a total disregard of the Sabbath in our streets. If newspapers may be cried on the Sabbath, why may not charcoal, straw, and every thing else?

We are aware that some of the Aldermen voted against the ordnance on the ground that the State laws applicable to the case, are sufficient, if enforced. Then why not enforce them? Why leave the people to suffer for want of a little energy in executing the laws?—*Jour. of Com.*

Judge Tenney.—We published a paragraph announcing a duel between him and a Mr. A. N. Rowley. The New Orleans Bee says: "The combatants were placed at 30 yards, armed with rifles, pistols, and bowie knives, and were allowed to fire when they pleased, and advance upon each other after the first fire. Judge Tenney pulled trigger soon after the parties had been stationed. His ball entered the body of his antagonist a little above the hip, producing immediate death. The difficulty between Judge Tenney and A. N. Rowley, Esq., originated by Judge Tenney's granting a divorce to the wife of Rowley, and a proposed marriage of the widow by the Judge. She was a rich widow of Concordia parish.

Supposed Murderer of Mary Rogers.—We learn from the Albany Atlas that several girls of bad character were arrested there on Monday, and that on their examination before the magistrate, one of them stated that one James Finnegan was with her on Sunday, and had in his possession a ring with the name of Mary C. Rogers upon it. He is one of the individuals arrested in Albany, as stated in the letter of our correspondent, and is said to be a notorious bad fellow. The Atlas says that he and his accomplice was arrested on the charge of being engaged in the outrage upon the other female at Hoboken on the same day that Miss Rogers was murdered.

Novel Occurrence.—In Baltimore county Court, on the 2d inst., a member of the Society of Friends was offered as special bail. It became necessary that he should *justify*, and to that end that he should make affirmation. This the quaker proceeded to do with his *hat on*, when the opposite counsel objected. The quaker declined taking off his hat, stating that it was unusual for members of his society so to do, and thus the matter was presented to the court. The judge decided that upon an occasion so solemn as that of a man appealing to his God, it was proper that the hat should be removed; and that, therefore, the person offered as bail must, before he proceeded to affirm, remove his hat. The quaker promptly replied that out of reverence to God, he felt no indisposition to remove his hat, and on *that* ground, was willing to do so; accordingly, he took off his hat and affirmed. The various modes in which men appeal to God for what they say, is curious enough; a Persian bows down to the sun; a Jew swears with his hat on.

The Frontier.—The trial of McLeod at Utica,—the recent attempt to blow up a lock or locks on the Welland canal,—the attempt to destroy two of her Majesty's steamboats in the Niagara river,—the seizure and abduction of Col. Crogan from Alburgh, Vt., by a party of British Dragoons in the dead of night,—and a general movement of the disaffected along the frontier, in the hope of embarrassing still more the relations between this country and England,—all these things, added to previously existing causes of excitement, must make the frontier rather a hot place just now. We look with much interest to the course pursued by the Provincial authorities in regard to Col. Crogan. If they justify his seizure and abduction, we do not see but all our frontier people are liable to be seized in the same way. Of course, such a state of things cannot be submitted to. Crogan claims to be an American citizen; at all events he was within our territory when seized. The violation of our territory was the same, whether he was a citizen, or only a sojourner. But we trust the act will be promptly disavowed by the Canadian authorities, and Crogan discharged. Such a course is due alike to themselves, and to us.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Prince de Joinville, with his suite, arrived at Washington on Wednesday, and immediately waited on the President of the United States.

Appeal on behalf of the Amistad Africans.—The appeals heretofore made for funds for the defense, support, and Education of these Mendi Africans, have been successful, and the money, so generously contributed, has been economically expended, and with the happiest results. The *sums* contributed and the *expenditures* made have been published in the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, and the New York Journal of Commerce, for the information of the donors and all persons interested. The time has now arrived when another appeal has become necessary.—Such facts have recently come to the knowledge of the Committee, respecting the native country of these Mendians, and the feasibility of their reaching their kindred and homes, if they can be sent to Sierra Leone, that it has been determined to send the whole body of them (now reduced to thirty-five in number,) back to Africa the present autumn. They will leave in a vessel for Sierra Leone as soon as the necessary funds shall be contributed. The Committee have in view two ministers of the gospel, one white and one colored, to accompany them to Mendi, and take up their abode with them as religious teachers, so long as the providence of God shall direct; and they are desirous of engaging one or two more, to be associated with these brethren as missionaries to Mendi.

Contributions are earnestly requested.—Remittances may be made by mail, or otherwise, directed to Lewis Tappan, No. 7, Dorr's Building, corner of Hanover and Exchange Streets, rear of Merchants' Exchange. Donors, if they choose, can specify whether their donations shall go towards defraying the expenses of the passage to Sierra Leone, &c., or for the support of the religious teachers. If not otherwise directed, the Committee will appropriate the money according to their discretion. All donations will be acknowledged, and a paper containing the acknowledgment sent to each donor. The expenditures will also be published as heretofore.

Ministers of the gospel are requested to take up contributions in their congregations, and the friends of these Mendians, and of the evangelization of Africa, are invited to form committees for the purpose of raising funds for the objects named.—It is scarcely necessary to add, that the committee fully agree with the Rev. Dr. Hawes, that "the wages of unrighteousness ought not to be used to propogate the gospel among the heathen," and they can not be received for this object. The prayers of God's people are solicited on behalf of the liberated Africans, and the contemplated mission.

The season is so far advanced, that the *immediate action* of the friends of these Mendians is necessary to insure the accomplishment of the object in view.

S. S. JOCELYN,
JOSHUA LEAVITT, } Committee.
LEWIS TAPPAN,

☞ Editors generally are respectfully requested to give the above one or more insertions.

Earthquake.—The island of Martinique was visited on the 17th ult. by two shocks of an earthquake. The first lasted about two seconds, and the second, which came immediately after, was almost as severe as that which visited the Island two years since.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Seville, about half past 10 o'clock in the night of the 6th ult. Similar shocks were also felt at Cadiz, Puerto de Santa Maria, Xeres de la Fonteira, Ciudad Real, and Malaga.

Several severe shocks of earthquakes were felt at Leiria, in Portugal, from the 30th of July to the 3d ult., which had so terrified the inhabitants, that many of them went out at night to sleep in the fields; but no serious damage was sustained. A light shock was felt at Lisbon, about 10 P. M., on the 2nd inst.

To the Friends of a Free Press.—The presses of the Cincinnati *Philanthropist*, edited by Gamaliel Bailey, Jun., having been destroyed by a mob on Saturday night, 4th inst., an appeal has been made by the editor, which is thus noticed in one of the daily papers of this city:

"We have received a copy of the Cincinnati Philanthropist, (Abolition paper,) printed after the destruction of its press for the third time by a mob. The editor says he has been advised to suspend the publication of his paper for the present, but that he cannot do so, as it would be a sacrifice of the right of free discussion. 'So long as the friends of liberty shall aid, by the help of our Father in Heaven, we abide at our post. All we ask is the means. Our society is in debt. Our printer is a poor man, and has lost all but his type. Perhaps $800 will cover his loss, and $100 ours.' We hope this loss will be made up to them; and that others beside Abolitionists will contribute for this purpose. It is a mean and dastardly business to make war upon printing materials; and mob violence, in any shape, ought to be frowned upon by every friend of order and law."

Contributions for the *editor*, *printer*, or the *cause*, will be received, acknowledged and transmitted, by request, if sent to

LEWIS TAPPAN, No 7, Dorr's Building, corner of Exchange and Hanover streets, rear of Merchants' Exchange.

The seizure of Col. Grogan has created a deep sensation at Lockport, where that individual resided. A public meeting was called, at which, we doubt not, much feeling was manifested. The Canadian Government, by the detention of a man thus unlawfully arrested, is adding fuel to a fire which already burns too fiercely.—*Eve. Jour.*

A Newly-discovered Salt Spring.—A salt spring has been opened in the town of Galen, county of Wayne, about fifty rods from the Erie canal, on the land of the Rev. Dr. Judd, of Ithaca, with the fairest prospect of the best of brine, and even of the fossil salt, as is evidenced by comparing the borings in Europe, and the late boring near Abingdon, in Virginia, with the report of the engineer employed at Galen. The diameter of the tube bored is 4 inches, 230 feet deep. The vein is strong, and continues to run profusely over the tube, destroying all vegetation within its reach. It is uncommonly pure, producing the finest salt without the use of lime. The brine is forced up by the gas with a violence known no where else.—*Roch. Dem.*

By the Great Western which left Chicago on Sunday morning last, we learn that the large fleets of sail craft on the upper lakes, had a serious time of it during the equinox. Many of them have suffered in sails, spars and rigging. Omong others the brig Illinois, which was seen at Mackinaw patching up her canvass. The steamboat Chesapeake too, was out in the gale. She shipped a sea and lost one of ten deck passengers, a *Jack*, bound to Illinois. *How* the remainder of the passengers fared we are uninformed.

Seven days trips from the upper lakes, are becoming common among the sail craft of late. This morning, the schooner F. Biddle entered from Chicago with a cargo of wheat which was in the granary at that place on Thursday last. A thousand dollars a week for a vessel of her dimensions is doing well. The Navigator left on Sunday last with a still larger cargo, but she is not yet in port.

Drowning at Milwaukie.—On the 16th ult., four young men were drowned at Milwaukie, whose names and former places of residences we append.

Robert Young, a hatter by trade, who has a brother at Milwaukie. He was recently from Seneca county, N. Y., and about 20 years of age.

Mr. *Pinney*, son of E. C. Pinney, Esq., of Newport, Herkimer county, N. Y., and nephew of Solon Johnson, Esq. of Milwaukie. He was a worthy young man, of about 20 years of age.

James L. Shearer, about 22 years of age, and a son of Hugh Shearer, of Tompkins county, N. Y.

Ambrose Brown, about 23 years of age, and has friends at Pulaski, Oswego county, N. Y.—*Buffalo Journal.*

A First Mate.—We reported a few days since, the arrival at Mayaguez of the brig Silsbee, whose Captain (Morrill,) died when 15 days out. The Newburyport Herald informs us that the brig was navigated into Mayaguez by the Captain's wife!

The Oil Factory of the Staten Island Whaling Co., at Port Richmond, was destroyed by fire yesterday. About $30,000 worth of oil was consumed in the building, which is partly covered by insurance. The building was occupied by Geo. W. Smith & Co., and it is thought was set on fire by design.

New York and Erie Rail Road.—The N. Y. and Erie Rail Road Company are running a Daily Line of Passenger and Freight Cars between Goshen and New York.

Charles Pfaff, a keeper of a German Coffee House Boston, was tried last week before the Municipal Court for violating the License law. The trial caused much excitement. Mr. Hallet who was employed for the defence, undertook the same game for which he became so infamous under the license law, that of urging the jury to make themselves superior to the Legislative and Judicial authority, in deciding upon the law as well as fact. The Jury were out about six hours and returned with a verdict of guilty upon the first count, which subjects the defendant to a fine of $100.—*Springfield Gazette.*

Affecting Case.—A case came before Judge Kent's Court, on the 21st inst. which excited considerable feeling and interest. About two years since a gentleman moved from Utica to Brooklyn, bringing with him a little girl eleven years of age, the daughter of an intemperate woman, who recently strove to reclaim the child, alleging that, being herself a Catholic, she had conscientious objections to her remaining with a Protestant family. The gentleman having become greatly attached to the the child, refused to give her up, and the case came before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out by the mother. The little girl was greatly affected, calling upon the Court, loudly and with tears, to save her from her mother, exciting the warmest sympathy of all present. The excitement at length became very intense, the mother and her friends uttering violent threats and even offering violence. In this unpleasant state of affairs, Judge Kent ordered the little girl to be set at liberty. The mother then attempted to force her away, but this, by some interference, was prevented.—*Brooklyn News.*

Health of New Orleans.—The Picayune of the 12th inst. says:

The number of deaths reported to the board yesterday was 44, of which 28 were from yellow fever. Total number of deaths for the week, 245, of which 165 were from yellow fever.

At Vicksburgh too it was quite sickly at the last accounts. A gentleman under date of the 8th instant, writes this to a friend in New Orleans—

"We have much sickness now in our city, and some little yellow fever. There were 17 deaths on Saturday and Monday last."

Auburn and Rochester Railroad.—The cars were to run on this road on the 20th inst., across the Cayuga Lake, leaving but eight miles to be traveled in stages to Auburn in October. The receipts upon sixty-three miles completed, have been from $1000 to $1200 per day. Half the receipts are frequently derived from way passengers.

Naval Reception of the Prince De Joinville.—The reception of the Prince de Joinville by the officers of our Navy, has been marked with all the courtesy due to so distinguished a visitor. On the arrival of La Belle Poule a salute was fired—which was promptly returned by the U. S. ship North Carolina. The Prince soon after visited the North Carolina, and the visit was next day returned by Commodore Perry, who in the mean time had directed the civilities of the port, and the conveniences of the dock yard to be tendered for the use of the Prince's ships. On Saturday, agreeable to invitation, the Prince visited the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, where a salute of 21 guns was fired on his arrival. A full garrison of marines and a volunteer company, who had handsomely offered their services, were drawn up in the yard to receive him, the band playing a national air, and the tri-colored flag flying on the ships of war. After visiting the Commandant's quarters and receiving the hospitalities of the Navy, the Prince visited the ships in ordinary, and the steamer Missouri, the workshops, rope walks &c.—with all of which he expressed himself highly pleased, and with the general arrangement of the Yard. On leaving the yard, a salute due to the Naval rank of the Prince was fired, which was duly acknowledged on his arrival on board La Belle Poule.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Precious Confession.—The Louisville Gazette says:

"The most potent cause of the more rapid advancement of Cincinnati than Louisville, is the absence of slavery. The same influences that made Ohio the Young Giant of the West, and is advancing Indiana to a grade higher than Kentucky, have operated in the Queen city. They have no dead weight to carry, and consequently have the advantage in the race."

A Temperance pic-nic at Cambridgeport, Mass., on Friday, comprised 1000 persons! There was a procession, with banners and music, and the usual exercises in a church. A pleasant repast was subsequently enjoyed in a beautiful grove.

The Missouri river it is said by the St. Louis papers to be lower than it has been known before in a great number of years.

Mr. Bridgeman in a recent letter from China, expressed the opinion that the war now pending will open the door for the introduction of the gospel.

The Ladies Total Abstinence Society of Boston, have reclaimed about 120 females from the curse of intemperance within the last five months.

DIED,

In Otselic, on the 28th ult., Miss PHILURA, daughter of Alexander and Lucy [illegible], aged 18 years, [illegible] after a protracted illness of Bilious Fever.

[illegible]

In [illegible], September 1st, [illegible] Mrs. CYNTHIA M., Wife of [illegible] [illegible]

In [illegible], September 26th, Mr. W. M. TRUMAN, [illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS

A. H. Newcomb, P. M. [illegible] P. M. [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

DOCT. A. L. SAUNDERS would inform his friends & patrons that he has removed his residence to the House formerly occupied by the late LeBaron Goodwin, on UTICA Street, nearly opposite the *Seventh Day Baptist Church.*

He also [illegible] that he has taken an OFFICE at the head of the stairs that lead into the Printing Office, where he may be found at ALL times when not absent on business, except during the night.

N. B. He is READY and PREPARED to wait on those in DISTRESS and to *ADMINISTER* to their *NECESSITIES*.

De Ruyter, Oct. 1st, 1841. 32tf

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

NOW is the time to purchase SILK, WORSTED and LINNEN Goods, just received a large stock which have been purchased and will be sold at no Tariff Prices, at the
October 4th. STONE STORE.

JOHN N. ELMORE,

IS now receiving at the *Stone Store*, an extensive assortment of seasonable Goods, which have been selected with care, purchased low, and will be closed at a small advance from cost. He would take this opportunity to state, that he intends to offer at all times a stock, unequalled for variety, at *prices as cheap as the cheapest.*

De Ruyter, October 4, 1841.

25 Pieces BROAD Cloth, BEAVER Cloth CASSIMERE and SATINETTE, comprising a general assortment, just received at the
Oct. 4. STONE STORE.

1 CASE Gentlemen's CLOTH CAPS, Fur Trimmed.
1 CASE Ladies Silk Hats,
ALSO,
1 splendid Silk LACE VEIL, at $4.50, for sale at
STONE STORE.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians or Families at prices, 10 per cent less than any establishment in this place, at the STONE STORE

JOHN N. ELMORE,

IS Agent for the sale of the following valuable Medicines:—

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life
Moffat's Phenix Bitters
Moffat's Life Pills
Phinney's Pills
Phelps' Tomato Pills
Miles' " "
Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.
Balm of China.
Parker's Pulmonary Balm.
Chessman's Arabian Balsam.
Hutchinson's Liniment.
With others too numerous to mention.
Oct. 4.

[illegible] Bar Iron.

Round and square American Iron, Swedes Horse Shoe Iron, Band and Hoop Iron, Nail rods, Swedes German, Cast and Spring Steel, Swedes Iron Nails, Cast Steel Shovels, Mill and X Cut Saws for sale very cheap at the STONE STORE.
October 4.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at
ELMORE'S.

MENS Coarse Fine Boots, Ladies Gaiter Boots, Ladies and Children's Shoes a little better and cheaper than elsewhere, at the
STONE STORE.
October 4.

L. W. BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Salsbury Edged Tools, consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE.
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed by J. N. ELMORE.
October 4

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, Coach and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals and even Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all kinds, and Valises, common and Brussels Carpet Bags, Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons, Spurs, Cotton and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck yokes, Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles that are ever made or kept in a shop of this kind, which I can sell as low as any shop west of Albany or Utica, and even De Ruyter not excepted, [illegible] durability.

Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, [illegible] and the remainder in Notes; also a [illegible] amount of Grain, Butter, Cheese, and every thing that is raised by the Farmer in this county. [illegible] Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, [illegible]

[illegible] also, any quantity of Lime. [illegible] and one half of a new Dwelling House to rent for one year or more.

J. K. RIDER.

De Ruyter, Oct. 5, 1841. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMS & SAYLES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of parties.

All persons indebted to Williams & Sayles, are requested to call and make immediate settlement [illegible]

M. W. WILLIAMS.
WM. B. SAYLES.
32w3

NOTICE.

FOUND, by the subscriber, a short time since, [illegible] of this village, a BAG OF GRAIN. The owner can have the property by calling on the subscriber and settling the expences of this advertisement, &c.

De Ruyter, Oct. 5th, 1841.
32w2 JAMES CRANDALL.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT S. D. DELLAY'S.

Sept. 28, 1841.

BUNDLES of SILK GOODS, cords of SHEETINGS, heaps of CALICOES, piles of CLOTH and stacks of plain and fancy BEAVER CLOTHS, are now being offered by

S. D. DELLAY,

at his CHEAP CASH and BARTER STORE, in connection with an unequalled assortment of MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, TAGLIONES &c. &c. &c. at prices greatly reduced, and which he unqualifiedly pledges himself to sell less than his neighbors in this Town or County.

His Purchases have been for cash. Goods will be sold equally cheap for good notes as any other Store in this section will sell them for cash.

TEAS SUGARS AND MOLASSES as usual, cheaper than the cheapest.

To Physicians he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and request from them at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.

Terms of sale, 6 months.

ONE CENT REWARD,

AND NO CHARGES PAID.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th Sept. inst., an indented apprentice boy aged about 19 years, by the name of ISRAEL HOWARD STONE. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive the above reward.

De Ruyter Sept. 27th. 1841.
JESSE STILLMAN.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Spencer and Saunders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of parties.

De Ruyter, Sept. 1st, 1841.
A. L. SAUNDERS.
IRA SPENCER.

POETRY.

From the London Anthenæum.

The Jewish Pilgrim at Jerusalem.

Are these the ancient, holy hills,
Where angels walked of old!
Is this the land our story fills
With glory not yet cold!
For I have passed by many a shrine,
O'er many a land and sea,
But still, oh! promised Palestine,
My dreams have been of thee.

I see thy mountain cedars green,
Thy valleys fresh and fair,
With summers bright as they have been
When Israel's home was there;
Though o'er the sword and time have passed,
And cross and crescent shone,
And heavily the chain hath pressed,
Yet still thou art our own.

Thine are the wandering race that go
Unbles'd through every land,
Whose blood hath stained the polar snow,
And quenched the desert sand;
And thine the homeless hearts that turn
From all earth's shrines to thee,
With their lone faith for ages borne
In sleepless memory.

For thrones are fallen and nations gone,
Before the march of time,
And where the ocean rolled alone
Are forests in their prime,
Since Gentile ploughshares marred the brow
Of Zion's holy hill—
Where are the Roman eagles now!
Yet Judah wanders still.

And hath she wandered thus in vain
A pilgrim of the past!
No! long deferred her hope hath been,
But it shall come at last;
For in her wastes a voice I hear,
As from some prophet's urn,
It bids the nations build not there,
For Jacob shall return.

Oh! lost and loved Jerusalem!
Thy pilgrim may not stay,
To see the glad earth's harvest home
In thy redeeming day;
But now resigned in faith and trust,
I seek a nameless tomb,
At least beneath thy hallowed dust—
Oh! give the wanderer room!

Miscellaneous Department.

From the London Christian Observer.

RESTLESS ACTIVITY OF POPERY.

It has been said that Popery has of late been peculiarly active. This is true; but Popery has always been active where it has seen any scope for its fatal energies; and this it is that renders it so dangerous even in an apparent calm; for it crouches as a ravenous animal to seize its prey.—People say that forty years ago it was asleep; but this is a great mistake. I will quote a remarkable passage from the celebrated "Pursuits of Literature," which will show that it was then sowing the seeds of that prolific crop of mischief which we are now reaping; and that the little cheap tracts of which we hear so much are no novelty. The writer of that remarkable work says:

"It is a matter of some surprise and concern, to read the list of the almost incredible number of little books and tracts, at the *smallest prices* published and circulated, *for the general dissemination* of Popery in these realms. The papal genius never sleeps, no not for a moment; but directs, and animates, and acts, uniformly and constantly, at home and abroad, in cities, in towns, and villages; it takes aid from stupidity, and from ability, from above, and from beneath. I am not speaking to those, who are indifferent to any, or to all religion; but to those, who should understand the importance of the cause, the interests of Christianity, and its purity; the evidence of history: the nature and the *essential* and *unaltered* spirit of the Romish priesthood, and their subtlety and peculiar arts, by persuasion, or by terror, over weak consciences.

"There is such a connection between Superstition and Atheism, and their allies Cruelty and Tyranny, that the wisest and most experienced Statesmen and Moralists have declared it to be indissoluble.

"All, therefore, which I have written on this topic, is in the spirit of mercy, humanity, tolerance, and true Christianity. It is indeed true, that the Popedom is now fallen; but the spirit of it, I will maintain, is neither extinct, nor asleep."

Would that the British public had taken warning from this well-timed admonition! Would that even yet it would lay to heart these solemn and alarming truths!

JESUS ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

It is impossible to conceive a spectacle of greater natural or moral sublimity, than the Savior seated on the slope of the Mount of Olives, and thus looking down almost for the last time, on the whole Temple and city of Jerusalem, crowded as it then was with near three millions of worshipers. It was evening, and the whole irregular outline of the city, rising from the deep glens, which encircled it on all sides, might be distinctly traced. The sun, the significant emblem of the great fountain of the moral light, to which Jesus and his faith had been perpetually compared, may be imagined, sinking behind the western hills, while its last rays might linger on the broad and massy fortifications on Mount Sion, on the stately palace of Herod, on the square tower, the Anthonia at the corner of the Temple, and on the roof of the Temple, fretted all over with golden spikes, which glittered like fire; while below, the colonades and lofty gates would cast their broad shadows over the courts, and afford that striking contrast between vast masses of gloom and gleams of the richest light, which only an evening scene like the present, can display. Nor, indeed, (even without the sacred and solemn associations connected with the holy city,) would it be easily to conceive any natural situation in the world of more impressive grandeur, or likely to be seen with greater advantage under the influence of such accessaries, than that of Jerusalem, seated, as it was, upon hills of irregular height, intersected by bold ravines, and hemmed in almost on all sides by still loftier mountains, and itself formed, in its most conspicuous parts, of gorgeous ranges of Grecian architecture, in all its lightness, magnificence and variety. The effect may have been heightened by the rising of the slow volumes of smoke from the evening sacrifices, while even at the distance of the slope of Mount Olivet, the silence may have been faintly broken by the hymns of the worshipers.—*Milman.*

THE ROSE.—I saw a rose, perfect in beauty; it rested gracefully upon its stalk, and its perfumes filled the air. Many stopped to gaze upon it, many bowed to taste its fragrance, and its owner hung over it with delight. I passed it again, and behold it was gone—its roots had withered and the enclosure which had surrounded it was down. The spoiler had been there; he saw that many admired it; he knew it was dear to him who planted it, and beside it he had no other plant to love. Yet he snatched it secretly from the hand that cherished it; he wore it upon his bosom till it hung its head and faded, and when he saw that its glory was departed, he flung it rudely away. But it left a thorn in his bosom, and vainly did he seek to extract it; for now it pierces the spoiler, even in his hour of mirth. And when I saw that no man, who loved the beauty of the rose, gathered again its scattered leaves, or bound up its stalk which the hands of violence had broken, I looked earnestly at the spot where it grew, and my soul received instruction. And I said, Let her who is full of beauty and admiration, sitting like the queen of flowers in majesty among the daughters of women, let her remember that she standeth on slippery places, 'and be not high minded, but fear.'—*Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.*

Riches should be admitted into our houses, but not into our hearts; we may take them into our possession, but not into our affections.

Temperance Department.

THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

BY ELIHU BURRITT,

THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH.

There are new developments of human character, which, like the light of distant stars, are yet to visit the eye of man and operate upon human society. Ever since the image of the Godhead was first sketched in Eden, its great Author and angels have been painting upon it; men have tried their hands upon it; influences like the incessant breath of heaven, have left each its line upon the canvass; still the unfinishing stroke of the pencil will not be accomplished until the last, lingering survivor of "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds" "is changed in the twinkling of an eye."

The hemisphere of the present age is studded all over with such pearls "and patines of bright gold," as never shone before in the heavens of the human soul. In these latter days, the waves of time have washed up from depths that angels never fathomed, "gems of purer light serene" than were ever worn before in the crown of man. We are now but half way advanced in the new circle of human history. The race is but just emerging from the long-reaching shadows of an iron age, and coming out into the star-light and sun-light of new influences. If, as we are assured, scores of new stars have taken rank with the heavenly hosts during the last two centuries, stars brighter than they, have, in the same period, kindled up new lights in the moral firmament. Among these new stars, one, a little lower than that of Bethlehem, has just appeared above the horizon. It is the Star of WOMAN'S INFLUENCE. Influential woman is a being of scarcely two centuries: up to that period, and almost hitherto, her influences have fallen upon human character and society, like the feeble rays of a rising winter's sun upon polar fields of ice. But *her* sun is reaching upward. There is a glorious meridian to which she shall as surely come as to-morrow's rising sun shall reach his in our natural heavens. What man will be, when she shall shine upon him then and thence, we are unable to divine; but we can found an anticipation from the influences of her dawning rays. Her morning light has gilded the visions of human sorrow. There has been no depth of human misery beyond the reach of her ameliorating influence, nor any height of human happiness which she has not raised still higher. Whoever has touched at either of these extremities, or at any of their intervening points, could attest that "neither height nor depth, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present or to come," could divert or vitiate the accents and anodynes of her love. Whether we trace the lineaments of her character in the mild twilight of her morning sun, or in the living beams of her risen day, we find that she has touched human society like an angel. It would be irreverent to her worth to say, in what walks of life she has walked most like an angel of light and love; in what vicissitudes, in what joys or sorrows, in what situations or circumstances, she has most signally discharged the heavenly ministrations of her mission; what ordeals have best brought out the radiance of her hidden jewels; what fruitions of earthly bliss, or furnaces of afflictions, have best declared the fineness of her gold.

Still, there is a scene which has escaped "the vulture's eye," and almost every other eye, where she has cast forth her costliest pearls, and shown such qualities of her native character as almost merit our adoration. This scene has been allotted to the *drunkard's wife.* How she has filled this most desperate outpost of humanity, will be revealed when the secrets of human life shall be disclosed "to more worlds than this." When the history of hovels, and of murky garrets shall be given in; when the career of the enslaved inebriate shall be told, from the first to the lowest degree of his degradation—there will be a memorial made of woman, worthy of being told and heard in heaven. From the first, she gave up her young and hoping heart, and all its treasures into the hands of him she loved, to the luckless hour when the charmer, wine, fastened around the loved one, all the serpent spells of its sorcery—down through all the crushing of her young born hopes—through years of estrangement and strange insanity—when harsh unkindness bit at her heart strings with an adder's tooth—thence down through each successive depth of disgrace and misery, until she bent over the drunkard's grave; through all these scenes, a halo of divinity has gathered around her, and stirred her to angel-deeds of love. When the maddened victim tried to cut himself adrift from the sympathy and society of God and man, she has clung to him, and held him to her heart "with hooks of steel." And when he was cast out, all defiled with his leprous pollution—when he was reduced to such a *thing* as the beasts of the field would bellow at—there was one who still kept him throned in her heart of hearts; who could say over the fallen, drivelling creature; "Although you are nothing to the *world,* you are all the world to *me.*" When that awful insanity of the drunkard set in upon him, with all its fiendish shapes of torture; while he lay writhing beneath the scorpion stings of the fiery phantasies and furies of *delirium tremens*—there was woman by his side, enslaved with all the attributes of her loveliness. There was her tearful, love-beaming eye, that never dimmed but with tears when the black spirits were at him.

There she stood alone, and in the lone hours of night to watch his breathings, with her heart braced up with the omnipotence of her love. No! brute as he was, not a tie which her young heart had thrown around him in his bright days, had even given away, but had grown stronger as he approached the nadir of his degradation. And if he sank into that dark, hopeless grave, she enswathed him in her broken heart, and laid it in his coffin; or if some mighty angel's arm or voice brought him up from the grave of drunkenness, the deepest ever dug for man, he came forth Lazarus-like, bound fast and forever within the cerements of her deathless affection.

Such is her sceptre; such are the cords which she throws around the wayward and wandering, and leads him back to virtue and to heaven, saying, as she gives him in: "*Here am I and he whom thou gavest me!*"

Worcester, Mass., July 3, 1841.

Children's Department.

THE TENDER HEARTED GIRL.

There is a girl in Ohio, whose name is Ruhamma. She used to come to school to me. She was four years old. She was a very sober and thoughtful girl; sometimes she would sit an hour together without moving, engaged in deep thought. She had a great mind for such a young girl. She was not dull and stupid, for when she was at play she was as lively as the best of them. Almost every morning she would bring into the school room a flower-pot full of the most beautiful flowers,—the lilly, the tulip, and the velvet rose, and set them on the desk. Sometimes their sweet fragrance would fill all the room, and make us all happy—that is what God made the flowers for.

She loved to get up early in the morning, and go into the garden and work in the flower bed. Almost all the girls had flower beds, and used to see who would keep them cleanest from weeds, and have the finest flowers.

One morning, very early, Ruhammah came running up to me, almost out of breath, and said, "A naughty worm has been eating down one of my prettiest flowers, and O, I am so sorry!" She had one tall, handsome flower, that grew right in the middle of her bed, and had a full blossom right on top of it, and this is the one the worm eat off.

"Well," said I, "didn't you kill it?"

She looked at me a moment,—"No sir," said she, and her eye sparkled with innocence—no, I didn't kill it."

"What did you do with it?"

"I put it on a piece of board, so it should not eat any more of my flowers."

"Well, wont the sun kill it, by and by, when it shines hot?"

"No," said she, "I put some dirt on it, so the sun can't kill it.

And she skipped off to play, happy that she had done all things well.

Now, children, if all the little girls and boys are as kind to every thing God has made, as Ruhammah was to this little worm, do you think that they can kill each other when they get to be men and women? Do you think they will have to go to prison for doing each wrong?

She knew that the same God who made her, made that little worm, and its Creator was her Judge, and she would not hurt it; and I have no doubt, that if she lives to be a woman, God will bless her, and she will bless the world, for if she will not hurt a little worm, she will not hurt any body who is worth a great deal more than a worm.—She will be a "Peace-maker," and then she will be one of the "children of God."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on the accounts of Spencer & Saunders, are requested to call and make immediate settlement by note or otherwise.

N. B. The accounts are divided, and it is *my own* only that I ask for. Please attend.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30tf

A. L. SAUNDERS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Secretary's Office, Albany, August 25, 1841.

To the Sheriff of the County of Madison, SIR:

NOTICE is hereby given you, that the term of service of Avery Skinner, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, of this State, will expire on the last day of December next, and that a Senator is to be chosen in that District, to which the county of Madison belongs, at the General Election, to be held on the first, second and third days of November next.

At the same election the following officers are to be chosen, viz.: Three Members of Assembly, for the said County, and one Coroner, in the place of Ira Seymour, whose term of office expires on the last day of December next.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.

Dated August 28, 1841. 28tde

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the buisness will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 20m6

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village. JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

200
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONSISTING OF
VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND.

BY ROBERT SEARS.

THE FIFTH EDITION of the first volume of the above work is issued from the press of ROBERT SEARS, 122 Nassau Street, New York.

It is a book of 400 large octavo pages, and is done up in the neatest typographical manner, bound in muslin, and lettered in a superior style; containing over 200 engravings of an interesting and beneficial character.

Those wishing to subscribe for the above valuable work can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who has the agency for this town and vicinity. A specimen of the Book can be seen at this Office. The price is extremely low, for a book of the size, so well stored with interesting and useful matter, and reflects much credit, in every respect, upon its enterprising publisher. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited, and the work will be ordered immediately for as many hundred as may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of making so rich an addition to their Family Libraries, at so small an expense. Price only TWO DOLLARS.

A. H. BURDICK, Agent.

Register Office, De Ruyter, April 30, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, expires this day by its own limitation. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to call and settle.

JOHN N. ELMORE.
A. N. ANNAS.
27tf WILLIAM J. AYER.

De Ruyter, Aug. 28, 1841.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Web.'s Dictionary, large,
" " small,
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,

Novum Græcum Testamentum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.

De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.

ELISHA STILLMAN.

De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

WANTED,

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841,

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ANY quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES for sale cheap at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

GEO. W. SUTTON.

De Ruyter, March 10, 1840.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
EXAMINE & BE CONVINCED!

S. D. DELLAY,

IS now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, among which may be found,

8,000 yds. Calicoes, from 4 to 25 cts. per yd.
6,000 " Sheeting, " 7 " 12 1-2 "
1,000 " Ticking, " 12 1-2 " 25 "
1,000 " French Mull, " 20 " 50 "

Together with cords and piles of other Plain, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, consisting of too great a variety to be enumerated in a paper advertisement, which have been purchased for Cash at the present low state of the Market, and which he proposes

SELLING LOWER

than they can be bought elsewhere in Town, County, or State! He has also a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, such as

Leghorn, Straw, Silk, & Lawn Bonnets,

with every possible variety of Trimming. He would say to PHYSICIANS, that he has the largest and best selected assortment of MEDICINES ever before offered in this County, which he pledges himself to sell from 25 to 50 per cent *Cheaper than they have ever before been offered.*

TO FAMILIES.—He would likewise call the attention of Families to a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he will sell as LOW or LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere—*HAMILTON* not excepted. Also, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant.
Too well known to need comment.

G. A. BARTHOLICK & Co's

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

A Pamphlet describing the merits of this highly popular and beneficial Medicine, will be given any one wishing to become acquainted with its qualities. The uniform success of this Medicine has rendered it the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the day. Medical gentlemen have had to acknowledge its benefits and yield to its sway.

DR. WATERMAN'S

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of Back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An invaluable remedy for the common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and [illegible] virtues of the Herb from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags.
10,000 pr. Socks.
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth.
10,000 " Kersey.

☞For which the highest price will be paid.
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb. CASH. Old Hyson do. at 5s6 Cash. New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig,
Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

ROAD WARRANTS.

A quantity of Road Warrants just printed and for sale at this office.

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER wanted on accounts, if delivered previous to the 15th Oct. next.
Aug. 28. A. & A.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, MADISON COUNTY, ss.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff of said county, hereby give notice, that a Circuit Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held in and for said County, at the Court House in Morrisville, on the Third Monday of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons who will prosecute against the prisoners then and there to be tried, or the criminal offenders, and all persons who are or shall be bound to appear by recognizance or otherwise, will be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just, or to give evidence as shall be required by their recognizances; and all Justices of the Peace, Deputy Sheriffs, Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and other officers within the County of Madison, who have taken any recognizances of inquests, or the examination of any prisoners or witnesses, are required to be then and there in their own proper persons, at the opening of said Court on the first day of the sitting thereof, to return their recognizances, inquisitions and examinations, and rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, and to do such things as their offices in that behalf require them to do.

Given under my hand at Morrisville this 20th day of August, 1841.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
26w5 By WM. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Alfred—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
Adams—[illegible] Maxson Greene, Sa[illegible]
[illegible] Paul Vincent.
B[illegible]—S. S. [illegible], P. M.
B[illegible]—[illegible] Silas Bailey, Asa B[illegible]
B[illegible]—[illegible] G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. T[illegible]man.
C[illegible]—N. [illegible] V. Hull.
C[illegible]—[illegible]
Durhamville—[illegible] Joseph Potter
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
[illegible]—[illegible] Maxson
[illegible]—[illegible] Samuel E. Lamphere.
G[illegible]—Asa [illegible] H. Wilson, P. M. David S. T[illegible]
Hounsfield—Wm. Greene.
[illegible]—[illegible] P. Livermore, P. M., S[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] H. S. Crandall.
New York City—[illegible] Stillman.
[illegible]
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburg—George Crandall.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Scott—[illegible] G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram B[illegible]
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Sherburne—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Jonathan Maxson. Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 33.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 85.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, OCTOBER 13, 1841. [$2.50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Religious Department.

VOICE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT CONCERNING THE JEWS.

The Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Birmingham, lately issued an address to Christians, reminding them of their duty to the posterity of ancient Israel. The succeeding paragraphs are extracted from that appeal, which is equally applicable to the churches on the western, as on the eastern side of the Atlantic.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

As the Jews are becoming more and more an object of interest to the world, it seems desirable to meet every objection that may be urged against the endeavor to promote Christianity among them, and likewise to bring forward every scriptural argument that can be adduced in favor of this important duty. In many pious and benevolent minds there seems to have existed an almost superstitious dread of coming forward in their behalf, lest it should appear like an interference with the purposes of God towards that peculiar people: but, however miraculous their *national* conversion may be, still there has always been a remnant from among them returning into the fold; and throughout the *New* Testament, as well as the Old, their claims are enforced.

It is a singular fact, that as the Jews overlooked the Gentiles, although they were included in the writings of Moses and the Prophets, so Christians have overlooked the Jews, although Christ and his Apostles continually refer to them.

From the writings of the Evangelists, the two following passages alone are sufficient;—the one in which our Lord asserts his own mission at that period; "I am sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel; and the other in which he gives a commission to the apostles: "Go not amongst the Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not; but go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

Luke, in his history of the Acts of the Apostles, informs us that it was to devout *Jews*, who had come to the Great Festival, that the glad tidings of Messiah's resurrection were first announced; and that multitudes of that nation, by the preaching of Peter, believed on the Savior, and were added to the Church. Thus was the door of faith first opened to the Jews; and though Paul was afterwards set apart as apostles to the Gentiles, yet we find him visiting the synagogues in every place, and gathering fruit from amongst the Jews.

In the Epistle to the Romans, the Apostle, triumphing in the Gospel of Christ, declares it to be the "power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth, to the Jew first, and also to the Greek;" and he states that their rejection is neither *total* nor *final*. Our attention should be particularly directed to the following addressed to the Gentile Church:—"For if thou wert cut out of the olive-tree, which is wild by nature, and wert graffed contrary to nature in a good olive tree, how much more shall these which be natural branches be graffed into their own olive-tree? I would not have you ignorant of this mystery, that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in, and so all Israel shall be saved. As it is written, There shall come out of Zion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob."

In the Epistle to the Corinthians, when announcing the great subject of the apostolic ministry, "We preach Christ crucified, to the Jews a stumbling-block, and to the Greeks foolishness," Paul adds; "but to them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ is the power of God, and the wisdom of God;" and when speaking of the superiority of the Christian dispensation, and of the blindness of the Jews, he yet holds out a hope that the heart of a Jew *shall* "turn to the Lord, and then the veil shall be taken away."

There seems to be a striking allusion here to the history of Moses ascending the mount unveiled, but when he descended from that mount the veil is on his face; so when the Jews shall again turn towards the God of their fathers, the veil of unbelief shall be taken from their hearts, and they shall, with unveiled face behold the glory of the Lord.

In the Epistle to the Galatians, when urging the great doctrine of justification by faith alone, and insisting upon the liberty of the believing Gentiles, that they should not be compelled to live as do the Jews, he pronounces peace upon those Gentiles who were new created in Christ Jesus; and also upon the converted Jews, or "the Israel of God."

In the Epistle to the Ephesians, he speaks of both Jew and Gentile as having "access through Christ by one Spirit, unto the Father;" and expressly declares, that it was the great mystery of that age, that the Gentiles should be fellow-heirs, and partakers of God's promise in Christ by the Gospel.

In the Epistle to the Colossians, Paul asserts that both "Jew and Greek are one in Christ;" and in the Thessalonians he speaks of the "churches of God, which in *Judea* are in Christ Jesus."

In the First Epistle to Timothy, Paul refers to his own conversion as "a pattern" or type "to them who should hereafter believe on Christ to life everlasting;"—none of whom could exceed him in their enmity to Christianity.

In the Epistle to Titus it is declared, that "the grace of God which bringeth salvation hath appeared unto all men;" that is, to Gentiles as well as Jews.

The Epistle to the Hebrews ought to decide the question, as it is exclusively addressed to the house of Israel, and gloriously unfolds the priesthood of Messiah, as typified in the levitical dispensation.

The Epistle of Peter, who was the apostle of the Circumcision, is written to converts from his own nation, "scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bythinia." He refers them in his Second Epistle to the great "*promise*" revealed to their prophet, Isaiah, that there would be "new heavens and a new earth," when "Jerusalem" would be "a rejoicing, and her people a joy."

James avowedly addresses his Epistles to the *twelve tribes*.

John says, in his First Epistle writing as a Jew, and evidently addressing Jews:—"We have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous, who is the propitiation for *our* sins, *not for ours only*, but *also* for the sins of the whole world."

If the Old Testament prophets perpetually referred to the Jews, and the New Testament apostles to the same, is it probable that this last book of Holy Writ should pass them by?—especially when it winds up all prophecy, with the fulfilment of which they are intimately connected. Surely, therefore, it must be inferred, that the "one hundred and forty four thousand sealed from the twelve tribes" are converted Jews, and that the great "multitude, out of every tongue, and nation, and kindred, and people, are converted Gentiles; thus accomplishing the remarkable prophecy of Caiaphas, that "Jesus should die for that nation only, but that he should gather together in one the children of God which were scattered abroad." *Now, if it be satisfactorily proved that the Christian Scriptures never overlook the Jews, is it right in the Christian Church to overlook them.*

For centuries the Jews were the Lord's peculiar people. Their law was written by the finger of God himself, and for the space of forty years he guided them through the trackless desert; by day in a pillar of cloud, and by night in a pillar of fire. He drove out the nations from before them, and brought them to the Promised Land. There he visited them with mercies and with judgments; but they continually rebelled against him, and finally filled up the measure of their iniquity by their rejection of the Messiah. Then, indeed, as a nation, they lost their civil and ecclesiastical privileges, but they were not cast off for ever. God had still purposes of mercy towards them; and thus he addresses the wild scions who were grafted in:—"For as ye in times past have not believed God, yet have now obtained mercy, through their unbelief, even so have these also now not believed that *through your mercy* they also may obtain mercy." Is there no meaning to be attached to these words? do they not imply that these natural branches are left as a legacy to our fostering care, who partake of the root and fatness of the Olive tree? Have we hitherto acted as faithful guardians of that people? Have we prayed for them? have we preached to them?—have we set them a good example? as the trustees of the covenant, have we done our utmost to meliorate their condition, subdue their prejudices, and enlighten their minds?

There is another view of this subject which may affect our interest, not as individuals only, but as a Church and nation.—In Sacred History we invariably find the truth of that prophetic declaration: "Blessed is he that blesseth thee, and cursed is he that curseth thee." *Nor am I sure that if the records of heaven could be read by us, whether the reason of many a scourge in modern times would not be discerned in the unalterable truth of this declaration.* Not improbably we might find the oppression of the Jew on one column, and the judgment of the oppressor on the other. Laban, the Syrian, received Jacob into his house and was forced to acknowledge that the Lord had blessed him for His servant's sake.—Balaam, who enticed the Israelties to sin, was slain amongst the enemies of God.—The widow of Sarepta's barrel of meal wasted not, neither did her cruise of oil fail, because in the time of famine she had fed the prophet Elijah; whilst Jezebel the persecutor of that prophet came to an untimely end. Saul was permitted to spare the Kenites because they had showed kindness to the children of Israel. Egypt oppressed them and became the "basest of kingdoms." Cyrus, the friend and protector of the Jews, had for his friend the God of Israel, who opened before him the "two-leaved gates," and poured into his coffers the "hidden riches of secret places," and this He did for "Jacob his servant's sake, and Israel his elect." The Moabites and Ammorites were excluded from the congregation of the Lord, because they met them not with bread and water when they came forth out of Egypt. Babylon, who sat as a Queen was brought down to the dust, because she helped forward their affliction.—Hence, the threatening has never been annulled, nor the promise withdrawn. Too long have we lingered on Mount Ebal denouncing the threatened judgment, it is high time that we ascend Mount Gerizim and proclaim the promised blessing. We have seen the withering effects of judgment, and may we not expect to see the renovating effects of the promise that "Israel shall blossom and bud, and fill the face of the world with fruit?" Already the fig-tree is putting forth her green leaves, and summer may be nigh at hand. The voices of the prophets cry—"Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O Zion, put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem. Awake, shake thyself from the dust, O captive daughter of Zion." The voices of the apostles cry aloud as the voice of one man that, to them "pertain the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises; whose are the Father's, and of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came, who is over all, God blessed for ever more."

Then if the Christian Church would discharge an important duty, and enjoy a high privilege, let her afford every facility, remove every difficulty, and give every encouragement to the people of Israel. Let her execute the commission given to her: "Go through the gates, cast up the high way, gather out the stones, lift up a standard to the people, behold the Lord hath proclaimed unto the ends of the earth."—Say ye to the daughter of Zion, "Behold thy salvation cometh." Oh! that our country may be the favored one to bring this acceptable present to the Lord of hosts.—Oh! that our Church may faithfully discharge her duty, and thus together bring to pass the apostolic declaration, that "Through your mercy they also may obtain mercy.

THE CHRISTIAN'S HERITAGE.

Oh, how consolatory is the thought! If the spirit has been justified, regenerated, and sanctified, it will return to the eternal fruition of God in heaven—return to be forever happy. It will be a dissolution from that body of corruption which has been a clog, a weight, a hindrance. How little we know of the disembodied spirit! How little do we know of the susceptibilities of the spirit that has emerged from this world! We have often followed in thought the flight of the spirit. But we feel that

> "The dead are like the stars by day,
> Withdrawn from mortal eye;
> But not extinct they hold their way
> In glory through the sky.
> Spirits from bondage thus set free
> Vanish amidst immensity."

They are in glory, they are with Christ, they are separated forever from all the temptation and trials of this mortal scene. The journeying spirit returns; he arrives at home. Yes, after the toil, and peril, and fatigues of his journey—for here he is a pilgrim—after the toil of his journey, he enters his Father's house, he takes his seat at the table; universal joy circulates through the happy family:

> "Mortals cry, 'A man is dead!'
> Angels sing, 'A child is born!'
> Born in the world above,
> They our happy brother greet,
> Bear him to the throne of love,
> Place him at the Savior's feet."

Yes, it is the soldier, the hardy veteran who has endured the fatigues of successive campaigns, who has worn his armor constantly, and used his sword manfully, and kept the shield of his faith steadfastly, and finished his course gloriously. It is the triumphant soldier stepping on the neck of his last enemy, and shouting as he rises, "O death where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory?" He returns to God; he lays by his sword; he takes the victorious palm, and waves it before the throne; he takes off his armor, he unbuckles his breast-plate, he removes his helmet, he lays by his shield; God clothes him with a robe of salvation, and he walks with those who are before the throne.

Yes, it is the weather-beaten mariner; he has endured many hardships, many dangers; now at length he has weathered every storm; he is now entering the port, no more to be dashed on the surface of the troublous ocean, no more to feel the surges beat against him. Angels welcome him, he lands on the shores of immortality to be forever with Jesus. It is the spirit returning to God.—*Lessey.*

From the New York Evangelist.

"GATHER NOT MY SOUL WITH SINNERS."

They are to be lost. They are to be shut out of heaven; excluded from the companionship of the holy, and exiled from the intercourse of the good. We cannot be happy unless we have society. Place me in solitude, where I could not have the intercouse and reciprocity of affection, and however exciting or felicitous my circumstances in other respects, I should pine in melancholy, and sicken even at my mercies. There are affections which long to go forth and exercise themselves, and which can find no rest except in society. Heaven will be filled with delightful intercouse and friendship. There will be the angels—the host of the redeemed—the sweeping trains of the sons of God, exulting in the ennobling and satisfying fellowship of each other. The wise, and the good; the great, and the pure; the benevolent and the active, of every age and every clime will be there. What revealings will there be of enshrouded wisdom!

But none of this will sinners have!—Exile is their doom. No music will charm them—no eloquence thrill—no discourse purify—no friendships delight—no sympathies satisfy! No Isaiah, or David, or Paul, will admit them to the intimacy of cordial friendship. Eternal exclusion from all the heart can crave is their lot! O! who would be gathered with sinners!

Sinners will be without any protection. There is no government in hell. That holy restraint which preserves the bliss of the redeemed, and prevents the confusion of the universe, will not be exerted there. Every passion will be unbridled. Loosed from the authority of God, and the control of law, and O! the shouts of Satanic execration, O! the looks of unutterable contempt, O! the boilings of infuriated lust! Who, but a madman, would desire to live in a world which had broken loose from the restraints of law, and launched its destinies upon the dark surges of eternal anarchy?

Sinners will be shut up to their own horrid society. With no bond of union—without affection, confidence, respect, friendship, or delight, they will be crowded together into a close and festering contact They will be banded together, though mutually repulsive. They will be doomed to the eternal exhibition of the shamelessness, and the horror of the most abandoned creatures the world has ever seen. Shut up with the vile, the corrupt, the filthy, and the profane, and linked in everlasting alliance with the most disgusting and loathsome objects, that ever brooded in the dens of darkness. The drunkard, the gambler, the assassin, the thief, the abandoned, the vile, the hideous, the cruel, all brought together—all doomed to the society of each other, and to hear the shrieks, and the blasphemies of each other for ever! Who would not shrink from such society! I will never cease to cry, Deliver me from such disgusting associations, and from the curse of such a clotted contagion: "Gather not my soul with sinners."

From the Christian Mirror.

MY MINISTER DOES NOT VISIT ME.

What then? I do not wait for those I long to see, but I go and see them. And I am sure he owes me no visit. I think, however, that I have a good excuse for this seeming neglect, and I ought perhaps to believe that he has as good an one. But he has been several times to see brother A. and B., and if he can find time to visit them, he might find time to come and see me. And is this a just cause for provocation? Am I afraid that he has more affection and regard for them than for me? If I had truly Christian and gracious affection should I not rather rejoice that they are benefited and honored by his visits, or would they be beneficial to him? Are not such feelings calculated to destroy all good feeling in the church? And are such feelings produced by that charity which thinketh no evil? But if I really want to see him so much, why do I not manifest such a desire by going to see him? But perhaps he will not want to see me, and he is not very sociable sometimes. But brother S. says he never stops to think whether he wants to see him or not; but always improves every good opportunity. For he has a string of inquiries to make, and always finds it more difficult to get away, than to make him converse. I am afraid that the most profitable and important subjects were not always brought forward; and this is a good reason why he is not so free. And can he, judging from my conduct, believe that I want to see him, when I pass his door so frequently, and never call? I am afraid that I more desire that he should treat me with respect, than that he should be useful to others.—And if so, I am growing large in my own esteem, a sad feeling for a christian. Would it not be as profitable for me to visit him in his family, and see how he carries out at home, those principles which he lays down in the pulpit. I am afraid the truth is, he is not paid in any degree according to agreement, and if so he must, of course, stay at home more to take care of his own affairs, as it is not in his power to employ others. But unless I dismiss these reflections, I shall find that the cause of complaint is all on the other side, and get myself deeper and deeper in the mire. I am resolved therefore to go and see for myself.

A LAYMAN.

Children's Department.

From the Juvenile Rambler.

THE SLEIGH-RIDE.

Young persons are sometimes, from mere thoughtlessness, guilty of conduct, which, if they stopped to reflect, they would see to be wrong. When they treat the aged with incivility, such conduct appears especially unamiable. The hoary head should be respected, wherever it is found; and neither poverty and rags, nor the vices of the individuals, are any apology for making him the subject of sport and ridicule.

In one of the most populous towns of New England, a short time since, a party of lads, all members of the same school, got up a grand sleigh ride. There were about twenty-five or thirty boys engaged in the frolic. The sleigh was a very large and splendid *establishment*, drawn by six gray horses. The afternoon was as beautiful as any boy could desire.

On the day following, the story of the ride became, of course, a subject of interest, and in the recess, which is usually given, during school-time, the instructor of the school inquired of the boys as they clustered round the stove in the school-room, about their excursion. One of them gave a narrative of the whole affair.

As he drew near the end of his story, he exclaimed, "Oh, sir, there was one little circumstance which I had almost forgotten to tell you. Towards the latter part of the afternoon, as we were coming home, we saw at some distance ahead of us, a queer-looking affair in the road. We could not exactly make out what it was. It seemed to be a something of the monstrous kind, half sleigh and half wagon. As we approached it, it proved to be a rusty old sleigh fastened behind a covered wagon, proceeding at a very slow rate, and taking up the whole road.

"Finding that the owner was not disposed to turn out, we determined upon a volley of snow balls and a good hurrah.—These were soon sent and produced the desired effect; and a little more. The wagon turned out, and the horses began to run. As we rushed by, some one who had the whip, gave the old jilt of a horse a good crack, which made him run faster.

"With that, an *old fellow* in the wagon, who was buried up under an old hat, and beneath a rusty cloak, and who had dropped the reins, bawled out, 'Why do you frighten my horse?' 'Why don't you turn out then?' says the driver. So we gave him three rousing cheers more; his horse was frightened again, and ran up against a loaded team, and I believe almost capsized the old creature—and so we left him."

"Well, boys," replied the teacher, "this story sounds well for your civility and kindness to some aged stranger, at any rate. But take your seats, and I will tell *you* a story." When they had resumed their seats, he proceeded—"Yesterday afternoon, a very venerable and respectable old man, and a clergyman by profession, was on his way from Boston to ———, to pass the residue of the winter at the house of his son.

"That he might be prepared for journeying, as he proposed to do, in the spring, he took with him his light wagon, and for the winter his sleigh, which he fastened behind the wagon. He was, just as I have told you, very old and infirm; his temples were covered with thinned locks, which the frosts of eighty years had whitened; his sight, and hearing too, were somewhat blunted by age, as yours will be.

"As he was proceeding slowly and quietly along, almost forgetting himself in the midst of his thoughts, he was suddenly disturbed, and even terrified, by a loud and repeated clattering upon the top of his covered wagon. In his trepidation, he dropped his reins, and, as his aged and feeble hands were quite benumbed with cold, he found it impossible to gather them up, and his horse began to run away.

"In the midst of the old man's trouble, there rushed by him with loud shouts, a large party of boys, in a sleigh, drawn by six horses—'Turn out, turn out, old fellow—give us the road, old boy.' 'Pray do not frighten my horse,' exclaimed the infirm driver. 'Turn out, then, turn out,' was the answer which was followed by repeated cracks and blows from the long whip of the 'grand sleigh,' and three tremendous huzzas from the boys who were in it.

"The terror of the old man and his horse was increased, and the latter ran away with him, to the imminent danger of his life.—He contrived however, after some exertion, to secure his reins, which had been out of his hands during the whole affray, and to stop his horse just in season to prevent his being dashed against a loaded team.

"As he approached ———, he overtook a young man who was walking towards the same place, and whom he invited to ride. The young man alluded to the 'grand sleigh' which had just passed, which induced the old gentleman to inquire if he knew who the boys were. He replied that he did—that they all belonged to one school, namely, that of Mr. ———. 'Ah!' exclaims the former, with a hearty laugh, 'do they, indeed? their master is my son, at whose house I shall be in a few minutes, and to whom I shall tell the whole story.'

"That son, boys, is your instructor, and that aged and infirm old man, that '*old fellow, and old boy*' (who did not turn out for you, but who would have gladly given you the whole road, had he heard your approach,) that 'old boy' was *your master's father.*"

It is not easy to imagine the effect produced by this new translation of the boys' own narrative. Apologies, regrets, and acknowledgments without end, were offered immediately to the instructor, who, of course, forgave all, cautioning his pupils, however, to be more civil for the future, to inoffensive travelers.

Natural History.

From the London Religious Tract Society.

ANECDOTES OF THE OURANG OUTANG.

The celebrated Buffon gives an account of an ourang outang that he had known personally, which uniformly walked on two feet when carrying things of considerable weight. He was mild, and somewhat melancholy in his air and manners, and exhibited neither the impatience of the Barbary ape, the maliciousness of the baboon, nor the extravagance of the monkey. "It may be alleged," he continues, "that he had the benefit of instruction; but the apes which I shall compare with him were educated in the same manner. Signs and words were alone sufficient to make our ourang outang act; but the baboon required a cudgel, and the other apes a whip, for none of the rest would obey unless thus treated. I have seen this animal present his hand to conduct the people who came to visit him, and walk as gravely along as if he had formed a part of the company. I have seen him sit down at a table, unfold his napkin, wipe his lips, use a spoon or fork to carry the victuals to his mouth, pour his liquor into a glass, and make it touch that of the person who drank along with him. When invited to drink tea, he brought a cup and saucer, placed them on the table, put in sugar, pour out the tea, and allowed it to cool before he drank it. All these actions he performed without any other instigation than the signs or verbal orders of his master, and often of his own accord. He did no injury to any person. He even approached company with circumspection, and presented himself as if he desired to be caressed. He was very fond of dainties, which every body gave him, and as his lungs were diseased, and as he was affected with a troublesome cough, this quantity of sweet things very probably contributed to shorten his life. He lived one summer in Paris, and died in London the following winter. He ate almost every thing, but preferred ripe and dried fruit to all other kinds of food. He drank a little wine, but of his own accord, left it for milk, tea, or other mild liquids."

A gentleman, whose loss virtue and science will ever deplore, was on one occasion out with a party of men in Sumatra, when in some trees, removed from the dense forest, a female ourang outang, with a young one in its arms, was discovered, and a pursuit commenced. In the ardor of the moment, and excited by the hope of possessing an animal so rare, the gentleman forgot every thing but the prize before him, and urged on his men by the promise of a reward, should their exertions prove successful.

Thus stimulated, they followed up the chase; the animal, encumbered by her young one, made prodigious efforts to gain the dense and intricate recesses of the wood, and spring from tree to tree, endeavoring by every means to elude the vigilance of her pursuers. Several shots were fired, and at length one proved fatal, the ball penetrating the right side of the chest. Feeling herself mortally wounded, and with the blood gushing from her mouth, she from that moment took no care of herself, but with a mother's feelings, summoned all her dying energies to save her young one. She threw it onwards over the tops of the trees, and from one branch to another, taking the most desperate leaps after it herself, and again facilitating its progress, until the intricacy of the forest being nearly gained, its chances of success were sure. All this time the blood was flowing: but her efforts held on unabated, and it was only when her young one was on the point of attaining a place of safety, that she rested on one of the topmost branches of a gigantic tree. True to her ruling passion, even in death, she turned for a moment to gaze after her young one, reeled, and fell, head foremost, dead to the ground. The sight was so touching, that it called forth the sympathy of the whole party. The eagerness of the chase subsided; but so deep an impression did the maternal tenderness and unexpected self-devotion of the poor ourang outang make on the gentleman alluded to, whose heart was indeed formed in nature's gentlest mould, that he expressed the utmost remorse and pity, declaring that he would not go through the same scene again for all the world; nor did the tragical death of the animal cease to haunt his mind for many weeks; and he never afterwards recurred to it without emotion. The preserved skin of this devoted ourang outang is now to be seen in the Museum of the Zoological Society in London, an invaluable specimen.

"THE WAKULLA."

One of the remarkable curiosities of Middle Florida—is described by a writer in the Knickerbocker. After passing through marshes and wet hammocks, the visiting party at length reached the river and embarked in a boat upon its waters. He then goes on to say—

Picture to yourself a river leaping out of the earth at a single bound, and running off like mad in a current a quarter of a mile wide, and at the rate of four knots an hour! And although your imaginary painting will come far short of the real scene, yet it will excite in you something of the wonder with which one actually beholds the WAKULLA.

Our first sensation when we shot out of the reeds and bushes which skirt the margin, were those of great dizziness. The water is so pure and so clear, that we felt suspended in the air, and clung to the boat very much as we may suppose an æronaut finds himself clinging, when in his sublimest flights. The air above you is scarcely more transparent than the water below; the thin shadows of the clouds are thrown a hundred feet below you, and spread out at the bottom of the spring; and the image of your boat is carried down with perfect fidelity, and with its oars and rudders, looks like some huge animal crawling with outstretched legs along the ground. The modest fishes have no sort of privacy; and what is worse for them, though better for the fisherman, they have no safety. You can watch the hook as it sinks, and can accurately place the tempting bait within an inch of the abstracted and innocent nose. The smallest silver coin is perceptible at the very bottom, and some say that the date of the coin is discernable—but that *I did not see.*

The aperture through which the river rises is about fifty feet in diameter, the sides being formed of rough and jagged edges of limestone. It is supposed that the water comes in under these rocks from the north, and some think that it is the outlet of Lake Jackson, a large body of water that lies about twenty miles to the north. Nothing was certainly to be determined by an examination as superficial as was ours. The shadows cast by the rocks were too deep to be pierced by the eye, and all that we could make of it was a well about fifty feet in diameter, and a hundred and twenty feet in depth, pouring forth a flood of the purest water that ever blessed my eyes.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, October 13, 1841.

"Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask amiss."

God has made it the duty of his children to ask the blessings of him which he designs to bestow. He has purposed to bring back a revolted world, and bring all men to obedience. And, therefore, he instructs his children through an Apostle that supplication, prayers, intercession, and giving of thanks should be made for all men, and in connection with this, has instructed them to labor for the conversion of sinners and the extension of his truth. If, therefore, the prayers offered for this object are not accompanied with consistent efforts for the same, they will be of little avail, and the person offering them must have the reflection that his prayers are offered in vain.—And if his eyes become enlightened by divine truth, he may be led to reflect that his prayers in the sight of God are hypocritical. And if he enter more deeply into the emotions of his own heart, he may find that, in truth, he has but little or no anxiety for the thing for which he has prayed. God can not consistently answer requests that are not in fact desired.

Many prayers have been offered for the purity and triumph of the church. In order for such prayers to be effectual, they must be accompanied with consistent efforts. In matters of every day's occurrence, if we wish men to believe us honest, we must give evidence of the fact by acts consistent with professions. If we say one thing is right, and do another the reverse of it, we contradict ourselves, and our professions must be regarded as hypocritical. So if we desire the prosperity of the church, we shall give evidence of this when our professions and practices agree, and not before. And those who hear our professions, and witness our conduct, will soon learn what importance to attach to any professions made. When we see men in public make long and zealous prayers for the triumph of truth, and in private or public see them lay plots for its destruction, we judge that they ask and receive not, because they ask amiss.

Again, men ask amiss in their prayers when they have some selfish end in view. The prosperity of the cause of truth may affect the personal convenience of some individuals. It may increase their reputation, or substance, more than their spirituality. By it, they may, perhaps, accomplish some of their selfish schemes, or gain some advantage over an enemy. And in making long and sanctimonious prayers, they may deceive the simple and win them to their interests; or, like the Pharisee, they love to pray when they can be seen and heard of men, while the secret places where the pious pour out their complaints to God never witness one tear or heart-felt prayer.

Men pray amiss when their prayers for the church are not preceded by a thorough examination of their own hearts and conduct, accompanied by devout confession of sin, and earnest entreaties for its forgiveness. The heart is unprepared for laboring or praying for the success of truth while it does not love the truth. One man is not prepared to pray for another till he himself has felt the divine influence on his own heart. Let a man first get his heart and feelings right,—let him bathe himself in the ocean of the Saviour's love—let the value of immortal souls be riveted on his mind—let him look at the influence the church is designed to have in the salvation of a ruined world—let him consider the evil tendencies of the introduction and continuance of error or strife in the church of the living God, and place these beside his own private convenience and selfish purposes, and see and feel the contrast, and he will be able to offer fervent and effectual prayers. And until he can lose himself in his zeal and love for the truth, and feel that all things else are as nothing when compared with the interests of religion, he is illy prepared to labor successfully in the vineyard of the Lord.

Every child of God, at times, if not always, feels desirous* of becoming more holy and less conformed to the world, and in his anxiety breathes forth the prayer for grace to make him thus, and on examination finds himself worse than before. He asks to be delivered from temptation, but is tempted still. He asks for counsel to guide his wayward steps, but wanders more. He asks for a pure heart, virtuous affections, and an entire conformity to the law of love, and still groans in bondage. All these things God has promised to those that love him, and is waiting to bestow them upon all men. But he can not consistently, unless connected with the prayers as an effort for the attainment of them. If a man would be holy, he must labor to suppress wrong emotions and cultivate right ones. If he would be delivered from temptation, he must not run in the way of it. If he would be entirely subject to the law of love, he must cultivate holy feelings in his heart, and cherish the holy flame in his soul. Otherwise he will ask and receive not.

"None of these things move me."

It sometimes happens to Christians in the present day to be reviled and persecuted for religion's sake. The spirit of persecution, which first raged against Christ and Christians, sometimes breaks forth against those who live Godly in Christ Jesus now. The Apostle to the Gentiles, in view of what he might suffer for the sake of Jesus, felt a perfect composure—primitive Christians took the spoiling of their goods patiently, thereby giving evidence of their confidence in the veracity of God. Under persecutions and trials the Christian has Christ for an example, and his word assures them that if they will reign with him in glory they must first be partakers of his sufferings.—The fundamental principles of the gospel are in contrariety to those that govern men of worldly minds. And if a man will submit himself to the former, he will suffer from the malice of those who adopt the latter. And if a man can not with composure suffer for truth's sake—if he cannot patiently bear the slanders and persecutions of ungodly men—if he cannot exult in the truth and in his own integrity, while his enemies are seeking to destroy his reputation or defame his character, he exhibits a lack of that piety that is so beautifully expressed in the language of an Apostle: "None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto me that I might win Christ, and be found in him."

Happy is that man whose love and zeal for the truth makes him a mark for the arrows of Satan and his emissaries. If he fall a victim to their rage, he enjoys a martyr's crown. If he withstand all their buffetings, he will come out as gold purified, and refined. And if he patiently endure whatever the enemies of truth and righteousness cast upon him, he will find that the grace of God is sufficient for him, and that "all things shall work together for good to those that love God, and are the called according to his purpose." While he stands on the truth, trusting in the veracity of the great Jehovah, he can bid defiance to all his enemies. And while he is suffering all that their malicious ingenuity can invent, he can triumph over them, knowing that their evil designs shall prove their own ruin, while they will bring him into closer communion with God, and make his "peace as a river, and his righteousness as the waves of the sea."

TRIAL OF McLEOD.—This trial commenced at Utica on Monday of last week. The examination of witnesses, and reading testimony taken by commission in Canada, occupied the entire week. The arguments of counsel were to be given on Monday of this week, and the verdict of the Jury was expected on Tuesday. The evidence in the case is very contradictory. Several witnesses swore positively as to his presence at the destruction of the Caroline, and of his having "Yankee Blood" on his sword. On the other hand, several swore positively that he was not present, and that he lodged at Stamford, some four miles below Chippewa. The following is a list of the Jury:

Charles O. Curtis,	of Paris.
Edmund Allen,	" Augusta.
John Mott,	" Sangerfield.
Elisha Brush,	" Rome.
Ira Byington,	" Camden.
Wm. Carpenter,	" Kirkland.
Isaiah Thurber,	" Utica.
Peter Sleight,	" Westmoreland
Asher Allen,	" Augusta.
Seymour Carrier,	" Steuben.
Esek Allen,	" Floyd.
Volney Elliott,	" Kirkland.

Hon. Willis Hall, Attorney General of this State, S. C. Hawley, of Buffalo, and J. L. Woods, of Lockport, were counsel on the part of the prosecution. Joshua A. Spencer, of Utica, A. C. Bradley, and H. Gardner, of Lockport, were counsel for the prisoner.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—The trains of cars on the Western Rail Road, in Russel, seven miles west of Westfield, in a part of the road so circuitous that the track could be seen but a short distance, met with a dreadful concussion. Both trains were thrown into a mass of ruins, and several passengers were severely mutilated. Six or eight of the sufferers it is thought must die. From a card published by the passengers, great blame is attached to the managers of the cars going west.

Hon. John C. Spencer has been appointed Secretary of War, vice Hon. John Bell, resigned. He has accepted the appointment and gone to Washington to enter upon the duties of his office.

For the Register.

The Commencement of the Sabbath.

NUMBER 4.

In this No. I am to inquire into the *practice* of the *Jews* respecting the commencement of the Sabbath. And in the investigation of this part of the subject, I shall state what I have found to have been the practice, as related by sacred and profane writers, without stopping to give authors, taking it for granted that if I do not speak the truth I shall be confuted by my opponents.

And first, the Jews reckoned their days from the commencement of one evening to the commencement of another, as mentioned in Gen.; "The evening and the morning were the first day." The time of the sun being above the horizon, was divided into twelve equal parts, called hours. This period of time, being longer in one part of the year than in the other, those hours would differ in length in different seasons of the year; being longer in summer than in winter. The middle of the day was, however, called the sixth hour, the antecedent and subsequent hours being longer or shorter, according to the season. Hours are not mentioned, I think, until after the captivity. Before that time we read of the *morning, heat of the day, mid-day, noon, cool of the day*, and *evening*. The evening consisted of two parts. The first commenced about the ninth hour, corresponding with our 3 o'clock; the second about the going down of the sun. The paschal lamb was to be killed between these two evenings. The night (before the captivity) was divided into three parts, called the *first, middle*, and *morning* watch. In the time of our Savior it was divided into four watches, the first was from sunset to nine, the second from nine to twelve, the third from twelve to three, the fourth from three to day.

The week dates its origin from the beginning of time, when God rested the *seventh* after the creative operations of the six preceding days. The week seems not to be a natural division of time, but one of positive precept, and from the fact, that the greater part of the world even in the days of Christ had some distinct traditions, not only of the weekly division but of the seventh day being sacred, is a strong argument against any change of the day on account of the great confusion it would cause. Having made these remarks, which appeared necessary, I return to notice the Jews' practice of commencing the Sabbath.

In the afternoon of the sixth day, preparations were made for the Sabbath. They ceased from labor at the offering of the evening sacrifice, which was a little past three o'clock, and all were employed in getting ready to commence the Sabbath at the *setting of the sun*. They washed their faces, hands, feet, &c., trimmed their beard and prepared victuals for the Sabbath, (as no cooking might be done on that day,) so that the day of rest might be commenced at the appointed time, which was at *sunset* on sixth day. A little before sunset the Sabbath candle was lighted in each house as a token that the Sabbath was just to commence. At dark a supper rather better than usual was served, when the head of the family, taking a cup of wine, and after repeating Gen. ii. 1, 2, 3, and blessing God, drank its contents, while the family followed his example. In this manner, and at this time, the Sabbath began; and at the same time, and nearly in the same manner, it ended on the seventh. Thus we see that the Jews commenced the Sabbath on the eve following the sixth day.

In accordance with the Sabbath, also, did the feast of the Passover begin. Soon as it was dark after the end of the 14th day, and when the 15th commenced, the Passover-table was spread, and from that time to the setting of the next sun was holy time—unlawful to do any work. But one thing should be noticed: As the 14th day of the month might happen on either of the days of the week, consequently the Passover might happen on the weekly Sabbath, and when it did thus happen, the people were not allowed to carry the lambs home until the Sabbath was over, but waited with them in the courts of the temple until darkness commenced, or the 15th, or another day had began. Here then we have additional evidence of the important truth that the Sabbath does begin at the setting of the sun of the 6th day of the week. We have the concurring testimony of the Bible and the practice of the Jews. Surely, then, we should not think lightly of so important a subject.

But farther, we have the testimony of Jews now living that this was, and now is the practice, and can we deny it? If we were called upon to prove which was the 7th day of the week, we should go to the Jews and offer their practice as sufficient reason that we believe we were in the possession of the right day. Now if they have handed down the right day, they have doubtless its right commencement, both of which were given to them by God.

And the same proof we have to offer both for the right day of the week, and the time of its commencement. And now believing that I have adduced sufficient proof to substantiate the point that the 7th day, or Sabbath, begins at the setting of the sun after the 6th day, I shall leave the subject for the present, wishing, however, if in error I may be convinced, and that some more able advocate may step forward to defend and maintain this very important point of our holy religion.

SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD.
Shiloh, N. J., Oct. 6, 1841.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steamer Acadia, at Boston, we have London dates to the evening of Sept. 18th.

Daniel Bixby, Esq., of Lowell, passenger in the Acadia, was bearer of despatches from the American Minister at the court of St. James.

Sir Charles Bagot has been appointed Governor General of Canada, in place of Lord Sydenham, resigned, and since deceased.

England and the United States.—In the British House of Commons, Sept. 17th, on motion for going into committee of supply, Lord John Russell, (one of the Ex-Ministers,) addressed the House, and in the course of his remarks, alluded to the pending differences between England and the United States. He said,—

The question in dispute between this country and America, does bear in some of its aspects a character which I should gladly see changed. When my friend, the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, offered his opinion on the subject to the American Secretary of State, communications arose between them which left it clear that the Executive Government of this country, and the Government of the United States, were agreed as to the character and extent of the difference subsisting between them, and sure I am, that no impartial and intelligent person, looking at the circumstances of the case, can do otherwise than come to the conclusion that the matter in question must be regarded in the light of a difference between nation and nation, and in no respect of private wrong. It, however, happened that the tribunals of the State of New York viewed the question in a different light, and such a view as, if persevered in, could not fail, in my opinion, to prove destructive of all amicable relations between independent countries. If questions of that nature are to be left to the ordinary tribunals which administer justice internally amongst the subjects or citizens of a state,—if the two Governments of the countries, where such unhappy occurrences arise, are not to settle the matter according to the received principles of international law, then, I conceive there must be an end to that understanding upon which amicable relations can alone be founded.

I have no hesitation in saying, that if any court of law assumes to itself the power, or the right of determining such questions, a proceeding of that nature must have the effect of placing the amicable relations previously subsisting between the two countries, in the utmost peril. Considering, then, that this question is one which ought to be settled by the two Executive Governments, and by them alone. I hold it to be highly improper that any thing of this sort should be brought under the decision or consideration of any of the ordinary tribunals of either country. If at the commencement of the Spanish war Sir Graham Moore—previous to the formal declaration of hostilities—had captured, suppose a Spanish frigate, and that he was arrested, it would be equally as competent to the Spanish tribunals to consider him amenable to their authority, and try him for piracy, as it was to the New York tribunals to hold a British subject answerable to them for the conduct pursued with reference to the Caroline steam-vessel.

Between my noble friend the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Webster, there happily existed an entire accordance of opinion as to the capture of the Caroline, and I am sure that the President of the United States will soon see the necessity of preventing the occurrence of similar events in future. If there be any intention of maintaining amicable relations with this country, I am sure it will be felt as fully by the American Government as it has been by the Government of England, that proceedings of the nature of that to which I have just been alluding, can not be repeated, and ought not to be persevered in. The Governments of both countries being thus agreed, there cannot, I imagine, arise between them any cause of war.—There cannot, I should hope, be any cause of difference between two countries where there so evidently exists a strong desire to maintain peace.

Sir Robert Peel, the new Prime Minister, replied to Lord John Russell.

With respect to our relations with the United States, (he said,) I view the existing state of them, as the noble lord, with great anxiety. It appears to be so manifestly the interest of these two great countries, united together by so many ties, by the community of language, and the community of interest to maintain peace,—so little can be gained by war, that the wound which one inflicts upon the other, is reflected back on the hand that makes it, and I cannot but hope that the prevailing good sense of the community will influence the Government of each; (if the Government of each wants such adventitious aid,) and that, upon the whole, the result will be the maintenance of amicable relations. I say no more; that is my sincere desire. Yet at the same time, I feel also the obligation of making no concession affecting the independence or the honor of this country, for the purpose of purchasing temporary tranquility. (Loud cheering.) Now I approach the consideration of those questions in respect to which the controversy arises between the noble lord and me.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE ONE OF THE SONS OF LOUIS PHILLIPPE.

Paris, Sept. 13.—An attempt was made to assassinate the Duke d'Aumale to-day. He was at the head of his regiment, proceeding along the faubourg St. Antoine to Neuilly, where a grand banquet was prepared by the King and Queen for him and his comrades in arms, when a man dressed in a blouse started from a cabaret and discharged a pistol shot at him. It is said that the shot was directed at the Duke d'Aumale, because he was a little in advance of his royal brothers; but the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Montpensier were with him, and the assassin might have aimed at the Duke of Orleans as the heir to the throne. Fortunately the shot did not take effect, but the horse of General Vaillant was killed, and it is said that the General was wounded in the knee.—The assassin was about 30 years of age, and no doubt a member of the secret societies that have lately been creating disturbances in Paris, but as yet no particulars have transpired respecting him.

Groups of low characters paraded the Place de Chatelet and several streets of old Paris, uttering seditious cries, on Saturday and Sunday nights. Cries of "A bas Louis Phillippe, [illegible] Guizot, we must have blood!" were heard. [illegible] was employed [illegible] the sergens de ville [illegible] the mob was dispersed without [illegible] taking place.

Count de [illegible] ordered to proceed to [illegible].

The name of the assassin is [illegible].

CHINA AND INDIA.

The overland Mail from Bombay arrived at London on Saturday [illegible]. The papers are [illegible] extracts from Canton papers to the [illegible] of May, only three days later, however, than the news received here by the [illegible], but somewhat different. At the instance of *Lin, Keshen* was sent to Pekin in chains, there to be put to death by the most excruciating tortures. His family and relations were to be exterminated, and the country for miles around his birth place, to be laid desolate. A ship [illegible] with provisions for the expedition, [illegible] direct for Chusan. [illegible] Stead, R. N., being [illegible] was murdered by the Mandarins. The [illegible] had been [illegible] being sold for less [illegible] above the customary prices, and no goods being purchased in return. Nearly thirty thousand of the flower of the Chinese troops, said to be much superior to those which had before met the [illegible], were quartered in Canton, and [illegible] of a fort [illegible].

Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir W. [illegible] left Bombay [illegible] on the 17th of May. [illegible] As the [illegible] year, the port of Canton will first of all be blockaded, Amoy will be taken possession of, Chusan or Ningpo occupied, and as soon as the navigation of the Yellow Sea is open, which it will not be for six months, the plenipotentiary will proceed in person to Pekin, accompanied by the greater part of the squadron as far as the ships of such burden can be navigated in safety, and will probably have his first interview with the Emperor under the sixty-eight pound batteries of the Nemesis, Phlegethon, Proserpine, and Pluto iron steamers.

There appears to be an absolute certainty of the trade being suspended for a very long time, and, as this must have a considerable influence on prices of tea in this country, we annex a statement of the quantity of this article exported under the extraordinary convention of Captain Elliot with the local authorities, including the shipment made since the 1st of October last:—Black 15,914,721 lbs.; Green, 2,262,799.

This, with about six to eight millions more, being what the tonnage available in England would carry, appears all that we are likely to get until the final settlement of the dispute, be that when it may.

News of the Day.

OFFICIAL.

TO THE HON. S. R. HOBBIE,
Acting Postmaster General.

SIR:—Information having been received in a form entitled to attention, that the Postmasters at *****, Pennsylvania, and *****, Ohio, have so far violated the obligations which they impliedly assumed on taking office under my Administration, of abstaining from any active partizanship, or in any way connecting their offices with party politics, or using them for party purposes, I have to request that inquiries shall be instantly instituted into their conduct, and that if the charges against them be found to be true, they be immediately turned out of office, and citizens appointed in their places who will otherwise conduct themselves.—The Post Office Department, in all its operations, should be conducted for the single purpose of accomplishing the important objects for which it was established. It should in an especial manner, so far as is practicable, be disconnected from party politics. It was established for specified purposes of equal importance to every citizen. To convert it into an engine of party, to be used for party purposes, is to [illegible] it the instrument of the most alarming evils. It should be, as it is, and ever [illegible] every neighborhood, the purity of its administration, and necessarily of its agents, should be particularly guarded. For a Deputy Postmaster to use his franking privilege (a privilege bestowed upon him for the sole purpose of exonerating him from oppressive charges in the necessary correspondence of his office) in scattering over the country pamphlets, newspapers, and proceedings to influence elections, is to outrage all propriety, and must not for a day be tolerated. Let this be felt by the politicians. I should be happy if one or two examples shall be found sufficient to correct an evil which has so extensively prevailed.

I will take this occasion, also, to add for your instruction, that the appointment to, and continuance in the office of postmaster of any one editing a political newspaper, is in the highest degree objectionable. It involves most of the consequences above stated—it introduces politics in the post office—it diminishes the revenue—and confers privileges on one editor which all cannot enjoy. In a word, it is my fixed purpose, as far as in me lies, to separate the Post Office Department from politics, and bring about that reform which the country has so loudly demanded.

JOHN TYLER.

September [illegible], 1841.

New Orleans, Sept. 22, 1841.

The yellow fever continues to rage with [illegible] and carry off the majority of the persons which it attacks. The [illegible] has never been [illegible] which [illegible] are of no avail now.

The [illegible] of this dreadful malady [illegible] It is [illegible] to mark the ravages of the fatal epidemic [illegible] many of our most respectable citizens and old residents have been hurried to the tomb, and many are at this moment in a very precarious state. The disease [illegible] assumed a somewhat milder type during the last two days, but a sudden change of wind which took place last night will do much harm. [illegible] The total number of deaths for the past week was [illegible] were by yellow fever.—[illegible]

Mysterious Occurrence.—A valuable carriage, worth perhaps five or six hundred dollars, was, a few days since, discovered in the bushes near the farm of Mr. [illegible], situated several miles out on the [illegible] road. It was entirely empty [illegible] were no horses attached to it [illegible] and nothing was [illegible] the discovery of [illegible] it was left, or [illegible] except the name [illegible] which we did not [illegible] where it was manufactured [illegible]. The desertion of a [illegible] property in the most [illegible] without apparent [illegible] suspicion that [illegible] played with the owner [illegible]—[illegible].

Rapid Traveling.—[illegible] known that the New York S[illegible] during the progress of the McLeod trial, has [illegible] an extra train of cars to leave Utica at 1 o'clock, P. M. each day, with [illegible] of the trial. Messrs. [illegible] of this city employed [illegible] over the express [illegible] the latter part in season for the [illegible] boats.

On Monday, Mr. Otis Blundick brought over the express report in a sulky, over the turnpike, in 55 minutes. On Tuesday he drove the same route with a pair of horses before a light wagon in 50 minutes, and on Wednesday, in the same manner, in 43 *minutes!* The distance traveled, from the Cor[illegible] House in Utica, to the Boats is about 16 miles. Such speed leaves Rail Roads and Steam Boats in the lurch.—*Ex. Journal.*

A. C. Brown, T. J. Green, and W. C. Francisco, were severally arraigned on Tuesday last before the Herkimer County General Sessions, on the charge of robbing the Herkimer County Bank of $72,000 and *plead guilty* to the charge. They will receive their sentences at the close of the term.—*Exchange.*

A slave named John was executed on the 1st at Portsmouth, Va. for the attempted murder of two ladies, named Mrs. Lambert and Mrs. Cooper, for the sake of obtaining their money. The Norfolk Herald says he made a full confession under the gallows, which he prefaced with the following emphatic warning: "You see me here, and I will tell you what brought me here: *It was Rum!*"

Concluding his simple statement of the particulars of his crime, by admonishing the colored people to take warning from his example, to avoid the foul fiend, alcohol, and all violations of the laws. He repeatedly proclaimed the justice of his sentence, and declared his belief that his peace was made with the great Judge of all human actions.

A respectable merchant, named Lewis Cornelius, died a few days since at Milford, Pa. At the time of his decease, he was fifty-five years of age, six feet three inches in height, and weighed six hundred and eighty-five pounds.

Packet boats have commenced running between Syracuse and Utica, having reduced the fare to $1. On the railroad it is $2.

Ebenezer Jackson, a well dressed colored man, was recently forcibly ejected from the cars on the Boston and Lynn rail road. Three other passengers, Dr. Mann, J. P. Bishop, and C. P. Bossom, who undertook to remonstrate against the outrage, were treated in the same unjust and disgraceful manner.

A gentleman was robbed last week of his pocket-book, in the cars between Utica and Albany, containing $150. Travelers must have an eye to the pickpockets that now swarm the country.

It is said that the Jews of the Holy Land have increased during the last five years, from 2,000 to more than 40,000.

During the past slaughtering season, 50,000 hogs and 5,000 head of cattle, were packed at Alton, Ill.

It is reported that the President has agreed upon a plan of a bank, or fiscal agent, which he will submit to Congress in December, if desired or permitted.

The public debt of Texas is $5,827,007 57. The revenue is about $2,000,000.

Mr. David How, of Haverhill, Mass., long a merchant there, now aged 85, was in the battle of White Plains, and with the troops which captured the Hessians at Trenton. He has two Hessian guns which he took on that occasion.

It is calculated that there are in the United States 14,012 Lawyers, 1,680 Clergymen, and 10,322 Physicians exclusive of quacks.

Five synagogues for Israelites are now open in New York. They number nearly 10,000 in this city. Many of them are Germans, who have recently been exiled here, by the oppressive laws which exist against that race in some portions of their own country.

The Leopold Society in Europe, established for the purpose of Catholic missions in America, remitted to this country year before last, according to Popish authority, $63,000; in 1835, $70,000.

Free Blacks.—It appears by the late census returns that the State of Maryland has more free blacks within her borders, than any other State in the Union. The number of free blacks in seven of the States, are as follows: Maryland, 62,820; New York, 50,027; Virginia, 49,812; Pennsylvania, 47,854; Louisiana, 24,368; Ohio, 17,342; North Carolina, 23,732.

More Mormon Troubles.—The Warsaw (Ill.,) Signal states that at a recent military muster at Montrose, a difficulty arose between the Mormons and the citizens.—Both joined indiscriminately in the training, until the troops were paraded, when Joe Smith and Gen. Bennett came over from Nauvoo, and attempted to inspect them.—Upon this, one Mr. Kilbourne invited the citizens to withdraw from the ranks—which was accordingly done. The Mormons then insulted them, causing much excitement, and at the time our informant left, a row was anticipated.

A Veteran.—Gen. Edward Paine, one of the earliest settlers of Northern Ohio, died at his residence in Painesville, on the 28th ult., at the advanced age of 96. Gen. Paine was one of the first to engage in our revolutionary struggle, he led on the first company that broke ground off Dorchester heights, soon after which Gen. Gage evacuated Boston. He was stationed on Governor's Island when the American army retreated out of New York, and his company covered the retreating army.

Another 'Temperance Lecture.'—A Coroner's inquest was held over the body of Miss Ann Eliza Lisle, of West Utica, by A. A. Barnes, on the 19th ult., and the verdict found by the jury was, that she came to her death by taking laudanum, intentionally to destroy her own life, and that said destruction was in consequence of ill treatment by her intemperate mother.

The Cause.—The Boston Mercantile Journal says that after Britton had committed the horrible murder at Cambridge, which we noticed some days ago, a bottle belonging to him was found, which would contain a little more than half a pint, and containing about a spoonful of gin. This led to the suspicion that he had been drinking spirits before he committed the dreadful deed! It has subsequently been shown by his own voluntary confession, that he procured this gin, on the Saturday evening previous to the murder, while abroad on liberty—and that before he committed the deed, he drank it for the purpose of nerving himself up to the commission of the fatal act.

Murder and Suicide.—A horrible case of murder and suicide recently occurred at Delaware, Ohio. A German, named Gotleib Keen, a tailor by trade, shot his son in the most deliberate manner, making him stand up, and placing the muzzle of a gun close to his breast. He then reloaded his gun, and discharged it against his own bosom by means of the ramrod.

Iowa Snakes.—A gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Farland,) has so completely domesticated five large rattlesnakes, that he can handle them with perfect safety, and what is more astonishing, he will, with as much indifference as a horse jockey would open the mouth of a horse, take one of his snakeship pupils in his hands, and open its mouth. He does this, as he says, in order that the spectator can see that there is no deception, and to expose the serpent's fangs.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

The School Question.—We are told that this question is mooted in the committees appointed to make nominations, and that the advocates of sectarian schools are rejected. This is as it should be. But whatever may be the result in the committees, we trust that the citizens, when they come to vote, will consider our excellent public school system as worth more than party names. Men who mean to take care of the great interest of the city and State, should vote for no supporter of the disorganizing measures of the Romish priests.—*Jour. of Com.*

A Successful Experiment with Oil.—Mr. John Burd, residing at No. 15 Chesnut street, was lately awakened from his sleep by an excruciating pain in his ear. It was evident that the cause of his agony was the intrusion of some insect into that delicate organ. A fellow-boarder, Mr. Converse, who had seen an account a few days before, of the successful application of oil in a similar case, in Baltimore, procured a quantity, and poured it into the affected ear. A good effect was almost immediately experienced: the painful sensation subsided, and in the course of ten or fifteen minutes a large sized mosquito was extracted from the ear. The pouring of oil into the ear in all such cases, is a never-failing remedy. It kills the insect by closing its pores, and as the oil flows out of the ear again, it generally carries the body out with it. A resort to the remedy will relieve the sufferer of most intolerable pain.—*Phil. Led.*

The Helderberg War.—The difficulties in this matter seem to have arisen from these circumstances. A large tract of land on each side of the Hudson, descended to the Van Rensselaer family by strict entail, until after the Revolution. The feudal tenure by which the occupants hold the land, continues and consists of a fixed annual rent, commonly payable in kind—as grain, fowls, hay, &c., with the right on the part of the patroon to a quarter of the purchase money, when the tenant chooses to sell.

The late patroon refrained from collecting the rent from unfortunate tenants, until large arrearages became due. At the time of his death, he, by will, charged his estate with a certain debt, and appointed trustees to collect the arrearages, and with them, to pay the debt. They were, however, to use a proper discrimination between the poor and those who were able to pay.

The only power which the present patroon possesses, is, to compromise with the tenants respecting the tenure by which they will in future hold the lands. For this purpose, he has offered to give a quit-claim of his right for a moderate sum, and thus settle the controversy; but the tenants, being persuaded that they have a right to hold the lands without the payment of rent, have refused this offer. And the authority of the State is called upon to execute warrants of distress, for the rents unquestionably due.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Mob at New-Albany, as we learn from the Philanthropist, like that in Cincinnati, in a most dastardly manner, selected the helpless colored people as their victims. The crime for which the vengeance of these patriotic conservators of decorum was inflicted upon them, as appears from the account, was that of associating, to the number of sixty or seventy, in a Sabbath school, under the instruction of *white* teachers! The colored church in which the school had been kept, was set on fire, and long and loud were the shouts of triumph. The very sound reason assigned for these doings was, that it was disreputable for white persons to teach blacks or mulattoes!!!

Does the public sentiment of New Albany, with its numerous churches, and its theological seminary, forbid the teaching of colored people in their Sabbath Schools?—*Watchman of the Valley.*

The Patriot Prisoners.—We make the following extract from a London letter in the Journal of Commerce, dated August 18th. We mentioned some months ago, that Sir George Arthur had recommended the indulgence to the "patriots" as some call them—"brigands" according to others—which appears to have been granted.

"The intelligence from New South Wales is chiefly interesting from the accounts derived relative to the fate of those citizens of the United States who took part in the late Canadian rebellion. The Hobart Town Courier of the 18th of April, says: 'His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, proceeded to Greenpond and communicated to the Canadian prisoners the substance of a dispatch which he had received from the Secretary of State, in answer to a recommendation for a mitigation of their sentence, which had been forwarded home soon after their arrival in the colony. We were wrong in stating that they were immediately to procure tickets of leave; they will not receive them until Friday next, which will be two years from the time of their being landed there.' It appears that Lord John Russell, the Colonial Secretary, submitted the proposition to the Governor General of Canada, who acquiesced in the indulgence, but was opposed to their return 'to their old haunts.' With a ticket of leave there will be no difficulty in getting on board some American vessel."

The concluding sentence may lead to a false conclusion. The "tickets of leave" were granted on the recommendation of Sir George Arthur, as we were informed by that distinguished gentleman. These will not, however, afford them any encouragement to escape, as they will be on their parole for one year, after which, provided their conduct be good during that time, they will probably have an unconditional pardon; whereas, if they escape, they will be subject to recapture, and of course to increased severity of punishment.

Speck of War.—The Westfield Chautauque Messenger of the 22d ult., says: "We noticed recently the visit of Capt. Knapp, of the Revenue Cutter, to this place. We understand that while here, he received information that his presence was needed at Cleaveland, whither he hastened with all despatch. On Monday of this week, the western stage brought the report that on his arrival at Cleaveland, Captain Knapp found the British new war-steamer engaged in taking soundings and surveying the passages to the harbor. Captain Knapp hailed the steamer several times, but receiving no reply, he fired a gun over the stern of the steamer, and another over her bow, hailing her after each discharge, but still receiving no answer. He then sent a ball right into her hull, when he was answered—not by a return shot, as might have been expected, but—by the application of steam to her engine, and her immediate departure. This looks as if the the British had an eye on Cleaveland, in the case of a war. The promptness and courage of Capt. Knapp, on this occasion, mark him as an officer of the right stamp for efficient service, and afford some ground for the belief we have heard expressed, that he is destined to be the second "Hero of Lake Erie"—if there shall be need for another. It should be remembered that the steamer is armed with Paixhan guns, a single shot from which might have blown the cutter "sky high."

The Alexandria Gazette says:—"Some week ago two of the negro slaves of Dr. Rust, of Fauquier Co., Va., ran off, taking with them his carriage and horses. It is supposed from the description, that the carriage found north of Brownsville road in Pennsylvania, (an account of which will be found in another column,) is the property of Dr. Rust, abandoned there by the runaways.

Blossburgh Coal.—The Chemung Canal as well as the Seneca and Cayuga, may now be considered no longer as "Paupers" or burdens to the Erie Canal. The transportation of the Blossburgh coal is already carried on so extensively as to redeem them from this reproach, and to render them a source of profit to the State. Upwards of three thousand tons have gone to New York city this season, and it is found so much superior even to the Liverpool bituminous coal, that it takes the preference.—*Rochester Democrat.*

TWO MEN KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED!—*Fatal Accident on board the Steam Frigate Fulton.*—Yesterday afternoon, a 64 lb. gun burst on board this steamer while off the Hook, killing two persons instantly, and wounding six others very badly. The names of the killed are Samuel Snowarm, seaman, and Joseph Philbrook, ordinary seaman. The wounded are, Russel Smith, carpenter's mate, Joshua Wyman, quarter gunner, Levi Lawson, Thos. Smith, Rich'd Bell, and John Cooper, seaman, all badly.

The explosion did great damage,—to the fore part of the vessel giving it the appearance of a perfect wreck. The starboard steam-chimney was blown down. She is now moored at the Navy Yard.

The gun broke in two pieces outside of the carriage, and split in the breech—the two parts of the breech taking different directions, one hurled on the starboard side—(the gun was on the larboard)—the other went forty feet aft carrying away the dispensary and Purser's store room, and iron stancheons, and then staving in both starboard steam chimneys, which added to the horror of the scene by filling the ship with steam. The spar deck is all knocked up. Lieut. Strong was thrown fifteen feet in the air, falling on the hammock netting without material injury.

The utmost care was taken by Captain Newton, Lieut. Chaton, (the first Lieut.,) and all the officers of the ship, to prevent an accident which the officers greatly feared.

The officers kept the men back, placing themselves between the gun and the men, and then fired the gun with a slow match. In examining the scene of the disaster, it is only astonishing that more were not killed, although there was not a man within 20 feet of the gun on its discharge.—*N. Y. Express.*

"How it puts money in the pocket."—"A certain butcher in Kennebec," says a correspondent of the Augusta Temperance Gazette, "a few weeks since, told me he had many good customers among the Washingtonians, who had never before been able to purchase meat; and that one had just paid him for meat had nine years since. He had dunned for it frequently, but at last gave it up, but now got it without asking."

Hogs vs. Whales; or the land against water, as we should say if we were writing the title of a book. It is a matter of no small importance to the monarch of the deep that a process has been discovered by which spermaceti oil and candles are made of beef's tallow and hog's lard, of as good a quality as can be made from his majestic's own blubber. The principle operation is performed we believe by means of hydraulic pressure.—*J. of Com.*

A Short Scene in the Drama of Life.—Yesterday when we were in the Court of Special Sessions, three little boys, aged 9, 11 and 13 years, were brought before Judge Copeland. They were charged by watchman Barkeloo with having been found by him when on duty the night previous, sleeping in a box in front of Mr. Cooper's store, in Fulton street.

The story which these little vagrants told if true, possesses much interest, and shows the necessity of vigilance on the part of our magistrates, to prevent evil of a young population growing up without any restraint, and therefore, more easily led into vicious practices. All said they had lost their parents by death. One of them, two weeks since, another about three weeks, the other, a year; and since that time, being without any home or friends to provide for them, they had slept at night under sheds—in boxes—on stoops—in stables, and had begged or worked during the day, as their necessities demanded or opportunities admitted. Young as they were, a sympathy in suffering appeared to have linked them together, with stronger bonds than wealth or the world's honor could purchase; and the manner in which each told his own tale, and at the same time, appeared to have an interest in the fate of others, made the whole scene thrillingly impressive.

The poor little fellows seemed not to be conscious of their position before the Court, and expressed their thankfulness in their looks when the Judge ordered them to be taken care of and provided for.—*Brooklyn News.*

Shocking Death.—On the morning of the muster of this Regiment at Pembroke, 28th inst., after one of the companies from this town had finished their breakfast at Tilton's tavern, Mr Calvin Simpson, of P. aged about 35, a man of censurable habits, in attempting to help himself at the table while alone in the room, failed to swallow the beef he was eating, and choked, and died almost instantly.—A physician was called in quickly, but he was dead before assistance could be given.—*Concord Courier.*

Cause for Fainting.—A young lady in Philadelphia fainted in the market. She was taken into the open air, and the customary applications of cold water, &c. were made, but she did not recover. An observing by-stander then noticed that she had a very small waist, and cut the lacing of her corsets, when she soon revived. If she had followed the last French fashion, she would have been safer. We hope our readers will caution the young misses of their acquaintance, not to continue the unfashionable, vulgar and dangerous habit of tight-lacing.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

A Cape Cod Squash.—We saw weighed and measured one day last week, the largest squash "IN ALL CREATION"—at least the largest one we "*ever heard tell of,*" and we boldly defy any of the great farmers, north or south, east or west of the Old Colony, who judge so meanly of our *fertile soils,* to show a nobler, richer specimen of the Squash Family. Our squash is of the Marrow Fat species—was raised in the garden of our neighbor, Mr. Cornelius Crocker—and hark ye, it weighs *one hundred and six pounds,* and measures in circumference *five feet six inches,*—being *three inches larger* in girth than a flour barrel! Beat this if you can.—*Barns. Pat.*

Such a Little Man.—One of the most singular freaks or phenomena of nature, that we have ever seen, is now in Harrington's Museum, Boston. Mr. Washburn, from Vermont, a man 17 years old, 16 inches high, and weighs 23 pounds. He is truly a great curiosity in a small bundle.

Near Catching a Tartar.—We are informed that Mr Tomlinson, superintendent of the "Anti-Percussion Mill," at the Lower Falls, recently had a log brought to him, which appeared to be defective in the middle. To ascertain whether it could be made any thing of, he ordered it to be divided in the middle, when it was found there was a hole in the centre. Still anxious to make something of the log, Mr. T. thrust his arm into the hole for the purpose of testing its depth, when, on hauling out what he supposed to be decayed wood, he found himself clutching an enormous rattlesnake. It is needless to say that he dropped his snakeship immediately, and retired to a safe distance, till he could learn somewhat of his disposition. A box was brought finally, and clapped over the reptile, and he is now in safe keeping.—*Rochester Advertiser.*

They are a Stupid Race.—Of the many cunning contrivances to escape from slavery, we think the following is about the most shrewd we have heard yet. Two slaves in a certain County in Virginia, ran away with one of their master's horses. They started very early in the morning, in the following fashion. One of the slaves fastened a strong rope round the other's body, tied him to the saddle, and drove off. When met and questioned, the rider answered, "That black rascal undertook to run away from massa. I've caught him, and am taking him home, quick step. I guess he be for running away again in a hurry, after massa's had the cooking of him." This failed not to elicit warm approbation, accompanied with hospitable offers of refreshment for himself and his horse.

When arrived at a convenient place, the slaves exchanged places; the rider submitting to the rope in his turn, while the other performed his part to admiration; and, like him, received assistance and praise for his honest zeal in his master's service.

Thus they journeyed "in tye," till they reached Pennsylvania, when the rope was no longer necessary. Thence they passed over into Canada.—*National A. S. Standard.*

Arrest of a Great Forger.—It will be remembered that Brown, Brothers & Co. and Edgar Corrill, jr. were recently swindled out of upwards of $50,000 by the forging of a draft, in the name of John P. Caldwell. Col. Monroe Edwards was arrested at Philadelphia on the 2d inst. on suspicion of being the forger. His detection was procured by comparison of the hand writing of the draft and letters which were in the hands of Mr. Lewis Tappan. It appears that Edwards came to this city some fifteen months ago, and represented himself a Southern slaveholder who had brought his slaves, over 200 in number, to Cincinnatti, and emancipated them, and professed to be going to England in order to secure the interposition of the British government to prevent the introduction of slaves from Cuba into Texas. He applied to Mr. Tappan to raise $5000 for his expenses. Mr. Tappan had wisely sent to Dr. Bailey of Cincinnati to ascertain the truth of the emancipation story, which was found to be false, and of course no money was forthcoming. On being apprised of this fact by Mr. Tappan, he wrote a most abusive letter to that gentleman, and went off to London. This was the identical letter which finally secured his arrest.

There were found $14,000 in the trunks, and a clue obtained to more. Another person who mysteriously absconded from Philadelphia on the arrest of Edwards, is also being pursued on suspicion of being engaged in the scheme.

Grogan Liberated.—We have been permitted to see a letter received by a gentleman in this city yesterday morning, dated Kingston, October 6th, stating that Sir Richard Jackson immediately on hearing of the arrest of Grogan in the state of Vermont by British soldiers, instituted an inquiry into the transaction, and sent instructions to the law officers of the Crown, if it should appear that Grogan had been arrested within the territory of the United States, to set him at liberty forthwith. By a despatch received at Kingston from the Solicitor General on the evening of the date of the letter, it appears that the illegality of the arrest had been ascertained, & that Grogan was set at liberty on the 4th instant.—*Oneida Whig.*

Two strangers recently visited Bunker's Hill, and ascended to the top of the Monument. After they had asked a number of questions, which the superintendent answered very politely, he told them it was customary to pay a small sum for ascending the monument. At this they were highly indignant, and said they thought it was a free country, and this place should be free for all—they would not be gulled out of their money by a Yankee. "An Englishman ought to be allowed to go free to such public places." The superintendent bowed very politely, and said, "I wish that you had mentioned that before, for they are the only persons we admit free: we consider they paid dear enough for ascending this hill on the 17th day of June 1775!"

Four individuals recently in Chicot county, Arkansas, who took upon themselves to chastise one Solomon Crosby were tried for assault and battery, and the jury rendered a verdict $12,000. A few verdicts like this, will put a stop to Lynch law.

Notices.

PUBLIC CONCERT.

The members of the De Ruyter Band will give a Public Concert at the Presbyterian Church in this village, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., commencing at 6 o'clock. The Stockholders of the "De Ruyter Band Association," together with the citizens of De Ruyter and the adjoining towns, are respectfully invited to attend on the occasion.

By order of the Band,
A. H. BURDICK, Sec'y.
De Ruyter, Oct. 13, 1841.

MARRIED,

In Verona, on the evening of the 15th inst. by Eld C. M. Lewis, THOS. P. WEST, and Miss ABBY S. KENYON, both of Verona.

DIED,

In Verona, of consumption, on the 23d inst., Brother ROBERT DORMAN. Brother D. has been lingering since last spring, and gradually wasting away but no sudden change until within a very few moments of his death, when it was discovered he was going quickly to another world. A moment more and as we humbly trust he was with Christ in Paradise.

It is due to his memory to say that though he formerly observed the first day of the week as a sabbath, convinced by the power of truth, he embraced the sabbath of the Lord, and finally died in hope of future blessedness. C. M. L.

LIST OF LETTERS.

C. M. Lewis, (it is fine,) S. S. Griswold, (yes,) Job Tyler, (thank you.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of Job Tyler, $3, cr. G. W. Hagaman, of James Hubbard, $1,13 cr. Henry Maxson, vol 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO IMPOSITION!
NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.
De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

TEAS, SUGARS.
CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

JOHN N. ELMORE,
IS now receiving at the *Stone Store,* an extensive assortment of seasonable Goods, which have been selected with care, purchased low, and will be offered at a small advance from cost. He would take this opportunity to state, that he intends to offer at all times a stock, unequalled for variety, at prices as *cheap as the cheapest.*
De Ruyter, October 4, 1841.

25 Pieces BROAD Cloth, BEAVER Cloth CASSIMERE and SATINETTE, comprising a general assortment, just received at the
Oct. 4th. STONE STORE.

CASH
PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by J. N. ELMORE.
October 4.

NOW is the time to purchase SILK, WORSTED and LINNEN Goods, just received a large stock which have been purchased and will be sold at no Tariff Prices, at the
October 4th. STONE STORE.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.
De Ruyter. October 1st. 1841.
SUTTON & QUINBY,
HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Willson, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;
Which together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from [illegible] advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as
LOW PRICES,
[illegible] of New-York.
Their system of business will invariably be,
One Price and Ready Pay.
[illegible] are earnestly [illegible] and examine a [illegible] cannot fail to [illegible]
GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, [illegible] Families at prices [illegible] than any establishment in this [illegible]
STONE STORE.

JOHN N. ELMORE.
IS Agent for the sale of the following valuable [illegible]
[illegible] Balm of Life.
[illegible] Bitters.
[illegible]
[illegible] Pills.
[illegible] Pills.
[illegible]
[illegible] Balsam of Horehound.
[illegible]
Parker's Pulmonary Balm.
[illegible] Arabian Balsam.
Hutchinson's Liniment.
With others too numerous to mention.
Oct. 4.

Swedes, English and Russia Bar Iron. [illegible] American Iron, Swedes Horse Shoe Iron, Band and Hoop Iron, Nail rods, Swedes [illegible] Swedes Iron Nails, [illegible] Mill and Cross Cut Saws, for sale [illegible] STONE STORE.
October 4.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA
WILL find the article at all times at ELMORE'S.

MEN'S [illegible] Boots, Ladies Gaiter Boots, [illegible] Children's Shoes a little better [illegible] cheaper than elsewhere, at the STONE STORE.
October 4.

L[illegible]
[illegible] Edged Tools, [illegible] Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and [illegible] J. N. ELMORE.
Manufacturers' Agent.

[illegible] CLOTH CAPS, Fur Trimmed [illegible] & Hats.
ALSO,
[illegible] LACE VEILS, at $1 50 for sale at STONE STORE.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
TAKE NOTICE.
THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver, Brass mounted Harnesses, [illegible] Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, [illegible] Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all [illegible] Brussels Carpet Bags, [illegible] Brass Spring Stirrup irons, Spurs, [illegible] Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck yokes, Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles that are ever made or kept in a shop of this kind, which I will sell as low as any shop west of [illegible] Even De Ruyter not excepted, according to quality and for durability.
Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, Wood, and some money, and the remainder in Notes; also wanted all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese and every thing that is raised by the Farmer in this vicinity. Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, Pine Lumber, &c. &c.
[illegible] for sale, also, any quantity of Lime. 10,000 feet first rate Ash Flooring, and one half of a new Dwelling House to rent for one year or more.
J. R. RIDER.
De Ruyter, Oct. 5, 1841. 32tf

NOTICE.
THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMS & SAYLES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of parties.
All persons indebted to WILLIAMS & SAYLES, are requested to call and make immediate settlement [illegible]
Oct. 4. M. W. WILLIAMS.
22w3 WM. B. SAYLES.

NOTICE.
FOUND by the subscriber, a short time since, about two miles south of this village, a BAG OF GRAIN. The owner can have the property by calling on the subscriber and paying the expences of this advertisement, &c.
De Ruyter, Oct. 5th, 1841.
22w2 JAMES CRANDALL.

ONE CENT REWARD,
AND NO CHARGES PAID.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th Sept. inst., an indented apprentice boy aged about 13 years, by the name of ISRAEL HOWARD STONE. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive the above reward.
De Ruyter Sept. 27th. 1841.
JESSE STILLMAN.

FRICTION MATCHES.
THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.
ELISHA STILLMAN.
De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
S. M. HOUSE,
RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the buisness will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.
Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.
N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.
One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.
De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30m6

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Hope.

If Hope be dead—why seek to live?
For what besides has Life to give?
Love, Life, and Youth, and Beauty, too,
If Hope be dead—say! what are you!

Love without Hope! It cannot be,
There is a vessel on yon sea
Becalmed and sailless as Despair,
And know—'Tis helpless Love floats there.

Life without Hope! Oh, that is not
To live! but, day by day, to rot,
With feelings cold and passions dead
To wander o'er the world, and tread
Upon its beauties; and to gaze,
Quite vacant, o'er its flowery maze
Oh! think, if this be Life then say—
"Who lives when Hope has fled away!"

Youth without Hope! An endless night,
Trees which have felt the cold spring's blight,
The lightning's flashes, and the thunder's strife,
Yet pine away a weary life
Which older would have sunk and died
Beneath the stroke of their youth defied—
But, curst with length of days, are left
To rail at Youth of hope bereft.

And Beauty, too, when hope is gone,
Has lost the ray in which it shone;
And, seen without this borrowed light,
Has lost the beam which made it bright.
Now what avail the silken hair,
The angel smile, and gentle air,
The beaming eye, and glance refined—
Faint semblace of that purer mind—
As gold dust sparkling in the sun,
Points where the richer strata run!
Alas! they now just seem to be
Bestowed to mock at Misery.
They speak of days long, long gone by,
Then point to cold Reality,
And, with a death like smile they say—
"Oh! what are we when Hope's away!

Then Love, Life, Youth, and Beauty, too,
When seen without Hope's bright'ning hue,
All sigh in Misery's saddest tone,
"Why seek to live if Hope be gone!"

Miscellaneous Department.

From the New York Evangelist.

American Society For Meliorating the Condition of the Jews.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held in this city on the 17th of May last, the annual report of the Board of Directors was read and adopted, and ordered to be printed, and at a meeting of the Board on the 13th ult., an abstract of the report was ordered to be published in the principal religious journals in this city.

The present officers of the Society are, Rev. Dr. Brownlee, President; Rev. Drs. Proudfit, De Witt, Knox, Philips, Spring, Rev. Messrs. Hutton, Lillie, Balch, Bokum, and Krebs, and Abm. Van Nest, Esq., Vice-Presidents; Rev. John Proudfit, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence; Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Secretary for Domestic Correspondence; Alexander M. Burrill, Esq., Recording Secretary; and Thomas S. Shepard, Esq., Treasurer, besides a Board of Twenty Directors.

Abstract of Report.

Soon after the last anniversary, the attention of the Board was strongly attracted, and their interest warmly excited by statements made to them by Messrs. Stern and Berk, two recent converts from Judaism, as to the condition of the Jewish population of this city, and also abroad. From these representations it appeard, that the difficulties which had hitherto obstructed the progress of Christian effort among this people, had arisen, in a great degree, from defects in the method pursued in communicating with them; that their ignorance of the true nature of Chistianity, (some deplorable proofs of which were mentioned,) ought to be removed before their prejudices against its doctrines could be expected to be successfully combatted, and that by a course of judicious instruction, combined with a system of kind and habitual intercourse, their minds might be enlightened, their affections conciliated, and their consciences gradually prepared for the more effectual reception of the truths of the gospel.

As a preliminary step to a course of measures having these objects in view, the Board determined to try the experiment of delivering lectures to the Jews in this city, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for this purpose. From a report made by this committee shortly after, it appeared, however, that the immediate announcement of a public lecture would not be likely to attract a sufficent attendance of Jews, to make such a measure then desirable, but that, by private intercourse with them, and by insertion of proper intelligence and discucsion in some of the journals of this city, the attention of the Jews might be awakened, and the way prepared for the delivery of lectures with much better prospect of usefulness.

A circumstance soon after occurred, which had the effect of still further modifying the views of the Board upon this subject, and led to the adoption of the course of measures which has since been pursued. In connection with other interesting information communicated to them by the individuals already mentioned, they were given to understand that there were several cases among the Jewish converts and inquirers in this city, of great personal destitution and want, some indeed, of actual and severe sicknes and suffering, combined with evidences of undoubted merit. Several applications were soon afterwards made for pecuniary assistance, by individuals presenting the most respectable testimonials of character. The subject was maturely considered, and the cases separately investigated, and the Board finally came to the conclusion that a portion of the income of the funds of the Society, might be properly employed in relieving these distresses to a limited extent, at least for the present, and until some plan, having reference to the temporal benefit of the Jews, could be devised and matured. The appropriations were accordingly made, to the extent, in the whole, of one hundred and fifty dollars, and four cases were thus provided for. But, some of the members entertaining doubts as to the constitutionality of such proceedings, and being inclined to the opinion that temporal assistance could not be afforded unless through the medium of a settlement, as contemplated by the constitution, in order to satisfy these doubts, and to establish a safe and definite rule of action in future, it was referred to a committee to inquire into the practicability and expediency of forming a settlement in accordance with the charter and constitution of the Society, and to recommend any other course to be pursued, in reference to their provisions, to enable the Society to meliorate the condition of the Jews.

This committee subsequently reported their opinion, to the following effect:—that the constitution was plain and specific in declaring a settlement of some description to be the object of the Society; that the charter being based upon the constitution, must be construed with reference to its provisions; that both spiritual instruction and temporal aid were within the scope of the declared objects of the Society, provided they were furnished through the medium specified; that the information of a regular settlement, of the kind originally contemplated, was, however, at present impracticable, and that the Society must be content with as close an approximation to it as could be devised and sustained under existing circumstances; that if a suitable place could be provided, in which inquiring Jews could be furnished with the requisite instructions through the medium either of lectures, or a school, it might be the means of attracting the attention of that people, as well as of the Christian public, to the plans and operations of the Society, and thus prepare the way for more extended means of usefulness within the purview of the constitution.

In accordance with these sentiments, the Board determined to procure a suitable room for the purpose of conferring with such Jews as might be disposed to receive instruction, and Mr. George J. Adler of this city, was employed under the supervision of a committee, as an instructor. The attendance was, at first very limited, being confined to three persons only, but those three cases of such peculiar interest, as were not only extremely gratifying in themselves, but were calculated to stimulate the Board to still further exertions. By the help of the services of Mr. P. D. Schory, who spent much time in visiting the Jews at their houses, the number of pupils was soon increased to thirteen; and Mr. Adler having declined the office of teacher, Mr. Schory was subsequently appointed in his place. Could this school be sustained for a length of time, there is little doubt but that it might be made productive of much good, both by its effects, and by its ulterior influences. Two serious difficulties, however, have already occurred, which unhappily threaten the extinction of this benevolent project at the moment of its greatest interest.—These are, first and principally, the inadequacy of the income of the present funds of the Society to defray the expenses of the undertaking. Secondly, the frequent calls for temporal assistance by the Jews connected with the school, under distressed circumstances, which, however urgent and meritorious, the Board have found themselves debarred from satisfying. For the purpose of relieving the most urgent of these cases, a small temporary fund was raised through the efforts of a committee. But this difficulty will of course, recur continually, unless some permanent and systematic arrangement can be devised to obviate it.*

In January last, the Board received, through the Rev. Dr. Dana, of Newburyport, Mass., the gratifying intelligence of the formation of a female society at that place, for purposes akin to those of our own institution. They learned also, that its establishment was due, in a great degree, to the efforts of Mr. Berk, who had been travelling in that part of the country, and of whose zeal and fidelity in behalf of his Jewish brethren, the Board had already witnessed substantial proofs.

This incident they have regarded with much interest, as a cheering indication of the re-awakening of public attention to the objects and operations of the American Society, and to the claims of the great cause which it has so long been their aim and desire to promote.†

In reference to the legacy left to the Society by the will of Mr. McCall, late of Franklin, Ct., the Board have to remark in continuation of their last report, that the questions arising under the will, as to the competency of the several legates to take the property bequeathed to them, having been subjected to legal adjudication, the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, decided against the claims of the Society, from which decision the Society have appealed. The appeal will probably be argued in the ensuing summer.

In March last, the President of the Society received information through Professor Goodrich of Yale College, that some property had lately fallen to the Society under the will of Mr. Samuel C. Camp, late of Durham, Ct., to the amount in value of about four hundred dollars. The Board have made the necessary arrangements for the recovery of this property, and they understand that it will probably be realized without much difficulty or delay.

The report closes with an allusion to the highly interesting position of the Jewish nation in reference to events which have lately taken place in Western Asia, and with an appeal to the Christian public to sustain the institution in their efforts to accomplish the object for which they were established—to meliorate the condition of the Jews.

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*The school has since been discontinued.

†Since the date of the report, the Board have to acknowledge the receipt of seventy dollars from the Newburyport Society, through the Rev. Dr. Proudfit.

Classifications of Mankind according to their different Religions.

I. *Jews*, so called from Judah, the son of Jacob. They hold the religion instituted by Moses and the prophets. The principal sects among the Jews in modern times are—1. Rabbinists, who receive the Talmud. 2. Caraites, who receive the old Testament: and 3. Samaritans, who receive only the Pentateuch.

II. *Christians*, who hold to the religion taught by Christ and his apostles. They include, 1. Christians of the Oriental or Greek Church; 2. Christians of the Oriental or Latin Church: 3. Protestants, or those who have seceded from the Latin Church.

III. *Mohammedans*, so called from Mohammed, the son of Abdollah, who lived in the seventh century. They hold that there is one God, and Mohammed is his prophet. They are divided into, 1. Shonites, who received Sonna or tradition; and 2. Shiites who reject the Sonna.

IV. *Druzes*, so called from El Druzi, in the 11th century, who did much to establish this sect. They hold there is one God, and that Hakem is that God. The Nazarans Mutualees, appear to be schismatic Druzes, whom the rest of the sect regard as heretical.

V. *Yesudees*, or worshipers of Satan.—They inhabit the mountains near Singa in Mesopotamia. They appear to be a mixed sect.

VI. *Wahabees*, so called from Adbulwahab, an Arabian reformer in the middle of the eighteenth century. They hold the unity of God, and reject the invocation of saints.

VII. *Parsees*, so called from Persia their original country. They hold the tenets of the ancient Magians.

VIII. *Brahminists*, so called from their Brahmins or priests. They acknowledge Parabrahma as the supreme God; but he has delegated his power to Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, and a multitude of subordinate deities. They are divided into, 1. Vishnuites, or worshipers of Vishnu—and 2. Shivites, or worshipers of Shiva.

IX. *Sikhs*, so called from their being disciples or followers of Nanac Shah, (compare Sanscrit sischa, Penjabee Sikh, a disciple or follower,) who lived in the beginning of the sixteenth century. They renounce the Hindoo distinction of caste.

X. *Budhists*, or the worshipers of Buddha. They reject the distinction of caste.—They include, 1. Buddhists of Hither India and Ceylon; 2. Buddhists of Farther India: 3. The Buddhists of China and Japan, or forites; and 4. The Buddhists of Thibet and interior of Asia, or Lamaists.

XI. *The sect of Ta-osee or of Doctors of Reason*, founded by Laotseu, or Lokium, who lived about 600 B. C. They hold the worship of spirits, with a belief in magic and the existence of a primordial reason.—It is the most ancient religion in China.

XII. *The followers of Confucius*, who lived in the fifth century before Christ.—Their religion is based on a philosophic pantheism. They include the learned of China and of the neighboring countries.

XIII. *Sintoists.* Their religion is based upon the worship of genii or inferior deities, called Sin or Kami, who preside over all things visible and invisible, and are supposed to take more interest in human affairs of the higher gods. The worship paid to the Kamis consists of prayer and sacrifices. Their temples are called *miya*, and their festivals *matsuri*. This is the most ancient, although now the predominant religion in Japan.

XIV. *Fetichists*, or worshipers of the fetiches, a name given to any animate or inanimate, natural or artificial object, which rude and barbarous people pay religious homage. They include, 1. Fetichists of Asia and Europe, whose priests are sometimes called Grote; 3. Fetichists of America, whose priests are sometimes called Jugglers; and 4. Fetichists of Oceanica.

SWIMMING.

It has long been a wonder to us, that parents should take so little pains to have their children instructed in the art of swimming. During the warm season you can hardly take up a newspaper which does not record the loss of one or more valuable lives by drowning. Parents who take care to have every cent of their property insured against fire, will suffer their children to go into the water without giving themselves the least concern, whether they are properly made acquainted with the laws of motion in that element. The agony of meeting the drenched, livid corpse of a dear child is full often the penalty. All might be prevented by a few hours' scientific instruction.

There is one simple scientific rule, which, if suitably impressed upon the mind, would save life in all ordinary cases. And for want of a knowledge of this rule, very expert swimmers are sometimes drowned, as was one of the Mendians a few days since. The rule is this:—*Clasp your hands behind your back, make your nose the highest point of your body, (or look towards the horizon over your forehead,) and do not stir a muscle and you will infallibly* FLOAT. But a hand or foot must not be thrust above the surface—unless followed by a skilful stroke—for that will cause the nose to sink beneath it.

Thus, every human being has a life preserver against water, if only taught to use it. The brutes, from their different conformation, and especially from their want of the great *rational* development of the forehead, float by necessity, and swim by instinct. It is a pity and a parodox that men should lose their lives by a more liberal allowance of *brains.*—*Free American.*

THE SHAKERS.—The New York Observer gives a sketch of the creed of this singular people, from the lectures of Mr. Carter, who has lately deserted them. They believe in two persons in the Godhead—male and female—father and mother. They believe that Adam was the father of the old creation, and Eve the mother, both being created after the image of God; and that Christ is the father of the new creation, and Ann Lee the mother, and that the millenium commenced with the appearance of Ann Lee. They believe in the immortality of brutes—all venomous and ugly animals are symbolical of the evil creatures of the other world; all beautiful and agreeable ones, as gorgeous birds, &c., are symbolical of the tenants of heaven. They believe in visions, dreams, and trances, and see occasionally the patriarchs and prophets, &c.

WASHINGTON'S VICTORY.—The great and good Washington once provoked a gentleman, in debate, who struck him suddenly and felled him to the ground. Washington was a brave man, and it was expected he would resent it, as a *man of honor.* And so he did. He retired to his room. Washington, we know, was a man of prayer.—Perhaps he prayed for divine direction.—He then addressed a note to his antagonist, requesting him to call at his room. The gentleman did so, having prepared himself to fight. Washington met him at the door, and offered his hand. "Sir," said he, "I was in the wrong. I inflicted the first injury. You have had some satisfaction. Accept my hand, and let us exchange mutual forgiveness."

SAYINGS OF THE ANCIENTS.—When Ptolemy the Second, king of Egypt, looked forth one day from his palace window, afflicted as he was at the time with the gout, the consequence of his luxurious indulgences, and distracted with kingly anxieties, he observed a multitude of his poorer subjects reclining in festal ease on the banks of the Nile—"Miserable fate," said the monarch, "that my fate has not allowed me to be one of them."

"To send an uneducated child into the world," said Paley, "is little better than to turn out a mad dog or a wild beast into the streets."

The proudest man on earth is but a pauper, fed and clothed by the bounty of heaven.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Secretary's Office, Albany, August 25, 1841. }
To the Sheriff of the County of Madison, SIR:

NOTICE is hereby given you, that the term of service of Avery Skinner, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, of this State, will expire on the last day of December next, and that a Senator is to be chosen in that District, to which the county of Madison belongs, at the General Election, to be held on the first, second and third days of November next.

At the same election the following officers are to be chosen, viz: Three Members of Assembly, for the said County, and one Coroner, in the place of Ira Seymour, whose term of office expires on the last day of December next.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.

Dated August 28, 1841. 28tde

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 20 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street uniting the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

200 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HOLY BIBLE,

CONSISTING OF

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND.

BY ROBERT SEARS.

THE FIFTH EDITION of the first volume of the above work is issued from the press of ROBERT SEARS, 122 Nassau Street, New York.

It is a book of 400 large octavo pages, and is done up in the neatest typographical manner, bound in muslin, and lettered in a superior style; containing over 200 engravings of an interesting and beneficial character.

Those wishing to subscribe for the above valuable work can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who has the agency for this town and vicinity. A specimen of the Book can be seen at this Office. The price is extremely low, for a book of the size, so well stored with interesting and useful matter, and reflects much credit, in every respect, upon its enterprising publisher. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited, and the work will be ordered immediately for as many hundred as may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of making so rich an addition to their Family Libraries, at so small an expense. Price only TWO DOLLARS.

A. H. BURDICK, Agent.

Register Office, De Ruyter, April 30, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, expires this day by its own limitation. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to call and settle.

JOHN N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
27tf WILLIAM J. AYER.

De Ruyter, Aug. 28, 1841.

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER wanted on accounts, if delivered previous to the 15th Oct. next.

Aug. 28. E. A. & A.

ATTENTION!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on the accounts of Spencer & Saunders, are requested to call and make immediate settlement by note or otherwise.

N. B. The accounts are divided, and it is *my own* only that I ask for. Please attend.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30t

A. L. SAUNDERS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT S. D. DELLAY'S. Sept. 28, 1841.

BUNDLES of SILK GOODS, cords of SHEETINGS, heaps of CALICOES, piles of CLOTH and stacks of plain and fancy BEAVER CLOTHS, are now being offered by

S. D. DELLAY,

at his CHEAP CASH and BARTER STORE, in connexion with an unequalled assortment of MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, TAGLIONES &c., &c. &c. at prices greatly reduced, and which he unqualifiedly pledges himself to sell less than his neighbors in this Town or County.

His Purchases have been for cash. Goods will be sold equally cheap for good notes as any other Store in this section will sell them for cash.

TEAS SUGARS AND MOLASSES

as usual, cheaper than the cheapest.

To Physicians he has the pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and request from them at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.

Terms of sale, 6 months.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,

Too well known to need comment.

DR. WATERMAN'S

Rheumatic and Strengthening Plaster.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbents to the seat of disease or pain, without producing a disagreeable sensation. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure in all cases of disease, such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, [illegible] Affections, weakness of the stomach, the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be fully equal to the best ever offered to the public, and much superior to the "Jew Doctor, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption: composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other Vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The [illegible] and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made are too generally known to require any recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would further say, that he will not be undersold on any article which he offers for sale.

Wanted,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey.

☞For which the highest price will be paid.☜

De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb. CASH, Old Hyson do. at 5/6 Cash. New Orleans MOLASSES at 3/ cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arabian "
Dr Phelps' Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion "
of the Day "
Dr Parmer's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Bilious "
Harlem Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Storer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
" Hive Syrup,
" Laudanum,
" Paregoric,
" Oil Organum,
" " Spike,
" " Lemon,
" " Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold: but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place the inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

ROAD WARRANTS.

A quantity of Road Warrants just printed and for sale at this office.

WANTED.

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Webster's Dictionary, large.
" " small.
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar.

Novum Græcum Testamentum.
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.

De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th, 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman, who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Alfred—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
Adams—Charles R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russell, P. M., Oran Vincent.
Berlin—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick.
Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
[illegible] Creek—Charles Saunders.
[illegible]—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zurial Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M. Daniel S. Truman.
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin, H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Jonathan Maxson, Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
[illegible]—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis.
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 34.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor.—A. H. BURDICK, Printer. [WHOLE NO. 86.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, OCTOBER 20, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Religious Department.

From the Boston Recorder.

VALUE OF THE SABBATH.

We think it has been most satisfactorily proved that the physical nature of man does as much demand the weekly repose of the Sabbath as it does that of a daily rest by sleep. We cannot doubt God had this want of human constitution in view by the institution of the Sabbath. He had made that a *moral* law, and for great moral and religious purposes, which *nature* also asks in order that the physical machinery may be kept in the best order. No man can rob himself of daily rest with impunity. His system gives immediate indication of an outrage.

Nor can he deny himself of a weekly rest with impunity. There may not be the same open and immediate remonstrance by the physical system, but persistance in the wrong will bring it in due time.

Speaking of the death of Lord Castleragh, the English prime minister, by suicide, Mr. Wilberforce, who knew him well, remarks: "The strong impression of my mind is that his derangement is the effect of non-observance of the Sabbath, needful, both abstracting from politics, from the constant return of the same reflections and as correcting the false views of worldly things, and bringing them down to their true diminutiveness." The mind of the minister was constantly in a fever of excitement, without any opportunity to cool by the Sabbath's repose, which he discarded, and thus to gain strength for renewed exertion. The unceasing flame consumed him. His mental powers could not sustain this incessant action. Not guided by the law of God, which was wisely and benevolently adapted to the wants of nature, his desecration of the Sabbath was a violation at the same time of the laws of his own being. The wreck of his rational powers was the consequence of his defiance of the divine will, and neglect of the wise provision of an all-wise God.

Sir Samuel Romily, one of the brightest ornaments of the legal profession, died also by suicide, while under mental derangement. He was also an intimate associate of Wilberforce, who thus speaks of him in a letter to a friend: "I am strongly impressed by the recollection of your endeavor to prevail on the lawyers to give up Sunday consultations, in which poor Romily would not concur. If he had suffered his mind to enjoy such occasional remissions, it is highly probable that the strings would never have snapped as they did, from over-tension." It is thus that the violated laws of our physical natures resent the outrage. We cannot but view the law of the Sabbath, as a most powerful and efficient guardian of man's temporal happiness, by preserving from over action, and in their most healthy tone, his mental bodily powers.

The demand of our natures for a weekly Sabbath has been fully proved by careful inquiries on this point by distinguished scientific and professional men. An elaborate investigation by a Committee of the British House of Commons gave the following result: "The use of the Sabbath, medically speaking, is that of a day of rest. It is a day of compensation for the inadequate restorative power of the body under continued labor and excitement. The Sabbath institution is not simply a precept partaking of the nature of a political institution, but is to be numbered among the natural duties, if the preservation of life be admitted to be a duty, and the premature destruction of it a suicidal act. This is said without respect at all to the theological question."

But we love to look also at its theological aspect. We love to see the evidence, as we do on all hands, of the nice and wise and kind adaptation of divine precepts to the natural constitution of man. We find thus no clashing between the God that made, and him who is revealed as the Governor of the world. The harmony of his operations in physical and moral laws, affords striking evidence that he that spoke the earth into existence, "hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son."

[No one, we are sure, can successfully controvert the argument contained in the above, relative to the obligation of *all* men to observe a day of rest. The fact is established that the human constitution requires as much time to *rest* as the law of the Sabbath requires. If, therefore, men can not violate the law of nature with impunity, how is it that they will take it upon them to violate the law of God? Men, by the express words of the Sabbatic law are required to devote the seventh day to rest; and it is as palpable a violation of the law engraven on stone to refuse or neglect to observe the precise time commanded as it is to refuse or neglect to keep any time sacred.—If, therefore, a man does not rest on the seventh day of every week as commanded by God, he is as surely a transgressor as the one that refuses to rest at all. We simply wish to suggest to those who urge the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest to the body, that there is a greater obligation contained in the Sabbatic law, viz:—*God requires the time he has appointed for a Sabbath to be kept holy*; and no man can deviate from this without violating one of the plainest and most reasonable requirements of him whose right it is to reign.—Verily, he that offendeth in one point is guilty of the whole. Ed. Reg.

TRUE HUMILITY.

There are some men who will do very well if they can have their own way; but cross their path, thwart their plans in the least, and they are so unreasonable, as to construe it into a mark of disrespect; and at once become unsocial, sour, crabbed, distant and reserved.

Such men are always self-conceited, and entertain vast ideas of their own consequence. Such men may be flattered, and not know that is mere flattery. In order to get along smoothly with them, more respect must be paid to them, than they really deserve. They will bear flattery—in fact they seem to demand it—it appears to be almost a necessary aliment for them. Such a character is always very troublesome in the church. If his propensity to inflated self-conceit has not been subdued by the grace of humility—if he has not learned to esteem others better than himself—if he claims the highest seat, and very particular marks of respect and attention—it will be difficult to maintain peace and harmony in the church. He will frequently take affront, when no disrepect was intended, and the troubled waters of strife will be apt to be in constant agitation.

Can a man, possessed of such a spirit, be truly possessed of the spirit of Christ?—Judge not, that ye be not judged. Hope for the best, and bear with the often infirmities of such an one. To forbear one another in love, is a good principle of action; and carried out, will produce the peaceable fruits of righteousness. This is the difference between humility, and self-conceit: the former will elevate its possessor in the eye of every one but himself, while the latter will debase its possessor in the eyes of every one, but the individual possessing it.

What a sad spectacle in the eyes of God angels and men, is a self-conceited, proud, unhumbled professor. The apostle Paul somewhere says, "Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. Be not wise in your own conceit." And a greater than Paul, has said, "Whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

How strange it is that men will practice directly the reverse of the precepts of him, who "spake as never man spake"—and especially professing Christians. We may here get some little glimpse of the fountain head of religious intolerance, bigotry and sectarianism. He who neglects the practical precepts of religion, and vaunts himself in the indulgence of his own self-conceit, with an imaginary consequence, is the first to brand the humble, sincere and devoted follower of the cross, with whom he may chance to differ, in any particular, as an errorist, schismatic and heretic.—*Cabinet and Visiter.*

From the S. S. Journal.

The Law of the Lips.

Speak kindly to thy fellow-man,
Lest he should die while yet
Thy bitter accents wring his heart
And make his pale cheek wet.

Speak tenderly to him; for he
Hath many toils to bear;
And he is weak and often sighs—
As thou dost—under care.

Speak lovingly to him; he is
A brother of thine own:
He well may claim thy sympathies,
Who's bone of thine own bone.

Speak meekly to him; he may be
A holier man than thou,
And fitting it may be for thee
To him with reverence bow.

Speak solemnly to him; for thou
And he must surely meet,
To make account for idle words,
Before the judgement-seat.

Speak faithfully to him; thy word
May touch him deep within,
And save his erring soul from death,
And cover o'er his sin!

WHAT CHRISTIANITY HAS DONE.

Comparing the world as it now is with what it was before the promulgation of the gospel, we shall find the manners of mankind, in this respect, at least improved—that they are softened. Our vices are of a more tame and gentle kind, than those of the ancient heathen world; they are disarmed of much of their malignity, by the general influence of a spirit of philanthropy, which, if it be not the same thing in principal with Christian charity, (and it may indeed be different) is certainly nearly allied to it, and makes a considerable part of it in practice. The effect of this philanthropic spirit is, that the vices which are generally still harbored, are sins of indulgence and refinement, rather than of cruelty and barbarism—crimes of thoughtless gayety, rather than of direct premeditated malice.

To instance in particulars. We are not destitute, as the heathen were, of natural affection. No man, in a Christian country, would avoid the burden of a family by the exposure of his infant children. No man would think of settling the point with his intended wife, before marriage, according to the ancient practice, that the females she might bear should all be exposed, and the boys only reared—however inadequate his fortune might be to the allotment of large marriage-portions to a numerous family of daughters; nor would the unnatural monster, (for so we now should call him) who in a single instance, should attempt to revive the practice of this exploded system of economy, escape public infamy and the vengeance of the laws.

The frequency of divorce was another striking symptom in the heathen world, of a want of natural affection, which is not found in modern manners. The crime indeed which justifies divorce is too frequent; but the husband is not at liberty, as in ancient times, to repudiate the wife of his youth for any lighter cause than an offence on her part against the fundamental principles of the nuptial contract. Upon this point the laws of all Christian countries are framed in strict conformity to the rules of the gospel, and the spirit of the primeval institution.

We are not, as the heathen were, "full of murder." The robber, it is true, to facilitate the acquisition of his booty, or to secure himself from immediate apprehension and punishment, sometimes imbrues his hand in blood. but scenes of blood and murder make no part, as of old, in the public diversions of the people. Miserable slaves, upon occasions of general rejoicing and festivity, are not exposed to the fury of wild beasts for a show of amusement and recreation to the populace nor engaged in mortal combat with each other upon a public stage. Such bloody sports, were they exhibited, would not draw crowds of specators to our theatres, of every rank, and sex, and age. Our women of condition would have no relish for the sight; they would not be able to behold it with so much composure, as to observe and admire the skill and agility of the champions, and interest themselves in the issue of the combat; they would shriek and faint; they would not exclaim like Roman ladies in a rapture of delight, when the favorite gladiator struck his antagonist the fatal blow; nor with cool indifference give him the signal to despatch the prostrate suppliant. Nor would the pit applaud and shout, when the blood of the dying man, gushing from the ghastly wound, flowed upon the stage.

We are not in the degree in which the heathen were, "unmerciful." With an exception in a single instance. (that of the slave trade, at that time not abolished) we are milder in the use of power and authority of every sort; and the abuse of authority is now restrained by law, in cases in which the laws of ancient times allowed it. Capital punishment is not inflicted for slight offences; nor, in the most arbitrary Christian governments, is it suddenly inflicted, upon the bare order of the sovreign, without a formal accusation, trial, conviction, sentence, and warrant of execution. The lives of children and servants are no longer at the disposal of the father of the family; nor is the domestic authority maintained as formerly, by severities which the mild spirit of modern laws rarely inflicts on the worst public malefactors.—*Bishop Horsley.*

THE FALLEN FAMILY ALTAR.

It was fair and beautiful when it was standing; for it was a monument of man's regard for his Maker; may I not say of man's regard for those most near and dear to him. What an agency for good to the whole family circle, is the domestic altar! Its incense pleases him in whom all the families of the earth are blessed. How many mercies silently distil upon that household because its altar stands. How many evils are averted because that is an house of prayer! How powerful and happy the restraining influences over the whole circle of worshipers, are those scenes of domestic worship! How many temptations have they repelled! How many insiduous snares of Satan have been escaped through their influence! They have been like the pillar of fire by night, and the pillar of cloud by day.

But the altar is fallen! No incense burns there. That beautiful monument is prostrate in the dust. Surely none but ruthless hands could have made such desolation. Who is the destroyer?

That *pious wife* did not do it. It was her zeal, and love, and prayers that most powerfully contributed to its erection.—And she has upheld it with an unwavering and resolute hand. As it trembled to its fall, did she not tremble? And when it fell, did she not deeply mourn the desolation? There is not a spectacle of sadness more painful to her than that fallen family altar.

Did the loved *little ones* of that domestic circle pull the altar down? They? They were surprised and astonished when it fell! Their little hearts felt that something sad had occurred in their home. The stated hour of worship came—but there was no worship, for the altar was gone! They were sad. They felt bereaved. They ask their mother's explanation. She answered with her tears.

Did the *reason and conscience* of the husband and father pull that altar down? They never did such a dreadful work. They interposed. They sent a remonstrance that shook the soul of him that was proposing the altars overthrow. His soul has not forgotten the rebuke which, like injured friends, they poured upon it the day that he threw the altar down.

Will that altar rise again? If the tears of a pious wife could do it—if the spiritual wants of that lovely group of children could do it—if conscience might be heard, then would the altar be raised again. But these have all failed. Their voice of remonstrance and entreaty has poured forth long and loud the powerful appeal. But the altar rises not!

What responsibility is his who suffers it to lie in the dust! He robs God of his glory. Robs his domestic circle of the most powerful agencies of virtue and piety. He robs his own soul of substantial happiness. He cannot do all this and not arm a just and holy God against him. It will be sad for him to die reflecting upon the fallen family altar.—*Bost. Rec.*

An Illustration of Scripture.—In the book of Deuteronomy we have a very animated and beautiful allusion to the eagle, and the method of exciting her eaglets to attempt their first flight; and comparing her proceedings on that occasion to Jehovah's care of his people and method of instructing them how to aim at and attain heavenly objects. "As an eagle stirreth her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, so Jehovah alone lead them."

Sir H. Davy relates his having had an opportunity of witnessing the first flights of the eaglets from their eyerie. The old birds at first made small circles, and the young imitated them; they paused on their wings, and then took a second and longer compass, always rising towards the sun, and enlarging their circle of flight, so as to make a gradual spiral; the young still slowly followed, apparently flying better as they mounted; and they continued this sublime exercise, always rising until they were lost to sight. How powerfully ought this to excite Christian parents to teach children betimes to look towards heaven and the Sun of Righteousness, and to elevate their thoughts thither more and more on the wings of *faith* and love, themselves all the while going before them, and encouraging them by their own example!—*Kirby's Bridgewater Treatise.*

Mysteries in Religion.—"The folly of objecting to Religion, because it contains Mysteries will appear from obvious truth, that we have no right to expect from Divine revelation that which it not only does not engage to give, but even professes to withhold. 'Canst thou, by searching,' asked the patriarch, 'find out God?' Canst thou, by searching, find out the Almighty to perfection? And if it be objected, that this obscurity was peculiar to the partial and preparatory dispensation—the twilight of the Gospel dawn—we will appeal to the Apostle, acknowledging that, without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness, and exclaiming, 'O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God; how unsearchable are his judgements, and his ways past finding out!' But, further, to cavil at the mysteries of the gospel is, virtually, to charge imperfection on their Author. It is to stretch the divine wisdom upon the rack of human judgement. It is to assume the power of dictating to the Omnipotent how he shall make man, or redeem man; what form the Godhead shall assume, what instruments he shall employ, what signs he shall work, what effects he shall produce. It is to usurp the prerogative of explaining what our Master has left dubious, of harmonizing what he has left concealed. It is to charge him with having revealed too litle or too much; to arraign his wisdom and to impugn his goodness; to snatch his sceptre from his hand, rejudge his justice, and erect ourselves into the arbiters of God."—*Rev. Mr. Dale.*

Serious Testimony.—It is a serious matter to stand by the death-bed, and to listen to the last words of the dying. In the hour of nature's dissolution, when the clayey house is falling, and the spirit of our friend lingering a moment to give a parting word of advice, that we treasure up in the memory every thing spoken. In the mortal hour when all men will speak the truth, what unanimous testimony has always been borne to the blessedness or importance of *Religion.* With death-tones the righteous have proclaimed its blessedness and the unrighteous its importance.—Now, kind reader, this is serious testimony—and we shall do well to heed it. When our fellow mortals are just to step into eternity we may put implicit confidence in their sayings. Here no man equivocates. All such is serious testimony. This testimony from the prepared and the unprepared has always been to the truths of religion. Go to the chambers of sickness, ask the dying if you can *too soon* seek the Lord, and, before their answer dies away upon your ear, give your heart to God.—*Morning Star.*

"God's Host."—Angels are declared to be ministering spirits. Sometimes eminent saints have been permitted to see these spiritual attendants. Jacob was so favored when returning to the land of his father.—"And Jacob went on his way, and the angels of God met him. And when Jacob saw them he said, This is *God's host.*"—So, too, when the king of Syria had sent horses and chariots, and a great host by night to take Elisha, the attendant angels were visible even to his servant. "And when the man of God was risen early and gone forth, behold an host encompassed the city both with horses and chariots.—And his servant said unto him, Alas, my master! how shall we do? And he answered, fear not; for they that be with us are more than they that be with them. And Elisha prayed, and said, Lord, I pray thee, open his eyes that he may see. And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw; and behold, *the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha.*" Also, when Daniel prayed, and when the shepherds watched; not to name other instances. Christians, march boldly on, fear not;—God's host encompasses thee, if thou art in the work of thy Lord.—*Morning Star.*

From the Christian Observer.

THE CLOSE OF DAY.

There are many associations connected with the closing hours of day, calculated to inspire the mind with sublime and impressive thought. As the soft tints of the setting sun's last ray fade away, and the mountain's peak, the rugged crag, and mellow cloud—so lately gilded by its beams—are lost in the filmly mists of twilight, one seems to read his own sublunary end. The reflection is natural—"soon my sun will be set, my day of probation close, and the night of the tomb gather around me." How instinctively then is the mind led to the contemplation of Him who made and poised that mighty luminary, who formed our frame and breathed into us the breath of life.—What more delightful hour than

"Setting day,
For humble, grateful prayer."

At this hour, all seek repose. Nature seems to recline upon her rich and variegated couch—the sultry globe recovers from the scorching rays of the burning sun—the gentle dew distils upon, and revives the tender plant—the busy bee, tired, and laden with the toils of the day, with tuneful wing seeks the shelter of the hive, the hum of business ceases, and the bustle of day gives place to the hour of meditation. The poet—till now shut out from the visible world—quits his corner, and casts away the dingy scrap and pen, and saunters forth to some sequestered bower to enjoy nature's universal calm, and catch the inspiration of the closing hour of day. The plough boy's whistle, and the milk maid's song die away, like distant murmurs, upon the evening breeze—the soft and uncertain sounds of which are in perfect unison with the flickering and fading scenes of twilight. The student's book and burning eye are closed—both claim respite; while, with eager gaze, the astronomer surveys the broad expanse of heaven, and names her lamps as they put forth their light. With sprig or leaf the lonely shepherd marks his rural seat, and pipes his horn to gather in his flock. The face of nature wears a milder look, and invites repose. How sweet is now the tinkle of the palm-bower'd brook, or murmuring rill—the torrent's rush, or ocean's roar; each seems to break upon their harmony save

"The echo's answer to the foot or voice."

Motionless is now the waveless lake—and, like a mirror, reflects the changing face of heaven—the setting sun's last rays, or the peeping twinkle of a truant star that gathers brightness with the retiring day.

"Now evening comes with locks bedrop'd with dew."

Children's Department.

From the Youth's Friend.

IS THIS PRAYER?

About twenty years ago a little boy was put to bed at dark by his sister. He kneeled down before a chair to say his prayers. A young lady, a visiter, was present, and she listened while he repeated them.—He knew that she was observing him, and so he said them in a very careful manner, with his eyes raised to heaven and his hands clasped. "How sweetly he prays!" whispered the lady. This was all she said; but he heard it, and his heart was filled with gratified pride. He had scarcely thought of God in his prayers; yet he went to bed glad and happy—not because he felt that he had pleased God; but because he himself had been praised! Was this prayer? I will tell you what he did afterwards and then you can judge.

One day he made a kite, but it would not fly, but turned round and round. After trying a while to make it rise in the air, he became angry, and dashed the kite to the ground, and stamped upon it with his feet. No one was near, and he cursed the kite—not aloud, but softly, lest somebody should hear him! He did it with the same tongue which the young lady said, had "prayed so sweetly!" He forgot God when he cursed as well as when he said his prayers! Had he prayed?

A few years passed away. He was now eight years old, and he often felt much troubled when he thought of his sins.—There were no simple, instructive little books published at that time, to teach young children the way to be saved. He knew that he ought to pray; but he did not rightly understand how Jesus Christ was a Savior. It is true that he had often heard the minister and his mother speak of Him, but no one had explained to him, in a manner that he could understand, that he should love and trust the Savior just as he would confide in his father. To quiet his conscience when it was uneasy, he resolved to say three prayers secretly every day. This plan he followed for a time: he then grew careless, and forgot to pray, until something alarmed him, when he began again; and to make up for lost time, he counted up the days in which he had forgotten his devotions, and remained on his knees until he had repeated three prayers for each neglected day. But it was very tiresome to stay so long on his knees: and he therefore hastened over them as rapidly as his tongue could move, little feeling that something more was needed than the mere repeating of words. Was this prayer?

Many more years passed away and he became a man. His father and mother died, and many of his friends besides.—There were very few left in the world to love him; and he wandered away to another city. He was sad and lonely: he felt that every thing worldly was vain and unsatisfying. He had no true happiness here, and he had no hope in looking to the life to come. He knew that God was not his friend; God could not be pleased with sinners, and he felt that he was a sinner. One Sabbath he went into a church, and there he heard of Christ in such a way as he had never before heard. Overcome with sorrow, he went to his bed-room, and in the agony of his soul, he threw himself on the floor, and asked the Lord to have mercy on him. He felt that he could not cast himself down low enough before his Maker. He repented that he had sinned so long and so much against the good and holy God, and resolved, by the help of the gracious Spirit, to do so no more. He became a Christian, and then experienced that one moment's enjoyment of the love and favor of the Lord was worth ten thousand worlds. This was prayer.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

DON'T INTERRUPT.

Mother had just come into the house after having been gone three or four hours, and all the children had something to tell her or to ask. They were not generally rude or impolite, for their mother had taught them better; but now they were so glad to see her, and had so much to say, that they all began talking together.

"Oh! mother!" said Mary, "cousin Helen has been here since you went away, and she wants me to come and see her tomorrow afternoon, if you are willing."

"Mother, won't you cover my ball for me?" said George, "see! the leather is almost all ripped off."

"Please look at my work, mother," said Ellen.

"May I go, mother?" asked Mary.

"Does'nt it look nice?" said Ellen, as she held up her sewing before her mother's eyes.

"Mother, mother, mother," cried little Willy, for although he had not much to say, he wanted to be heard as well as the rest.

Mother had seated herself in a chair without taking off her bonnet, waiting for a chance to speak. She looked round upon all the children, but made no answer to any of them, until they began to wonder that she did not notice them, and it seemed so strange, that in a little while they all stood quite still.

"Suppose you listen to *me* a few minutes now," said she, "I will tell you what you make me think of. Some farmers' wives went out one afternoon to visit one of their neighbors; and as it was some time since they had seen each other, they had a great many things to say. One told how much butter she had made—another, how many cheeses she had in her cheese-room—another, how much yarn she had spun for the winter—another had something to tell about her ducks and hens—and another had a long story about her barrel of apple sauce. So they talked, pretty loud and fast, and sometimes two or three spoke together. There was one nice little woman there, who wanted very much to tell them something about her *goose*, and whenever any body stopped talking for a minute, she would begin, 'My goose, she—' but before she could get on with her story, some one would interrupt her, and she would be obliged to stop. She tried all the afternoon, till it was time for them to go home to milking, but she got no farther than 'My goose, she—.'"

"Now," said mother, "you have been doing just like these women. You have all been talking together, so that I could not understand either of you, and sometimes you interrupted each other very rudely. I call that being *selfish*, for it is not doing to others as you would be done by. I wanted to tell you of something that was passing in the street, but you could not hear me, because you were making so much noise yourselves, and if I had tried to speak, I should have been like the woman who wanted to tell about her goose. Now wait a few minutes, till I have put away my bonnet, and then speak to me one at a time, and I shall be glad to hear what you have to say."

This was a good lesson for the children, and now, if they begin to interrupt each other, you will presently hear mother or somebody else, say, "My goose, she—" and that reminds them to be polite, and leave what they wanted to say till the one who was speaking has finished. C. C.

Minister's Department.

SOLILOQUY OF A CHRISTIAN MINISTER ON HIS WAY TO THE SANCTUARY.

I am going to the sanctuary—going to meet God—going to engage in his worship—going to preach his word; that word by which both myself and hearers must finally be judged. I shall soon be surrounded by a number of beings whose existence is never to terminate; but who, after millions of ages, will still be immortal. Either the Bible is untrue, or every man, woman, and child among them, will dwell in everlasting misery or joy. As soon as they have passed the narrow boundary of life, they must rise to the companionship of the highest order of beings, or sink to the doom of the lowest. I am to represent to them the character of a Savior, who is waiting to be gracious. I am to watch for souls; labor that I may be instrumental in their everlasting welfare; and when I have finished the short period allotted for me on earth, I am to appear before the tribunal of my Creator, to give up my account—to say how I have improved my talents; what effects have I made in the office I sustain, and what efforts have resulted from them. What if it should be said of any, that I have been accessary to their damnation—that I had not reproved, that I had not entreated, that I had not instructed them! What if they should in eternity be heaping curses upon my head, because of my lukewarmness and inattention?

Or, perhaps, before the arrival of another Sabbath; I may now be going to preach my last sermon. The opportunities I now enjoy of winning souls to Christ may be the last I shall ever have. May I enter the sanctuary under the deep impressions of his presence! May I be animated with ardent zeal—zeal according to knowledge! May I be very serious, and very much in earnest for my own salvation, and that of all those that hear me; and above all, may I be indulged with thy smiles, O, thou infinitely blessed God; and when my work on earth is done, rise to noble communion with thee, and thy Son, forever. Amen, and amen.—*New-York Evangelist.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, October 20, 1841.

"Am I, therefore, become your enemy because I tell you the truth."

The Lord Jesus Christ suffered many indignities of men, because he reproved them of their sins. His forerunner was beheaded in prison because he dared to proclaim the truth to those in authority. A multitude of saints have sealed their testimony for the truth with their blood, because in the presence of fire, the rack, and the cross, they have dared to speak the truth. Some *now* suffer persecutions and slanders, because in the midst of a gainsaying, perverse people, they dare advocate the truth. The same spirit that first exhibited itself in the Garden of Eden, giving the lie to God, and which ever since has opposed the triumph of right, shows itself now in its malicious attacks upon those that are pledged for the defense of truth.—As soon as any strong-hold of Satan is assailed, his legions are marshalled for the defense. Hence, we find men defending licentiousness, drunkenness, slavery, and almost every evil that exists. If we open our mouths for the dumb, mercenary motives bring a mighty host against us. If we declare that the curse of God will rest most fearfully against the violators of the seventh command, an untold volley of slander and abuse is heaped upon us. If the sin of intemperance is set forth in its true colors, the foul fiend finds numberless ways in which to assail us. And, indeed, the lover of truth finds a world of opposition to whatever efforts he may make for the truth's sake.

It not unfrequently happens that the professed friends of Jesus are found engaged in this unholy cause. The Devil finds means by which to separate *very* friends,& the friends of the truth, and associate them with his acknowledged allies. And we sometimes see him who professes love to the truth, joining with the licentious, the profane, the sabbath desecrator, the intemperate, and the wicked of every class, in opposing the exercise of justice and right. And this, simply from the fact that they can not bear the truth when it speaks against them, and are therefore determined by whatever means they may, to oppose those who tell them the truth. Their proud, haughty hearts can not bear opposition. Justice, equity, truth, and righteousness must suffer because they think more of their good name than of the truth.—*Their characters*—their interests must be maintained if truth suffer. Alas for the church of the living God, where it must be rent with discord to sustain the worldly name of individuals! It becomes a bye-word—a reproach in the community where it is located, and spreads far and wide the seeds of discord and dissolution, because some of its members must sustain their good name in opposition to truth. How unlike the spirit of the Gospel—how unlike the example of Christ, and the conduct of primitive Christians who suffered wrongfully, who endured all things patiently rather than retort or seek revenge? Once, Christians could take the spoiling of their goods patiently, suffer and die for truth's sake. Now, some bearing the same name become the enemies of those who tell them the truth, and point out their errors, and wage an unceasing, unholy warfare, rather than acknowledge their wrong and amend their ways. In the conduct of such we are reminded of the wicked servant that made to himself friends of the mammon of unrighteousness. When we see men professing Godliness making friends of the ungodly to advance their purposes, we judge of them that the arts and intrigues of the world has a deeper, *firmer* place in their heart than the ingenuous—the honest—the ennobling, and forgiving spirit of the Gospel. And when we see them bending all their efforts to oppose, and injure the character of the Gospel Minister, or other servants of God, we judge it is because such have told them the truth.

If any of our readers suffer from such designing men, let them count it all joy that they are found worthy to suffer for the truth, and let them bear in mind that "they that will live Godly in Christ Jesus, shall suffer persecution." "But let none of you suffer as a murderer, or as a thief, or as an evildoer, or as a busy body in other men's matters. Yet, if any man suffer as a Christian let him not be ashamed, but let him glorify God on this behalf."

Misery of Lost Souls.

Whatever may be the cause of the damnation of the soul, it is sure that the punishment will be eternal. When the last trump shall sound, and wake the slumbering dead, some "shall come forth to the resurrection of life, and some to the resurrection of damnation," and the smoke of the torment of the wicked will ascend up forever and ever.—And "these [the wicked] shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal." The same Greek word, αιωνιον, that in this passage is translated both everlasting and eternal, is derived from αει and ων, and signifies *always being.* Thus the word of God settles the question that the wicked shall endure the punishment due to their crimes eternally. Of their sufferings there can be no end. This will be one source of misery to them. Could they when suffering the demerit of their crimes look forward to the future, with a hope of being released from their wretchedness, it might nerve them to bear the overwhelming load. But alas! to the lost soul there is never a single ray of hope to dawn, or a word of mercy and pardon to greet his ears.

The cause of wretchedness to some will be that they presumed on the mercy of God, and deferred repentance and obedience till the day of grace had passed, and they were called to the judgment. Almost every person intends at some time to secure to themselves the favor of God. But the delusions of the world, joined with the arts of the deceiver, blind the eyes of sinners till the Holy Spirit, being often rejected, leaves the man to hardness of heart. Others will wail because they have deceived themselves in attempting to evade the commands of God. The carnal heart being averse to all the righteous principles of the gospel is ever ready to seize upon every manner of excuse for sin, and will not fail to cavil at the terms of salvation. Thus we have thousands of refuges of lies to which men flee to silence the monitions of an awakened conscience. They that will allow themselves to be led by the spirit and word of God, will be led in the way of life. But they who will seek present convenience at the expense of truth, must reap the reward of their transgressions in unavailing woe. How it will augment their wretchedness when beyond the reach of hope to remember that their effort to evade the truth has proved their ruin! The system of lies to which they have adhered, though it may have been sufficient to deceive men and ease their own minds, at last yields the keenest anguish.

All who perish at last will have to curse their own folly. None can mourn their fate as their misfortune, but as their crime. This will serve to augment their woe. The thrilling thought, "I had a day and prized it not," will in no way mitigate their sufferings. Oh, how many bitter reproaches will the lost heap upon themselves when too late! And with what keen remorse will they look back upon privileges slighted; mercies abused; repentance deferred; a Savior rejected; and a Holy Spirit driven away. In contemplating these, what horror must fill the heart at the remembrance that the fatal decision is made, and cannot be altered! Oh, who can dwell with devouring fire!—Who can suffer eternal death, and be banished forever from heaven and happiness!

We stated two weeks since, on *our own responsibility*, that Alexander Campbell, Wm. Maxson, &c., were elected Trustees. for three years, of De Ruyter Institute.—Since that time objections have been made to A. Campbell, and Wm. Maxson, as not being eligible on account of absence from the State. The Trustees therefore instituted a legal enquiry into the matter, which has resulted in confirming Wm. Maxson's seat as Trustee, and in awarding to Wm. B. Maxson the seat first awarded to A. Campbell. Wm. Maxson since his nomination has concluded to remove out of the state; he, therefore, tendered his resignation, and John R. Butts was unanimously elected to fill his place.

McLeod Acquitted.—Our readers have, ere this, doubtless, learned that the Jury, on Tuesday of last week, after being out about half an hour, brought in a verdict of acquittal for Alexander McLeod. Thus, one vexing question between England and the United States is probably settled.

The Board of Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, at their meeting on the 14th inst., adjourned for 2 weeks at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Moral Obligation.

Every transgression of a moral precept, whatever may be its effect on men, is not so much a sin against man as God. If the violator robs a man of his earthly substance, or defames his character by malicious slanders, his principal sin consists in his disobedience to God, and not in the injury inflicted on his victim. Doing this, he transgresses the established law that God has ordained for the well-ordering of his government, and exhibits a total destitution of love to God, and the grossest depravity of heart. Without the moral government of God there can be nothing good. The world would become a moral lazar-house—men would be monsters, and every social tie would be dissolved. The hands of men would be fettered with infamy, and their hearts would be the fountain of the vilest emotions. Moral right is God's law. By this, men will be judged—by it, justified or condemned. The laws of men are frequently incapable of reaching the offender; justice is deferred, and the innocent suffer while the guilty escape.

The utmost that human laws can accomplish, frequently, in the punishment of crimes, is but to retaliate. A maimed body—blighted prospects, and a ruined character, can not be restored by any punishment that human laws can inflict. But even this small pittance of redress is often denied. The vile seducer who has covered with perpetual infamy his victim, and pierced the heart with the keenest sorrow, stalks a gentleman, regardless of right. Thus, while human laws protect the property of men, and defend their characters only by retaliation, the affections are left unprotected, and the keenest sorrows may be multiplied with impunity. But let not any glory on this account, for the judgment of God will fall with its righteous measure on such as sin. And, though human laws may protect them while they revel in iniquity, the vengeance of God will at last mete out to them a just reward.

Observance of the Sabbath.—A meeting was held at the Union Methodist church in Philadelphia on the 28th ult., to promote the observance of the Sabbath, particularly in reference to the conveyance of merchandize on the public works. The meeting seems to have been well attended, and spirited resolutions proposed and seconded by ministers of different denominations were unanimously passed, condemning travelling and transportation of merchandize on the Lord's day. The meeting also expressed approbation of a Sabbath convention being called in Pittsburg, this autumn.—*Bap. Adv.*

Conventions and resolutions will never effect much in religious matters while there is no "thus saith the Lord," to move the hearts and bind the consciences of men.—The worldly interests of men will not allow them to observe a day as holy time when there is nothing stronger than the "guess so" of men to sustain its claims. Let those who wish to promote the observance of a day of rest and worship, first establish themselves on the command of God, and urge this as the reason why a day should be kept holy, and then may they have some hope of success, *and not before.*

News of the Day.

Populatinn.—The Cincinnati Chronicle has been examining the six returns of the census taken at intervals of ten years each since the adoption of the Constitution.—The investigations show some curious facts:

1. The population of the United States increases exactly 34 per cent. each ten years, and which doubles every twenty-four years. This law is so uniform and permanent, that when applied to the population of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the very same result as shown by the census of 1840. And thus we may tell with great accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will be nearly twenty-three millions.

2. But though this is the aggregate result, it is by no means true of each particular part of the country; for New England increases at the rate of 15 per cent. each ten years, while the north western States increase 100 per cent. in that period.

3. The slave population increased at 30 per cent., but since, at less than 25 per cent. The free population have, however, increased at the rate of 36 per cent. At this rate, therefore, the difference between the free and slave population is constantly increasing.

4. Another fact is, that the colored population increase just in proportion to the distance south; and that slavery is certainly and rapidly decreasing in the States bordering on the free States.

The Late Cabinet.—All the Secretaries that go out, will have to pay dearly for their honor. They have been in office about six months, and will draw $3,000 each; but this will not go far in breaking house-keeping at home, moving families, and providing new establishments, getting horses and carriages, furnishing large houses, &c. &c. Mr. Badger it is said calculates upon a loss of about $4,000, which is quite a sum in a North Carolina lawyer's pocket. Mr. Bell took a large house and elegantly furnished it from top to bottom. His loss must be yet greater. Mr. Crittenden moved into the furnished house of Mr. Madison, who will soon take it off his hands, and thus save him much loss. Mr. Granger will come off with less loss than either of the others, having been less committed in his outfits. The loss, however, is serious to all—their business has been broken in upon—their plans of life disturbed—their families disarranged.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Second Crop of Silver.—We had the pleasure yesterday of examining another large mass of silver from the mine in Davidson county, North Carolina. It weighed forty-pounds, and was as enticing a "hunk" of mineral as we have seen for a long time. It has gone to the mint, where, true to the character of the newly rich, it will soon be taking "*liberties.*"—*Phila. (U. S.) Gaz.*

Auburn and Rochester Rail Road.—The cars were to run on this road on the 20th inst., across the Cayuga lake, leaving but eight miles to be traveled in stages to Auburn. The road, it is expected, will be completed to Auburn in October. The receipts upon sixty-three miles completed, have been from $500 to $700 per day!—When the road is completed to Auburn, the receipts will probably be from $1,000 $1,200 per day Half the receipts are frequently derived from way passengers.—*Troy Budget.*

Oberlin Institute.—The commencement at this Institution took place on the 24th ult. The first degree of arts was conferred upon nine young men and three young "women." The Oberlin Evangelist states, "about fifty have been admitted to the Freshman class in the College, of whom seventeen are young ladies."

A Great Man Caught.—The Messrs. Browns and Mr. Corrie have had the good news to-day, that the villain who swindled them out of $52,000 had been arrested, and with plenty of money in his possession.—In July, 1840, there appeared a paragraph in the newspapers stating that Col. Monroe Edwards, of Louisiana, had with great philanthropy brought his two hundred slaves from his plantation up to Cincinnati, where he had set them all free. Col. Edwards about that time introduced himself to Mr. Lewis Tappan and other leading Abolitionists, and stated he was about to proceed to London, to procure the interference of the British Government, for the purpose of obtaining the release of a large number of slaves who had been illegally smuggled from Cuba into Texas.

Before he left this country, however, he became short of funds, and desired his abolition friends to furnish him some aid in this respect; but they in the meantime had received advices from Cincinnati that no one there knew any thing of the two hundred liberated slaves, and they had also come to the knowledge that the Colonel had with him a young negro, a native African, who was sometimes a black boy, and sometimes a black girl, as he had occasion for the services of either. They therefore declined to aid the Colonel. This poor black girl was last winter a tenant of our Alms House, where she was delivered of a mulatto infant. Col. Edwards went to London, and his plans there were defeated by a letter written to Mr. Buxton.

In conversation with the Mayor, Mr. Morris, last year, Mr. Tappan told the story of Col. Edwards, and in the pursuit of rogues, some suspicion was turned towards Edwards, and on comparison of the letters which Mr. Tappan received from him, with the letters of Cadwell to Messrs. Browns, the writing was found to be by the same hand. A mulatto man in Philadelphia was employed to hunt up the African girl, which he accomplished in a few hours, and very soon Col. Edwards was found under her directions. He was taken to the police, and on searching his lodgings his trunk was found, containing a very large sum of money. When the last advices came away, $40,000 had been counted, and more remained.

The Colonel is the son of a highly respectable gentleman in Kentucky who deceased in 1832. Whether he was the robber of the Messrs. Little and others, some months ago, remains yet to be determined. Some of the money received by him has passed through the hands of persons here, and several arrests have been or will be made here.

Mr. Jacob Little went to Philadelphia last evening for the purpose of determining whether Edwards is the man who swindled him.—*Jour. of Com.*

Melancholy and Fatal Accident.—On Saturday afternoon, an accident of a most mournful nature occurred on Bel Air road, a mile and a half from town. Thomas Grimes, John Fleming, each about 15 years of age, and John Bokee, of the age of 11 years, were all killed at the same time and place. They are the sons of Messrs. Charles Grimes, John Fleming, and John Bokee, who reside in the vicinity of each other in Gay street near High. The unfortunate boys, in company with several others, went out in the afternoon for the purpose of amusement, and having arrived at a spot at a little above Harford run, where the bank had been excavated in order to procure sand for building, they entered the cavity and remained for some time. They were at last advised by the other boys to leave the place, as danger was to be apprehended. This advice was scarcely given, when the bank above them came down, and covered them to the depth of two feet. When taken out they still manifested signs of life, but expired in the space of a minute or two. The melancholy spectacle was yesterday witnessed of the simultaneous interment of the three juvenile deceased at Green Mount, attended to their untimely resting place by the friends of their respective families.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Wyandott Reservation.—A correspondent of the Xenia Torch Light, writing from Sandusky City the 20th ult. says:

"You have heard much of the negotiation now on hand between the Wyandott Indians, and Col. Johnson, agent for the General Government for the purchase of the Wyandott reservation of land. Col. Johnson, is now at Upper Sandusky, with a prospect of concluding a treaty. The Indians are willing to accept an annuity of $20,000 per annum, but the agent is willing to give them only $15,000 which they will probably accept. The Indians, by a general vote, have determined to sell if satisfactory terms are agreed upon. There is another proposal offered them. The lands to be sold, and the nett proceeds invested in General Government or other stocks, bearing 5 per cent. per annum interest. The quantity of land is about 115,000 acres, which is worth an average of $5 per acre. The result of the treaty will be known in a few days."

Justice.—The Vermont Gazette states that two young men were recently arrested in Manchester, in that State, for robbing a man, robbing a bookstore, attempting to rob and burn a bank, and for making an attempt to set fire to a tavern house. These crimes were all confessed by one of them. After their arrest the most guilty one of the two was set at liberty on giving bail in the insignificant sum of $200; the other is now in jail, and will probably serve a long term in the State prison. The reason assigned by the Gazettee for this even handed dispensation of justice is, that the family of one is *rich*, of the other *poor.*—*Boston Post.*

On Sunday night last Mr. Borus, of Staten Island, sent Christopher Dunegan, Jeremiah Lucy, and another man, unknown, in his employ, to look for a boat that was lost or stolen from Quarantine. At 8 o'clock a man named Joseph Silvey heard the cry of murder from some person off in the stream, and went off with J. Van Petter, and A. Nye, and found a man in a boat, with his head horribly cut in 2 or 3 places, left arm broken, with a severe gash in it. He said that he had thrown C. Dunegan, and J. Lucy overboard, to save his own life, all three being drunk at the time. A bottle of gin was left untouched. They took him ashore at Fort Hamilton and delivered him in charge of the officers there. The bodies of the others have not yet been found. They all have families.—*Jour. of Com.*

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.—The Horticultural Exhibition closed on Friday evening, 24th ult. It was open three days, and it is estimated that 15,000 persons visited it. The profusion of flowers and rare plants could not be surpassed. Every thing choice or rare, or possessing beauty, seemed to have clustered there. The fruits were very rich, and notwithstanding the season has been unpropitious, the display was remarkable for the excellent kind and quantity of delicious specimens exhibited. There were eighty different parcels of delicious *Grapes.* There were thirty-four dishes of *Peaches*, not to be surpassed for size and quality in the Union. *Apples* were well represented by nineteen qualities, and there were fifteen parcels of *Quinces.* The *Pears* were particularly attractive from their size, beauty, and well known luscious qualities. The *Plumbs* were monstrous in size, and a few Pomgranates exhibited were astonishingly large. It is conceded the fruit was unusually fine, and much of it surpassed former exhibitions.

The vegetable department was certainly superior to any thing before seen. Many new varieties have been introduced within a few years. Their goodness and superiority may with justice be attributed to the influence of this Society. It has infused a new taste for horticultural pursuits, while its effects upon vegetables can hardly be estimated. Every person has been delighted with the Exhibition. Its superiority to many former ones is attributed to the interest taken by the seedsmen and florists. Under their special management, aided by some gentlemen horticulturalists and the refined taste of a few ladies, the whole Exhibition has been beautifully got up and admirably managed. The success of the Society's efforts is an evidence that they meet with public approbation. The crowds of people who successively thronged the halls day and night, is the best compliment which could be paid to the members and their various committees.

British Aggressions in Central America.—Captain Roberts, of the brig Frances, arrived from San Juan, informs that a few days before he sailed, the British sloop of war Tweed, Lieut. Douglass, arrived there, having on board a King of the Musquito Coast, that he ordered the Musquito flag to be hoisted, informed the people that they must prepare to leave there on the 1st of March, and finally, took the commandant of San Juan to the Balize to be tried for piracy. Some months since the English papers stated that the King of the Musquito shore had died, and by will, had bequeathed his dominions to the Queen of Great Britain.

From Mexico.—The following is an extract of a letter to the editor of the New Orleans Courier:

Vera Cruz, Sept. 1, 1841

Since our last there has been a revolution which bids fair to upset the present Government. It commenced about the beginning of last month in Guadaiaxara. On the 25th ult. Vera Cruz pronounced in its favor. Xalapa, parts of the State with the city of Guanaxuato, and most of the southern States of Mexico, have all declared for the plan of Jalesco, which is to put down the 15 per cent law—reform the piauta de Cmisos, and the tariff, with several other reforms.

It is thought that Santa Anna was privy to the whole of it, and more especially as he was gone to Perote, where they say he has 1200 followers, and there is little doubt he will go on to Mexico with but trifling, if any opposition, and will of course put down the present authorities, and will place himself and friends in their places. It is to be hoped that this revolution will create favorable changes; in fact, it is positively expected by the generality of the better classes of people, and we are inclined to think business must revive here in a very short time. Government must give some impulse to importations, which are the principal support of their administration. Personal or direct taxes will always meet with great opposition. Never before have things been in a worse state than they are now in Vera Cruz; and letters from Mexico assure us that the times are still worse there.

As it should be.—A Presbyterian in New Jersey has adopted a rule making it obligatory on every church to produce the evidence at the spring session of its having fulfilled its pecuniary contract with the pastor for the past year. The stipulated sum in most cases is barely sufficient for the present maintenance of a family, irrespective of sickness, misfortunes and old age; and when *subductions* are made from that sorry pittance by delay, or neglect, or refusal of payment, it is fraud in its most cruel form. A minister can never throw out his whole heart and energies in his appropriate work, while he is pressed down by secular cares, and most of all by the evidence that his people are unable to learn lessons of common honesty. Their interests as well as his would be consulted by a different course.—*Con. Jour.*

The McLeod case.—Capt. Drew, R. N. who commanded the expedition against the Caroline, has declined making a deposition for the benefit of Alexander McLeod, now on trial at Utica. The grounds of his refusal will be seen by the annexed letter to W. H Draper, Esq. agent for McLeod's counsel:

Woodstock, Canada, Sept. 14, 1841.

Sir—I have this day had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th instant, informing me that a Commission has been issued for the purpose of taking evidence on M'Leod's case, and requesting me to attend before the Commissioners at Hamilton on Friday the 17th instant. In reply thereto, I beg leave to say that I shall decline attending for the purpose of giving evidence, upon two grounds—first, I deny the right of the United States Government to bring any Subject to trial as a felon for an act of duty performed by order of Her Majesty's Government. Secondly—that if I were to give evidence upon the case—although my evidence might clear M'Leod, by reason that he was not present at the destruction of the Caroline—yet such an act would be a virtual acdnowledgment on my part that the Americans have a right to try me or any of the officers or men who served under me, and assisted at the destruction of the Caroline, should any of us be so unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

ANDREW DREW Commander.
The Hon W. H. Draper, &c. &c.

Steam Tug Canal Boat.—We learn by the Albany Journal, that during the past week, "Leavenworth's Canal Steam Tugger" has been in operation upon the Erie Canal near Albany, using neither paddle, screw, or submerged water wheels, but is propelled by means of a rotary anchor. The machinery is put into a Lake Boat of the largest class, the engine, &c., occupying the forward cabin only. When propelled at the speed of seven miles an hour, although so large a boat, and drawing two feet six inches of water, she causes no surge to injure the banks of the canal.

She has taken two heavy loaded boats, of more than one hundred tons freight, over five miles an hour, and with two thirds of her power took three scows and two lake boats, with two hundred and fifty tons freight, four miles an hour, and is capable of taking eight boats with four hundred tons freight, four miles an hour, upon the enlarged canal, without extra exertion. By this method a train of boats may be towed for less than half the expense of towing with horses. She passes the locks without the least difficulty, and has no connection with the tow-path.

A Ship burned at Sea.—The Ship Republic, Dorr, from Calcutta, for Boston, was burnt at Port Louis. On the 21st of June, the Republic commenced leaking two or three days out and the leak increased so that it was thought advisable to put into Port Louis, where she arrived June 6th. At 5 o'clock A. M. on the 21st she was discoverd to be on fire. The officers and crew remained on board using every exertion to save her. She continued to burn till 12 o'clock, when the crew left her and she soon after blew up. About 400 tons of her cargo had been saved. The fire was supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion in consequence of the water getting to the linseed on board.

A yonng lawyer of Buffalo, respectably connected, and just married, has been arrested for forgery. The cause which lead to the crime was pecuniary embarrassment, brought on by extravagant living.

Religious Tolerance.—The Court of Session in the city of New York, is composed of three Judges, one a Protestant, the second a Catholic, and the third an Israelite.

The Hollis street church, Boston, has been mortgaged for $3,000, to pay the expenses of the controversy with Rev. Mr. Pierpont. The Times says Mr. Attorney Rand's fees were $1,150, and Mr. Dexter's $1,075, Mr. Pierpont's salary is now $3,300 in arrears.

More Murders in Florida.—On Sunday 26th ult. eight miles from Gary's Ferry, a party of Indians killed Mr. Jonathan Twigpin and a Mr. Barber, and drove off some cattle.

On the 29th, near Black Creek, Messrs. Bleach and Penner were fired on, and the former killed; the latter escaped. On the 30th, about 8 miles from Fort Crane, two brothers named Hallads were killed.

Dreadful Shipwreck—Foty-one Lives lost.—We learn from the Quebec Gazette that the bark Amanda, Captain Davis, from Limerick, bound to Quebec, went ashore at Little Metis Point on the 26th ult. She had 40 passengers on board and a crew of 18. Of the former 29, and of the latter 12 were lost.

The Limerick passenger ships have been peculiarly unfortunate this season. It was only in May last, that we had to record the loss of the Minstrel from that port, with about 160 passengers, when 137 of them, with 11 of the crew unfortunately perished.

Suit in the U. S. Court.—A suit was brought recently in the District Court of the United States at Baltimore, to recover of H. H. and Geo. Williams, an amount due to the United States, on a custom House bond. The defendants did not deny the debt, but offered by way of a set-off, a draft or bill of exchange drawn in 1835, by James Reeside, on the Post Office Department, for $5000, and accepted by the Department through the Treasurer, which draft thus accepted was afterwards endorsed over to H. H. Williams. The Court gave as its opinion that the defendants could not set off the accepted draft in question against the plaintiff's claim, because the draft and acceptance was an acceptance of the Post Office Department, and drawn upon a particular fund in that Department, due to James Reeside, on his account for transporting the mail. Whilst the debt sought to be recovered was due to the United States for custom House duties, and was not a debt to the Post Office Department.

Books.—According to Professor Park, the total number of the different books printed, down to the present date, is estimated at 1,000,000 volumes in the German language; 800,000 in French; 600,000 in English, (including 25,000 American,) and 600,000 in all other languages—making a total of 3,000,000 different volumes, or say 2,000,000 different works.—Allowing only 1,200 copies of each work to have been printed, and supposing all the volumes to be an average size, they would form a solid pile larger than the largest Egyptian pyramid, although it is 500 feet high and 690 feet square at the base, covering 11 acres of ground. The annual number of new publications in Germany is said to be 7,000—in France is probably 5,000—in Great Britain 3,000—and in the United States about 500 works or 700 volumes, of which about three-fifths are original American productions.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

At the late Fair in New-Haven, Mr. Evarts, of Guilford, exhibited a specimen of Indian Corn, which he told us had yielded one hundred and forty bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

Two new war steamers have been ordered by Government to be built at Philadelphia.

Messrs. S. O. Ogden and K. H. Smith have commenced a libel suit against the editors of the Commercial Advertiser—Damages laid at $100,000.

We learn from the Louisville Journal that the citizens of Woodford have purchased the fine farm, in that county, on which the Hon. J. J. Crittenden was born, and made him a present of it. The price paid was $17,000.

The Rochester papers mention that the Genesee Valley Canal will soon be navigable to Dansville, the tunnel and sliding banks at Portage, the heaviest works, being in a forward state.

Munificent Bequests.—Shubael Lawrence Esq., of Falmouth, Mass., recently deceased, bequeathed $10,000 to the Falmouth Academy, and $10,000 to the Congregational Society in East Falmouth. Considering that he was not a very rich man, these are certainly munificent donations.

A cave of large dimensions has within a few days been discovered in the town of Colebrook, Ct., near the Massachusetts line. It was discovered by some boys who were playing among the rocks in a precipice. The cave has been explored to the distance of a quarter of a mile.

There are fifteen newspapers published in Mexico, all of a small size; price never less than $25 or $30 per annum.

A resolution in relation to Grogan, passed by a meeting of Americans on the frontier, says, "If this outrage is to be justified, 50,000 Green mountain boys, good and true, shall be ready for the crisis!"

The Common Council of Buffalo have applied to Government to have a war steamer on lake Erie. The English have two; we have not a gun.

Two more of the men injured on board of the Fulton, have since died, making four deaths in all.

Wm. Elliott, an Englishman, aged 40, was found drowned in the canal near Rochester on the 11th—the fourth case there within a week. Nothing of consequence was found in his trunk, save a bottle of whiskey, a pack of cards, and an obscene book.

Gen. Houston is said to have been elected President of Texas by a large majority.

Time for Painting Houses.—The Genesee Farmer says that repeated experiments show that paint put upon houses late in autumn, or in winter, will last far longer than that put on in warm weather. In cold weather the oil dries on the clap-boards, and with other ingredients form a durable body; but in hot weather the boards absorb the oil, and what remains on the surface has but little substance.

It is said that some 50,000 persons are effectually organized in the "Hunters Lodges," ready to precipitate themselves on Canada when occasion offers. These are the results of the disaffection of great numbers of Canadians now in the United States. Something is brewing.

It is said, that of the thirty-four millions of French population, there is a full *third* who know not what it is to eat butcher's meat, and who, among other civic rights to which our political reformers give little attention are deprived of one of the essential—that of recruiting physical strength by substantial and generous food.

The factory girls in Massachusetts are supposed to earn $4,000,000 annually.

Home Squadron.—We learn that this squadron is to be composed of the following vessels: "The Independence, razee; the frigate Columbia; the sloops of war Falmouth, and Vandalia; the brig Boxer; the schooner Grampus; and the two steam frigates, Mississippi, and Missouri.

Orders have been sent to our Navy Yard for the construction of two steamers of the medium size, carrying six hundred tons.—One of them is to be propelled on the principle of the Archimedes screw.—*Philad. North Amer.*

Attempt to Commit Suicide by Drowning.—A young, industrious girl of 16, named Mary Wright, whose drunken mother resides at No. 682 Water Street, owing to the gross abuse and continued ill-treatment of that mother, in a fit of desperation, went yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock to the foot of Walnut street, and threw herself into the dock. A humane person, whose name we did not learn, sprung into the water and kept her above the surface until Mr. Thompson, one of the day officers of the 7th Ward, hastened to their relief with a boat, and rescued them both from drowning. The latter gentleman then took the girl to his house, restored her to apparent health by appropriate means, clad her warm and dry, and conveyed her in his gig to the Police Office, where she was comfortably taken care of. It is the intention, we understand, to bring the unfeeling mother to account for her cruel treatment of her child.—*Jour. of Com.*

From the Cleaveland Herald.

Water Spout on Lake Erie.—On Friday evening last, between 5 and 6 P. M., our citizens enjoyed the sight of a rare and imposing exhibition in the natural world commonly known as a "water spout," which passed in front of the town within a mile of the Bacon Light.

It seems that what we call a whirlwind upon the land, causes a water spout at sea when the aerial forces are sufficiently powerful to raise water.

These whirls or whirlwinds in the atmosphere result from the meeting of different currents of air, and form a vortex in the same manner as eddies are made in running water by obstructions or counter currents. On Friday the wind blew strong from the N. E. until about 5 P. M., when it changed suddenly to West, still blowing a gale and bringing onward a dark and threatning storm.

A few minutes before the change of wind the whirl which caused the spout, came off the land two miles West of the pier, producing a great agitation of the water, raising and driving about the spray with great fury; the sea running high at the time. In a short time a portion of the water, descended in the form of a large sack, half way to the surface of the Lake. It was apparently of the size of a large hay stack, hollow, and the spray or vapor of which it was composed had a spiral and upward motion around the cavity of the column. It proceeded from the shore in a North Easterly direction, not in a regular track, but with constant and sudden deviations, perhaps two miles; the portion descending from the clouds, at times almost dispersed by the strength of the gale. If the sun had not been obscured, and the air darkened by the storm in the West, (immediately behind it,) the whole of the spout would no doubt have been distinctly seen. When opposite the harbor its direction became more Southerly, its color changed from the dark cast of a heavy cloud to the witness of a spray of falling rain, and it took the form of an inverted cone with regular elements, its vortex resting on the water, (not larger than a hogshead,) its base surrounded by moving clouds. Very little rain fell while it was in sight, and whether this proceeded from the water elevated by the whirlwind could not be ascertained.—As it traveled Eastward before the wind, it approached the shore a mile East of the city, changing shape continually and causing as it passed a great commotion in the already agitated waters. Here a fresh gust seemed to break up the column and it vanished. Fortunately no boats or vessels were in its route, or damage might have ensued.

Among the numerous displays of the grandeur of storms which our waters afford, we have witnessed none more varied or sublime than this. It was not considered a large spout when compared with those which occur on the broad ocean to the wonder and alarm of the mariner, but seems to have been perfectly formed through upon a limited scale.

We are informed that three of them occurred at the same moment about 25 miles west of this place a few years since, and passed among some vessels without coming in contact with any of them. It may be very long before another makes its appearance here.

A grant of 103,000 acres of land is said to have been made to the Papists by the Texan Congress.

An Education convention, in which 20 counties were represented, recently met at Clarksburg, Va., to promote the interest of common schools. It will be useless to try until slavery is abolished.

The yellow fever continues its terrible ravages at New Orleans. There were 51 deaths on the 29th ult., 41 of them from the epidemic. Over one-third of those attacked are cut down by it.

The trial of John C. Colt, for the murder of Samuel Adams, which was set down for Monday last, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was postponed on application of the prisoner's counsel, to Monday the 1st of November next.

Dr. Fitch, who was recently arrested at Philadelphia, on the charge of forgery committed a long time ago, has been discharged, there being no kind of proof to sustain the charge. It was the result of a plot to swindle him out of money.

A Public dinner was to be given to the Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, the new Postmaster General, by a number of the citizens of Bardstown and Nelson counties, on Saturday, the 2nd inst.

The veto power has been vested in the President 54 years, and in that time has ben exercised but fourteen times, or about once in every 700 acts passed by Congress.

Notices.

PUBLIC CONCERT.

The members of the De Ruyter Band will give a Public Concert at the Presbyterian Church in this village, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., commencing at 6 o'clock. The Stockholders of the "De Ruyter Band Association," together with the citizens of De Ruyter and the adjoining towns, are respectfully invited to attend on the occasion.

By order of the Band,
A. H. BURDICK, Sec'y.
De Ruyter, Oct. 13, 1841.

MARRIED,

In Truxton, on the 14th inst., by Eld. R. G. Burdick, Mr. DYER COON, and Miss PRISCILLA RICHMOND, all of the former place.

DIED,

In Preston, on the 21st of Sept., HARRIS, the son of Jonathan D. and Jemina Rogers, aged 3 years, 3 months, and 14 days.

In Truxton, on the 13th inst., of the bilious intermittent fever, Mrs. ESTHER P., wife of Lorenzo D. Ayres, and daughter of Caleb W. and Mary Church, in the 20th year of her age.

Sister Ayres became a subject of renewing grace when about 20 years of age, and has ever adorned her profession in a christian like manner until her final dissolution. During her illness she spoke much of the goodness of God. Her soul was filled with a Savior's love. And though her bodily sufferings towards the last were great, yet she felt to praise the Lord for his goodness, and manifested the utmost composure of mind and resignation to his will. By this stroke of God's providence, her husband and relatives have sustained a loss which can only be made up to them by the presence of the Holy Spirit. Her remains were interred on the 14th inst., and an appropriate discourse was preached by Eld. Russel G. Burdick, from Jeremiah x. 23. "It is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." COMM.

In Eaton, on the 8th ult., Miss LYDIA ANN FRY, aged 19 years.

She was born and reared in the same town in which she died, never leaving her home to reside elsewhere till the autumn of 1838. She then went to Scott, Cortland County, and spent about seven months with her grandparents, named Burdick.

Previous to her leaving home, she entertained many sceptical views with regard to religion; for, like all other minds unenlightened by the Holy Spirit, her's was in capable of comprehending the mysteries of Divine revelation; she was, therefore, tempted to discard the whole as an empty fable. But, while in Scott, she was brought to see her lost condition as a guilty sinner, and to feel her need of the application to her soul of the blood of Christ, which cleanseth from all sin. And she soon heard the whisperings of a still small voice to her heart, saying, "Daughter, thy sins are forgiven thee." Soon after her return home, she was constrained by her conviction of duty to make a public profession of that religion which she had recently embraced.—She accordingly united with the Baptist Church in Morrisville, Eld. E. D. Reed being pastor, with which she continued in good standing until her death.

The natural temperament of her mind was enthusiastic in a high degree, and her mental feelings were deep and strong. But this fervor of feeling was regulated by a well ordered mind, and an excellent heart. Of an affectionate and cheerful disposition herself, she was well calculated to make others cheerful around her.

Her health had been usually good till Oct., 1841, when she was taken ill of the bilious fever which terminated her life.—During the first stages of her disease, her case was not considered alarming; but, after months of protracted illness, her friends began to fear that a curcless malady had seized her, which would lay her in an early grave. And as hopes of her recovery grew fainter and fainter, she began to withdraw her mind from worldly objects, and commenced a strict examination of her heart, to ascertain what was her positive standing in relation to her God. When she reviewed her past life and compared it with God's most holy law, and saw in how many instances she had failed to obey that law in all its purity, she was led to doubt her final adoption in the family of God.—She was afraid to pass over the dark stream of death, lest the Lord should forsake her in her hour of need. But these dark clouds soon passed away, and she felt to bless God for all the affliction and pain which He, in his wisdom, saw fit to inflict upon her. She did not repine at her sickness, even though it should terminate fatally, if God could be glorified thereby. For six months before her death she was unable, through weakness, to stand on her feet, during which time she was as cheerful and social as when in health; and although her sufferings were extreme, much of the time, not a murmuring word escaped her lips. She lingered on without much apparent change till the first of September, when she began rapidly to decline. But as her strength of body failed, the power of her mind seemed to expand, and her faith and confidence in her Redeemer to increase. She spoke of dying with as much composure as if it were only a journey of pleasure. For the last few days of her life she seldom spoke, although she wished to say much, but she was too weak.—Yet, when she did speak, she showed how completely grace had triumphed over the pale monster, Death. It had discarded him of his sting, and all the agony he could inflict on the dying frame was trifling in comparison to the bright anticipations of heavenly bliss. A few hours before she died, when we thought she was past noticing any thing, she opened her half closed eyes, and with a smile said to those around her, "I see visions of the future; my ideas are far more extensive than they used to be." Soon after, she requested that a prayer might be said, which was accordingly done by an aged man who was present, whom she had known and revered from her childhood. She gave signs of listening intently, and when he arose from his knees she said to him, "I love to hear you pray." These were about the last words she spoke, and at half-past twelve her happy spirit was released from its prison-house of clay, and was borne to the bosom of its God. The funeral was numerously attended, when Eld. E. D. Reed delivered a discourse from Phillippians i. 21. "To die is gain." COMM.

LIST OF LETTERS.

John Whitford, (the money was credited on book. We will give the desired information soon.) Mrs. Ann Campbell (we will attend to it as far as we can)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of J. A. Potter, $8, cr. N. H. Satterlee, Asa C. Potter, Benj. West, Joseph A. Potter, $2, each, of James Hubbard $2, cr. Daniel Babcock, of John Whitford, $2,25, cr. B. F. Randolph, of Ethan R. Curtis, $4, cr. Ethan Rogers, vol. 1 and 2, Elias Card, $1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS SIDE UP.

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ABIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE.* Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY.*

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonable prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy will please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street.*

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841. S. G. WALKER. 34tf

NEW GOODS

AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE!

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞BOOTS & SHOES,☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34yl

MADISON COM. PLEAS
Sarah L. B. Goodwin,
vs.
Mary L. Goodwin, Henry Goodwin, and Jane Goodwin, by John Maxson, the special Guardian of the said Henry and Jane.
IN PARTITION.

IN pursuance of an Order made by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Madison, in this cause, we the undersigned Commissioners appointed by said Court to make partition thereon, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of November, at 12 o'clock, M., at the house of Wm. C. Gage, in De Ruyter, the premises in the Plaintiff's petition mentioned, situated in the village of De Ruyter, and belonging to the estate of Le Baron Goodwin deceased, and bounded, beginning at the centre of the road leading north through the said village at the north-west corner of a lot owned by Geo. W. Sutton; thence east along the north line of the said lot to the north-east corner thereof; thence south about one rod to lands owned by Oliver Mitchell; thence east on the said Mitchell's north line to lands owned by Marcus Bump; thence north on said Bump's west line to lands owned by Abraham Sutton; thence west to the east line of Lot No. 37; thence south about twenty-six rods; thence west to the centre of the road; thence south in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning; reserving therefrom two lots, one sold to Geo. W. Sutten, the other to Thomas Russel. The said premises will be sold in such parcels and on such terms as may be made known on the day of sale.—Dated, October 20, 1841.

BENJAMIN ENOS,
JAMES NYE,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD,
Commissioners.

Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 34w6

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.

De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE LOT, cheap enough, situated first Lot south of the S. D. Baptist Meeting-house, containing nearly three-fourths of an acre, being about six rods in front.—Apply to Lauren H. Babcock. 34tf

De Ruyter, Oct. 17, 1841. Wm MAXSON

NO IMPOSITION!

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

JOHN N. ELMORE,

IS now receiving at the *Stone Store*, an extensive assortment of seasonable Goods, which have been selected with care, purchased low, and will be offered at a small advance from cost. He would take this opportunity to state, that he intends to offer at all times a stock, unequalled for variety, at prices as *cheap as the cheapest.*

De Ruyter, October 4, 1841.

25 Pieces BROAD Cloth, BEAVER Cloth CASSIMERE and SATINETTE, comprising a general assortment, just received at the Oct. 4th STONE STORE.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by J. N. ELMORE
October 4

NOW is the time to purchase SILK, WORSTED and LINNEN Goods, just received a large stock which have been purchased and will be sold at no Tariff Prices, at the
October 4th. STONE STORE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Secretary's Office, Albany, August 25, 1841.
To the Sheriff of the County of Madison: Sir—

NOTICE is hereby given you, that the term of service of Avery Skinner, a Senator of the Fifth Senate District, of this State, will expire on the last day of December next, and that a Senator is to be chosen in that District, to which the county of Madison belongs, at the General Election to be held on the first, second and third days of November next.

At the same election the following officers are to be chosen, viz. Three Members of Assembly, for the said County, and one Coroner, in the place of Ira Seymour, whose term of office expires on the last day of December next.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
Dated August 28, 1841. 28tde

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village. JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, expires this day by its own limitation. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to call and settle.

JOHN N ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
27tf WILLIAM J. AYER.
De Ruyter, Aug. 28, 1841.

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER wanted on accounts, if delivered previous to the 15th Oct. next.
Aug. 28. E. A. & A.

ATTENTION!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on the accounts of Spencer & Saunders, are requested to call and make immediate settlement by note or otherwise.

N. B. The accounts are divided, and it is *my own* only that I ask for. Please attend.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30t
A. L. SAUNDERS.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the veriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians or Families at prices, 10 per cent less than any establishment in this place, at the STONE STORE

JOHN N. ELMORE,

IS Agent for the sale of the following valuable Medicines:—

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life
Moffat's Phœnix Bitters.
Moffat's Life Pills.
Phinney's Pills.
Phelps's Tomato Pills
Mile's " "
Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.
Balm of China.
Parker's Pulmonary Balm.
Cheeseman's Arabian Balsam.
Hutchinson's Liniment.
With others too numerous to mention.
Oct. 4.

Swedes, English and Russia Bar Iron. Round and square American Iron, Swedes Horse Shoe Iron, Band and Hoop Iron, Nail rods, Swedes German, Cast and Spring Steel, Swedes Iron Nails, Cast Steel Shovels, Mill and X Cut Saws for sale very low at the STONE STORE.
October 4.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at ELMORE'S.

MENS Coarse Fine Boots, Ladies Gaiter Boots Ladies and Childrens Shoes a little better and cheaper than elsewhere, at the STONE STORE
October 4.

L. W. BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. Blinds.
Holme's Simpson & Stuckey Edge Tools, consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4 Manufacturers' Agent.

1 CASE Gentlemen's CLOTH CAPS, Fur Trimmed

1 CASE Ladie's Silk Hats,
ALSO;
The splendid $8 LACE VEIL, at $4,50, for sale at the STONE STORE.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, Coach and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, and even Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all kinds, and Valeces, common and Brussels Carpet Bags, Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons, Spurs, Cotton and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck yokes, Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles that are ever made or kept in a shop of this kind, which I can sell as low as any shop west of Albany or Utica, and even De Ruyter not excepted, according to quality and for durability.

Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, Wool, and some money, and the remainder in Notes; also, wanted all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese, and every thing that is raised by the Farmer in this vicinity. Bag Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, Pine Lumber, &c. &c. &c.

Pine Lumber for sale, also, any quantity of Lime. 10,000 feet first rate Ash Flooring, and one half of a new Dwelling House to rent for one year or more.

J. R. RIDER.
De Ruyter, Oct. 5, 1841. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMS & SAYLES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of parties. All persons indebted to Williams & Sayles, are requested to call and make immediate settlement by note or otherwise.

M. W. WILLIAMS.
32w3 WM. B. SAYLES.

NOTICE.

FOUND, by the subscriber, a short time since, about two miles south of this village, a BAG OF GRAIN. The owner can have the property by calling on the subscriber and setling the expences of this advertisement, &c.

De Ruyter, Oct. 5th, 1841.
32w2 JAMES CRANDALL.

ONE CENT REWARD,

AND NO CHARGES PAID.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th Sept. inst., an indented apprentice boy aged about 19 years, by the name of ISRAEL HOWARD STONE. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive the above reward.

De Ruyter Sept. 27th. 1841.
JESSE STILLMAN.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.

ELISHA STILLMAN.
De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the buisness will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.
De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30m6

POETRY.

Autumn.

Though once enamored with the Spring—
Its pleasure and its bloom,
The pensive muse prefers to sing,
And touch the more congenial string,
Of Autumn's pleasing gloom.

She comes, with all her sober train,
To crown the changing year;
The juicy fruit, and shining grain,
Are scattered o'er the hills and plain,
To strengthen and to cheer.

Of late, the meadows, and the field,
And forest, waved in green;
The num'rous flowers the garden yields,
Though long in embryo concealed,
In perfect bloom were seen.

Then to the verdant, shady grove,
The tuneful race resort;
Chanting their sweetest notes of love,
The birds in amorous gestures strove
Their partners' smiles to court.

But now these sprightly scenes are gone,
And summer's joys are fled;
Nature, of all her flowrets shorn,
Her motely colored garb puts on,
Of yellow, brown, and red.

And now the feathered choir no more
Their notes in concert blend;
But in assembling flocks appear,
Prepared their southern course to steer,
Ere wintry storms descend.

Th' enlightened eye can still survey
The scene, without regret;—
Can view the sun's departing ray,
That gilds the last autumnal day,
And witness his retreat;—

The russet hue the meadows wear,
The fading, falling leaf,
The gathered products of the year,
Tho' num'rous tribes demand their share,
For man appears the chief.

For him the various seasons roll,
And in their time return;
Under the wise and firm control
Of Him who gave th' immortal soul,
And reason to discern.

So life's successive seasons fly—
Its winter, too will come;
And man is warned to turn his eye
To future scenes beyond the sky—
His long, eternal home.

Miscellaneous Department.

REMINISCENCES OF JERUSALEM.

Garden of Gethsemane—Chapel of the Virgin Mary—Sepulchres of the Kings—Grotto of Jeremiah—Mount of Olives—Chapel of the Ascension, Bethany—Tomb of Lazarus.

After leaving the Pillar of Absalom, in the King's dale, and the other ancient monuments near it, as we proceed up the valley a short distance, we arrive at the Garden of Gethsemane. Here is the place to which Jesus resorted, with his disciples, and here began the tragic scene which ended in the redemption of a world. Standing beneath the shade of the old olive trees which have withstood the wars and desolation of centuries, one can almost see the weary disciples yielding to the infirmities of the flesh, while "the suffering Savior weeps alone." The present garden is about sixty yards square, and is enclosed by a rough stone wall. A few olive trees remain, of great antiquity, and perhaps springing from the same root as those which stood there in the Savior's time. Though Titus cut down all the wood in the vicinity of Jerusalem, it is not probable that he destroyed the vitality of every stock.

Near the garden is an underground chapel, which covers the tomb of the Virgin Mary, and her husband Joseph. Though we have no authentic account as to where the Virgin died, yet the Greeks find it very profitable to have a chapel over her grave in this place. Chateaubriand talks amusingly enough on this point. He says,—"Though Mary did not die at Jerusalem, she was miraculously buried, by the apostles, at Gethsemane. Euthymius relates the history of this marvelous funeral. St. Thomas, having caused the coffin to be opened, nothing was found in it but a virgin robe, the simple and mean garment of that queen of glory whom the angels had conveyed to heaven!" Credat Chateaubriandus.

Sepulchres of the Kings.—These remarkable sepulchral chambers are situated on the plain, about one-fourth of a mile north-east of the Damascus gate. Much doubt rests upon the question, why they are thus named. Maundrell suggests that Hezekiah may have been buried here, and that these are the sepulchres of the king's sons, mentioned in 2 Chron. xxxii. 33.—From one passage in Josephus, the idea may be drawn that they were the work of Helena, Queen of Adiabene: and from another passage, that they were the work of Herod, were at the corner of the wall with which he enclosed Bezetpa. After descending into a large uncovered court, you descry on its west side an aperture nearly closed up with rubbish, over which is a sculptured frieze, representing clusters of grapes, crowns, and palm-branches.—Crawling through the nearly closed entrance, you find yourself in an anti-room, from which go off two other apartments,—the one single, the second having entrances to two others, by a descent of five or six steps. Each of these apartments, except the first, has five or six excavations or crypts in its sides, for the reception of bodies. The entire cover of one sarcophagus only remains, and not one of the remarkable stone doors so much noticed by travelers, remains standing; all have been broken and thrown down. The labor and expense necessarily required in the excavation of these chambers, in the hard limestone rock, prove them to have been the work of no mean person, although they have failed to secure what was perhaps the main object of the projector—a *name.*

Returning from the sepulchres of the kings, we find near the Damascus gate, a large natural grotto, the front of which is enclosed by a stone wall, so as to form a Moslem oratory, or praying place. This is called the Grotto of Jeremiah. Tradition says that here the prophet passed the years of the Babylonish captivity,—and his foot-print is shown upon a shelf of the rock, on the side of the grotto. If this be the print of a human foot, it certainly must have been made by a larger man than any who exist now-a-days, being about two feet in length, and about eight inches broad. Not far from the grotto, near to the city wall, is an underground cistern, which, by a little stretch of credulity may be supposed to be the dungeon into which the prophet was cast, and from which he was released by Ebed Melech. Jer. xxxviii. A sarcophagus stands by the side of this cistern, and is used as a watering trough, the admeasurements and ornaments of which correspond to those of the covers found in the sepulchres of the kings.

Road to Bethany.—Leaving the city by St. Stephen's gate, we descend into the valley of Jehoshaphat, or the Kedron.—Nearly half-way down the descent is pointed out the place where the pro-martyr was stoned. Passing the Chapel of Mary, and the garden of Gethsemane, we commence the ascent of the Mount of Olives, probably by the same path which David took, when driven from his throne by his rebellious son. "And all the country wept with a loud voice, and all the people passed over: and the king himself passed over the brook Kedron, and all the people passed over towards the way of the wilderness. And David went up by the ascent of Mount Olivet, and wept as he went up, and had his head covered: and he went barefoot, and all the people that was with him covered every man his head: and they went up weeping as they went up." 2 Sam. xv. 23, 30. Climbing the rather steep ascent, we pass the place where tradition says the Savior taught his disciples to pray, saying "Our Father which art in heaven," &c.—On reaching the summit of the Mount, the waters of the Dead Sea appear in the deep valley formed by the mountains of Moab, whence Moses viewed the promised land on the east, and the hills of Judea on the west. There is here a Mosque—formerly the Church of the Ascension—erected by the Empress Helena, over what *she* took to be the place whence the Savior ascended; that this cannot be the place, is proved by the words of the Evangelist, who says, "And he led them out as far as Bethany, and lifted up his hands, and blessed them: and it came to pass, while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven." Luke xxiv. 51. Gradually descending the east side of the Mount, we come to Bethany, the city of Mary and Martha, and their brother Lazarus. Here is pointed out the tomb of Lazarus, whence he was raised from the dead. It is a cave, extending some ten or twelve feet under the hill, with a descent of six or seven steps. There is no certain proof of the identity of this place, but it may as well be here as any where else. The present village is small and dirty, and inhabited by lazy Arabs. Any traveler who is not afraid of vermin, may go and take a pipe and a cup of coffee with the sheikh Suliman.

The Savior coming from Jericho, on his way to Jerusalem, must needs pass Bethany. "And it came to pass, when he was come nigh to Bethphage and Bethany, at the Mount called the Mount of Olives, he sent two of his disciples, saying, Go ye into the village over against you," &c. The site of Bethphage is doubtful, but it seems probable that it may have been on the east side of the Mount, near the Mosque or Chapel of the Ascension. Along this path, from Bethany, the Savior rode, during the short hour of his earthly glory, when the multitude cried, "Hosannah—blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." Coming to the top of the Mount, the whole city suddenly bursts into view. How different from that Jerusalem over which the Savior wept. How fearfully has been fulfilled that awful prophecy which the Savior spake! "For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side, and shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee; and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another, because thou knowest not the time of thy visitation." Luke xix. 43, 44.

On the south of the descent of the Mount is a small hill, called the Hill of Offense, as being the supposed place of Solomon's idol temples. A small valley, called by the Arabs Wady Zembok, from a plant which grows there, separates it from the main hill. This is a favorite place of resort for the wealthier class of Moslems in Jerusalem, during the early part of the summer. It has, however, been supposed that some ancient crypts found upon the summit of the Mount of Olives, were made by Solomon, for the worship of Astoreth, goddess of the Zidonians. "And Solomon went after Ashtoreth, goddess of the Zidonians, and after Milcom, the abomination of the Ammonites. Then did Solomon build an high place for Chemosh, the abomination of Moab, in the hill that is before Jerusalem,—and for Molech, the abomination of the children of Ammon." 1 Kings, xi. 5—7. V** D***.

Mercury freezes at 38 degrees, Fahrenheit, and becomes a solid mass, malleable under the hammer.

The greatest hight at which visible *Clouds* ever exist, does not exceed ten miles.

PROVINCE OF REASON.

It was the doctrine of Peripapetics, of Aristotle, and of Plato at their head; and descended, though with slight variations, yet substantially the same, down through the dark ages; that the original prototypes of all possible knowledge lie already stored up in the mind, universal ideas which contain all particular truths; and that the surest, as well as the easiest path to knowledge, is through the mind's intense contemplation of itself. In conformity with this opinion, men disregard facts, and launch boldly forth into a sea of boundless speculation. Hence, system after system, was builded and demolished in rapid succession—each visionary, unsubstantial, and baseless, as that which had preceded it; and from the materials which their own imagination supplied, they constructed an ideal universe, totally different from that which God made.

Hence, sprang the Alchemy and Ontology of the dark ages; and that bold and rational theology, whose deepest inquiries were, not what God has revealed in his word? what stands in the record? but, is God a Quiddity, or an Entity? Do angels, in passing from point to point, pass through space?

Now, the philosophy of Bacon has almost banished this presumptuous and trifling spirit from the domain of natural science. It is beginning to disappear, even from the shadowy regions of metaphysical inquiry; and all men profess, at least, to derive all their opinions on these subjects, from the original sources of knowledge, the observation of facts, in the world of matter and spirit. No man now, professes to erect an independent system of his own—philosophy is only a collection and classification of facts; and the truest philosopher is he who confines himself most rigidly to this simple operation; and who, forgetting all his theories and assumptions, and *a priori* speculations, sits down humbly at the feet of nature, to observe, to interpret, to wonder—not to torture, or to cavil. Now this is precisely the business of the Christian theologian, and the spirit of the Baconian philosophy—is the spirit in which his inquiries should be pursued. And this method of procedure would lay the axe at once to the root of half the controversies and all the heresies in the land. It would narrow the field of controversy, and bring our inquiries to a point. Men would not ask, is it mysterious? is it difficult, inexplicable? is it reconcilable with my philosophy? But, is it true? Not, how reasonest thou? But, how readest thou?—Not, what is it your taste would choose? But, what does God's word command?—What chemist would deny a chemical fact, because he cannot explain it, would reject the teachings of experience, because they were mysterious; inexplicable by the principles of his philosophy. And why? Because he is not the judge, but the minister of nature; and his philosophy must be moulded to nature, not nature to his philosophy. Now let the Christian theologian assume this same attitude of reverential deference to God's voice in his word, which the chemist manifests to God's voice in his works, and the result will be the same. Theology will be the interpretation of God's word, as chemistry is of his works.

But, is not this confining theological inquiries within very narrow limits? Annihilating, indeed, very much of what often bears that name? It is indeed to annihilate a world of idle abstractions; of airy, dreamy, visionary speculations; and to substitute in its place, a world equally large, of actual, substantial realities. It is to substitute the simple attraction of Newton, for Des Cartes' whirlpools of ether, revolving magnificently in the sky; to exchange the mysterious wonders of alchemy, for the substantial discoveries of the chemist.

But there is no danger, lest his genius should become cramped within the narrow boundaries thus assigned to the investigation of the Christian theologian. Perhaps on a nearer view, when we come to consider what is meant by the correct interpretation of the Bible—the large attainments it imperatively demands; the various faculties it calls into requisition, our scheme may assume a new aspect; and they who might at first find fault with its limits, may afterwards feel disposed to complain of its extent.—*Rev. L. W. Green.*

Air is about 816 times lighter than water.

Heat rarifies air to such an extent that it may be made to occupy 5 or 600 times the space it did before.

During the conversion of *Ice* into water, 140 degrees of heat are absorbed.

Water when converted into steam, increases in bulk 800 times.

One hundred pounds of the water of the Dead Sea, contains forty-five pounds of salt.

Natural History.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

THE GIRAFFE,

This is the tallest animal of all the boundless variety which the infinite Creator has scattered over the earth. It is unlike all other quadrupeds, yet has points of resemblance to many. Like the leopard it is covered with a beautiful spotted coat.—It has a tail like a lion's, and a neck like a camel's; and like the camel is also provided with hard insensible cushions on its breasts and knees, on which it quietly rests its great weight when lying down. It has legs like a horse, but divided hoofs like an ox. Though it lives on vegetable food, and chews the cud like the camel, it has a slender tongue like the ant-eater, which it can stretch out two and a half feet.

The Giraffe's tongue is wonderfully adapted to his favorite food, which consists of leaves and twigs of the thorny mimosa, or acacia. The tongue has a coat so hard that it can scarcely be pierced with a sharp knife. It is very rough, and can seize on leaves and twigs with such force that they can be hardly pulled from it.—With this well-defended instrument, the animal skilfully selects its food from among the keen thorns, without feeling the slightest pricking.

It has been conjectured that the Giraffe is meant by the *Chamois* mentioned in Deut. xiv. 5, as the same word is rendered ziraffe, in Arabic, and camelopardalis, in Greek. Camel-leopard, or camel-o-pard, is the old name for the Giraffe, but as they are found only in South Africa, we can hardly suppose they would be mentioned among animals to be eaten in Judea.

The largest are 20 feet high. The fore legs are ten feet long, and the neck rises ten feet higher. A man on horse back can ride under its belly, without stooping, while the majestic creature is browsing on the top of a tree four times the hight of a common man. It never attacks other animals, and flees from every assailant; but when it finds no hope in flight, it will turn and defend itself by kicking its pursuer.

Its eyes are prominent, like those of a rabbit, so that it can take in almost the whole circle of the horizon at one view.

It differs from all other animals, in the long projections on its forehead, which are really parts of its scull. Between these is another bunch, or budding horn, which appears as if it would become a central horn, like that of the rhinoceros, or unicorn. Its ears are beautiful, and are turned with quick and spirited motion towards slight sounds which it discerns with amazing quickness. Thus it seems fitted in all respects, for an independent, inoffensive life. The most noble animals are the most peaceful.

The Giraffes which were brought to this country nearly three years ago, by Macomber & Co., were caught in the great Kalliharra desert, in South Africa, about 700 miles north of the Cape of Good Hope. The following narrative will show what it costs to procure the means of gratifying our curiosty.

"Mr. Clayton and his party had persevered in their adventurous course far into the interior, within a few degrees of the southern tropic, before they entered any of those peculiar open plains abounding with the mimosa tree and the Giraffe. Small herds of the majestic creature were at length discerned, lifting their sprightly heads above the scattered clumps of these trees, and flying with excessive timidity at the first approach of the intruders. When thus surprised by the hunter, the Giraffe appears the most wonderful and beautiful of animals. Fleet and graceful as the antelope, bright and dazzling in the mottled sleekness, and light and lofty in their action, the timid groups, exquisitely gifted with sight and hearing, collect in large herds from their separate browsing places, and wheeling in their perchance unnecessary flight, suddenly stop, with uplifted heads, within the aim of the destroyer.—To shoot them, therefore, requires little skill; but to hunt them, so as to take even one of them alive, is a task for the best experience and adroitness. Like all other ruminating animals of a timid character, when pursued in their wild state, the Giraffes take their course to the windward, and aware of this, the experienced hunter directs his course a few points to the right or left of theirs, as if intending to pass them far ahead; and thus while they keep their eye upon him as a doubtful pursuer, they unconsciously keep on a line to which he is constantly converging, 'and thus,' says Mr. Clayton, 'he comes into the midst of the herd, notwithstanding their superior speed, because they have to run a distance equal to about one-third of a circle more than he has to perform in the same time.'

"At this crisis, the cool skill of the hunter, and the quality of his steed are put to the severest test. Suddenly spurring toward some particular Giraffe, and selecting the smallest of the herd, he throws his *lasso** over the lofty head of his game, and instantly springing from his horse, and holding the long coil of cord loosely in his hand, prepares for a check which will bring either himself or the Giraffe to the earth. But the neck which is noosed is ever in ill chance—the first strain is a melancholy one, and the gentle captive, exhausted by the suffocating pressure, falls upon its haunches and to the ground. Still keeping the cord in moderate tension, the cautious captor approaches his convulsive victim, and leaping astride its head, uses its long neck as a lever to keep it on the ground. If the Hottentot *avhter* rider has been left far behind in the chase, the hunter has to maintain this ungerous position for a tedious period; and when the multiplied coils necessary to bind the powerful creature arrive, a new difficulty, of a very opposite character not unfrequently arises. If allowed but a moment to throw aloft its head, the vigorous Giraffe, though but a foal a few months old, will burst every restraint and spring from the earth—and then, though the gentlest of creatures, it becomes furious in defense of its freedom. It will not only strike at its assailants with its fore and hind feet, but actually pursue them, until again brought to the ground by the suffocating noose. In these struggles many Giraffes expire; and even after they are secured and placed in the wagons, they become so mutilated by struggling as to die within a few days."

"Thus the noble animal loses its freedom to increase our knowledge of God's works.

While considering the natures of a caravan of animals, if we think aright, we shall be ready to exclaim, "O Lord, how manifold are thy works, in wisdom hast thou made them all."

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*Lasso.—A long line made of stout leather, having a noose or slip at one end.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT S. D. DELLAY'S.

Sept. 28, 1841.

BUNDLES of SILK GOODS, cords of SHEETINGS, heaps of CALICOES, piles of CLOTH and stacks of plain and fancy BEAVER CLOTHS, are now being offered by

S. D. DELLAY,

at his CHEAP CASH and BARTER STORE, in connexion with an unequalled assortment of MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, TAGLIONES &c., &c. &c. at prices greatly reduced, and which he unqualifiedly pledges himself to sell less than his neighbors in this Town or County.

His Purchases have been for cash. Goods will be sold equally cheap for good notes as any other Store in this section will sell them for cash.

TEAS SUGARS AND MOLASSES

as usual, cheaper than the cheapest.

To Physicians he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and request from them at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.

Terms of sale, 6 months.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant.
Too well known to need comment.

DR. WATERMAN'S

Rheumatic and Strengthening Plaster.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbents to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases, such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Laverwort, aad several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid ☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63:1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb. CASH, Old Hyson do. at 5a6 Cash, New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey
Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be ound in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.
De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

WANTED.

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841,

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Web.'s Dictionary, large,
" " small,
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,
Novum Græcum Testamatum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russel, P. M., Oran Vincent.
Berlin—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick.
Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Charles Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M. Daniel S. Truman.
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin. H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Jonathan Maxson. Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D Titsworth
Salem.— David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto.—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge.—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
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AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

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To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered, as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

T. Rogers

Lester T Rogers

VOL. II.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 35.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 67.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, OCTOBER 27, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

THE SABBATH.

The following Discourse delivered in Adams, last year, by Rev. E. S. BAILEY, was published in pamphlet form. It was called out by the Rev. H. MATTISON, who first preached on the subject of the Sabbath, in the S. D. B. Church in Adams, and agreed to meet any one in a public debate on the question. But after having been repeatedly urged to meet his engagement, he failed to do so, which elicited the rejoinder. The Discourse was first published by request of the congregation before whom it was delivered, and has since been solicited through the columns of the Register. We commend it to our readers. ED. REG.

Eld. Bailey's Reply to Eld. Mattison.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—Your Discourse in defense of the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath, delivered in the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Adams Centre, New York, June 28th, 1840, has recently fallen into my hands. After giving it an attentive perusal, and considering your arguments fallacious and inconclusive, I have deemed it my duty to review it; but previous to entering upon this work I conceive it important that we settle the question, what shall be the standard to which we both appeal for the decision of the controversy?—On this point I apprehend there will be little difficulty, provided you recognize the doctrine of your own church. In the Methodist discipline of 1836, page 10, we read the following: "The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation, so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man; that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation." Again, page 11th we have the following declaration: "The old Testament is not contrary to the new, for in both the old and new Testament everlasting life is offered to mankind by Christ, who is the only Mediator between God and man, being both God and man. Wherefore they are not to be heard, who feign that the old fathers did look only for transitory promises. Although the Law given from God by Moses as touching ceremonies and rites doth not bind Christians, nor ought the civil precepts thereof of necessity be received in any commonwealth; yet, notwithstanding, no Christian whatever is free from the obedience of the commandments, which are moral."

This is in accordance with Paul's declaration to Timothy, 2 Tim. xvi. 17, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect and thoroughly furnished unto all good works." To this standard you are bound by the discipline of your own church, and I on my part acknowledge myself bound by voluntary consent; so that in prosecuting this controversy the only inquiry should be, What saith the Scriptures? You have selected Matt. xii. 8, "The Son of man is Lord even of the Sabbath day," as your text. From this you argue that Christ had a right or power to abolish or change the Sabbath to another day, and say that from his decision there is no appeal. That Christ possessed the *right* or *power* to abolish or change the law of the Sabbath, I most readily admit. But that he ever exercised that power I have yet to learn, and I hold you bound to adduce direct scripture testimony to that effect, or abandon your position. It will not answer for you to infer that because Christ possessed the power, he must of necessity have exercised it. There are innumerable acts whose performance are within the range of possibility which have never been performed, and in all probability never will be. We believe that Christ has power to give us another sun in our solar system, but who will have the hardihood to say that he has actually done it. I suppose it will be admitted that Brother Mattison has power to meet me in a public discussion on the subject of the Sabbath, but I think that is no evidence that he will do it. I am happy to find that your views and mine harmonize with reference to the date of the institution of the Sabbath, and the extent and perpetuity of the obligation to observe it.

To your first general proposition, "That God has enjoined the perpetual observance of one day in seven as a Sabbath or day of rest," I heartily respond, with this qualification that it is not one day in seven *indefinitely*, but the seventh-day *specifically*. It is unequivocally denied that God ever set apart one-seventh part of time as sacred to himself any otherwise than as a consequence of his sanctifying the *seventh-day*. Remove sanctification from *this*, and your one-seventh part of time falls to the ground with it. My dear brother will you have the goodness to show me where God has said, "Remember one-seventh part of time to keep it holy?" Please to specify; we want the particular scripture pointed out. In all positive institutions the command ordaining them, is the measure of the duty enjoined. We have no right to modify or alter the command in any shape whatever without divine authority, and when this is claimed, the repeal or alternative must be shown as clearly and explicitly as the act enforcing the duty; with these remarks I dismiss your first general proposition.

Your second general proposition is, "*That the observance of the first-day of the week as the Sabbath, fully answers to all the requirements of the Sabbatical institution; binding upon us as Christians; and therefore it is the day we should keep as the Christian Sabbath.*" There are several things embraced in the Sabbatical institution, to which the observance of the first-day will not answer.

1. God has commanded us to keep *the Seventh-day*; therefore the *first-day* will not answer.

2. God rested on the seventh-day, and wrought on the first; therefore it will not answer. It is not following the example.

3. God has enjoined the observance of the seventh-day to *commemorate* the work of creation, which he ended on the *seventh-day* and not on the *first*; therefore the first-day will not answer.

4. God has *not enjoined* the observance of the first-day; therefore it will not answer, as it is his exclusive prerogative to appoint what day he pleases.

5. Christ has said, "one jot or tittle" (i. e. one yod, the least of the Hebrew letters or points,) "shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled," Matt. v. 19; but in substituting the *first* day for the *seventh*, you strip out the whole words and entirely change the whole commandment.

In your fifth argument under your first general proposition, you have conclusively established the perpetual and universal obligation to observe the seventh-day, which argument I transcribe verbatim: "*That the Sabbath is of perpetual and universal obligation, is also evident from the fact that the law which enjoins it is still in full force.—This law was written on tables of stone by the finger of God, and given to the Jews; and is first recorded in the 20th chapter of Exodus. To show that this law in its true intent and meaning is still binding upon Christians, I need only observe that our Lord declared that he came not to destroy the law, and directed the anxious young man to observe this very law.*" Matt. xix. 17. Paul says also, "*do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid; yea we establish the law.*"—Romans iii. 31. "*If therefore the moral law is binding upon Christians, it follows of necessity that the law of the Sabbath which is a part of the moral code, is also binding; and the perpetual observance of the Sabbath is thereby enjoined.*"

I shall now examine your proofs in the order in which you have laid them down:

Your first argument under your second general proposition, is drawn from the different meridians; whereby it is claimed impossible for men to observe the same identical time, as when the sun is setting in one place, it will be midnight in another, sun-rising in another, and noon in another. Your argument may be specious but is without solidity. God knew all this when he issued the command, and made ample provision for it by fixing the time when the Sabbath shall begin and end. "From even unto even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath." God created man in Asia, and here is the starting point; and as he emigrated east or west, the Sabbath would commence earlier or later. The Pacific ocean would be the opposite point to the one where God first planted man, so that those east of that ocean would begin their Sabbath later, those west of it earlier, but all would begin and end it agreeably to the command of God.

Your second argument is of the same character as your first, and does not require a different answer. We know that if men circumnavigate the globe in opposite directions, they will gain or lose a day according to the course they steer. When they return, they must regulate their week by those who remained stationary. I am a little at a loss to know why you did not when circumnavigating the globe, take us to the polar regions. It would have been equally in point, and would have afforded you equal grounds for caviling at the command of God. If the arguments possess any solidity at all, they will bear equally strong against a first-day Sabbath as against the seventh. To your third argument, which assumes that the present first-day is the creation seventh-day, I have very little to say as it is altogether hypothetical, and is entirely destitute of any support from the scriptures, which bear direct testimony to the contrary. It shows the weakness of the cause which requires such pitiful sophisms to sustain it. With these remarks I shall dismiss it, until something more plausible is brought forward in its support.

Your fourth argument is, "*That the substitution of the first-day of the week for the seventh, kept by the Jews, is proven from the nature of the law which restricted the Sabbath to the seventh-day. That this clause was ceremonial,*" (typical I suppose as all ceremonial laws were,) "*and not strictly moral, can easily be established.*" Just compare this with your fifth argument in your first general proposition. But as I am willing you should avail yourself of all the advantage of this argument, I will not call in question any of your proofs; but for the sake of argument will concede the point. If the law of the Sabbath is ceremonial, or typical, of what is the Sabbath a type? surely of the rest or sabbatism in heaven. My dear brother, when did you ever know a type to cease before its ante-type came? Never—and echo responds never. Then if the seventh-day be a type of the heavenly sabbatism, it must remain unaltered until that sabbatism is ushered in. See Heb. iv.

Your fifth argument is, "*That the seventh-day Sabbath was designed solely for the Jews, can be abundantly sustained from the scriptures.*" If bold assertions could be substituted for scripture testimony, I frankly admit that you would abundantly sustain your position. But I have learned that while it is an easy thing to make pompous declarations, and positive assertions, it is quite another thing to *prove* them. If your argument has any solidity, it will go to disprove your fifth argument under your first general proposition; of course you are found at war with yourself, instead of the Seventh-day Baptists. Your quotations from the scriptures showing that God had presented to the Jews special reasons for their keeping the commands in general, and the Sabbath in particular; and that the Sabbath was to be a sign between him and the children of Israel, is frankly admitted, but without prejudice to the general law resting on all nations to keep the seventh-day. Your admission that the Sabbath was instituted in paradise, and that the fourth commandment is of universal obligation, must not be forgotten. There might be special reason why God should require the Jews to keep the Sabbath. The Sabbath was given in paradise, and of course is of universal obligation; yet man hath apostatized from God, not only neglecting his Sabbaths, but repudiating God himself. Man had changed the glory of God into an image, &c. When God brought the Israelites out of Egypt, he repeated his law to them and urged his particular favor towards them, as an additional reason why they should keep his commands and his Sabbaths. And as all nations had apostatized from the Sabbath, if the Jews kept it this would be a sign between him and his people; indeed it is even so at the present day. No nation was ever known to retain even the form of Christianity, after they had abolished the Sabbatic institutions.—Witness Infidel France! Would Brother Mattison deny that *sinners* are under obligations to obey God, because *Christians* are under special obligations to love him? If not you must give up your argument that all nations are not bound to observe the seventh-day, because special reasons were urged upon the Jews. I will give a few passing remarks upon Col. ii. 16, "Let no man therefore judge you in meats, and drinks, or in respect of a holy day, or of a new moon, or of the Sabbath days, which are a shadow of things to come." This text, (say you,) "*we are of opinion refers directly to the weekly Jewish Sabbaths.*"—That it refers directly to the Jewish Sabbaths, I have no doubt, but the seventh-day is no where in scripture called a Jewish Sabbath, and that the weekly Sabbath is not alluded to, is the opinion of many learned divines. But admitting that the weekly Sabbath is intended, it will not help your cause; for if the Sabbath was ever changed by divine authority, it must have been anterior to this time; so that if it has any bearing upon the weekly Sabbath, it must bear as hard against the first-day Sabbath as the seventh. But what is the amount of the Apostle's exhortation? Is it that the Collossians should not eat, drink, or Sabbatise? Certainly not, but let no man judge you in meat or drink, &c. Now if they ate or drank to excess they would be gluttons, or drunkards; if they ate or drank things forbidden, they would be judged as transgressors of God's law; or if they disregarded or desecrated the Sabbath, they would be judged as Sabbath breakers. This may not be the meaning of the Apostle, but it appears far more rational than the construction you have put upon it.

Your sixth argument is, "*That the ancient Prophets seemed to have foreseen the change that was to take place in respect to the day.*" In proof, you quote 118th Psalm, 22d verse. "*The stone which the builders refused, is become the head stone of the corner. This is the Lord's doing—it is marvelous in our eyes—this is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it.*" We have no evidence that any particular day was intended. It is most probable that the Gospel era was meant. As Christ said to the Jews, "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day, and he saw it and was glad," John viii. 56. But admitting that a particular day was intended, we have no proof that first-day was the one. But admitting again, that first-day was intended, it would not prove it to be the Sabbath unless you could show that the pious never rejoiced upon any other day than the Sabbath.

Your seventh argument is, "*That no institution passed from the Mosaic to the Christian dispensation, without undergoing some change.*" Before you can derive any support for the change of the Sabbath from this declaration, it will be necessary for you to establish its truth, which you have entirely failed to do. Nothing more is necessary for me than to deny your position until the proof is given.

Your eighth argument is, "*The benefits [illegible] are the same, if not greater, [illegible] day of the week than the seventh.*" We are ready to admit that God has blessed the preaching of the Gospel to the conversion of souls on every day of the week; therefore upon your mode of reasoning every day must be a Sabbath: But we do not charge you with violating the law of God by your preaching and worshiping on the first-day, as you seem to insinuate, but in profaning the seventh. Again we remark, if God blessed none but the perfect, I fear the number would be less than even that of the Seventh-day Baptists.

Your ninth argument is, "*We have no way to account for the change but by attributing it to the Apostolic authority.*" This we are willing you should do, and when you show from the scriptures, that the Apostles have changed the seventh-day to the first, we will acknowledge our error and change our practice. But let us have the proof. You have hitherto failed to produce any thing like it. We will not be satisfied with a string of hypotheses, superadded one upon another. Nothing short of the changing act will satisfy us. You seem to insinuate, that unless we can show that the Sabbath was changed by *human* authority, we must admit that it was done by *divine* authority. This we deny. We are under no obligation to show how it was changed. It is sufficient for us to deny that it was changed by Apostolic or divine authority; and as you have the affirmative of the question, you must show it or fall. But notwithstanding we are under no obligation to show how it was changed; yet we volunteer the service. In doing this, we must rely on uninspired history, as the Bible knows nothing about it. Ecclesiastical historians state, that soon after the Apostolic age, christians gradually adopted the practice of meeting on first-day morning, about the time they supposed Christ arose, and held meetings of prayer and exhortation, and then returned home to their labor. This practice came into very general use before the days of Constantine, but not to the neglect of the seventh-day. Constantine passed an edict, and sent it to all the governors of provinces, that they should observe the *dominical day*, and that they should honor holy days consecrated to martyrs. A. D. 321. Eusebius Life of Constantine, fol. 58—60. I quote from G. Carlow, and a tract entitled the A. T. Society, versus the New Testament, not having the original work before me. Henry Bullinger in his treatise to King Edward the VI., in page 143, 144, speaks of Constantine's decree thus: "Let all judges in courts of law, and citizens of occupations, rest upon Sunday and keep it holy with reverence and devotion; but they that inhabit in the country, may freely and at liberty attend on their tillage, for oftentimes it falleth out that they cannot upon another day so commodiously sow their seed, or plant their vines, and by letting pass the opportunity of a little time, they may hap to lose the profits given them of God for their provision." Quoted from G. Carlow, pp. 73, 74.

Your tenth argument is, "*The nature of the Sabbath, as a commemorative institution, would require a change in order to commemorate the redemption of the world by Jesus Christ. At first the Sabbath was to commemorate the creation,* Gen. ii. 3, *and afterward to be "a sign" to Israel, and a memorial of their deliverance from the bondage of Egypt.* Deut. v. 15. *Now the redemption of the world is certainly an event of infinitely more importance to our race, than the deliverance of a single nation from bondage, or the creation of the material world. We should therefore expect it would be commemorated by the same Sabbatic institution by which other important events had been commemorated. But as the resurrection was the grand climax in the work of redemption, and that took place on the first day of the week, it would require that the Christian Sabbath be held on the first day of the week.*"

Notwithstanding the plausibility of the above argument, there is one thing wanting to make it convincing, and that is the divine sanction. Do we read any thing like it in the scriptures? Certainly not. God's ending his work of creation, and resting on the seventh-day would never have constituted the seventh-day a Sabbath, without a divine appointment. Nor can any other work however resplendent that work may be, have any influence to abrogate or change a divine institution without divine authority; and if that authority is claimed to have been exercised, it must not be sustained by far-fetched inferences; but the very act of abolition or change, must be produced. Have you my dear brother, produced any divine command for the change of the sabbath? If you have, it has entirely escaped my notice. You have *assumed* the facts you ought to have *proved*, and have made those *assumptions* data from which you have labored to establish your conclusions. You have assumed that the resurrection of Christ took place on the first day of the week—that this was the grand climax of redemption, and from these you infer that the first day of the week should be observed as the Christian Sabbath. I do not say these assumptions are not capable of being proved; but until they are, you have no right to demand my assent. I do not wish to invalidate the importance of the resurrection, but I am unable to discover that it is of more importance than several other events in the history of our redemption. The birth of Christ was an event as much honored by heaven, as that of the resurrection. Angels descended to bear the glad tidings to the children of men, and in exalted strains, gave glory to God in the highest. If any day has claims to be honored and commemorative of redemption, we cannot see why the day of his birth should not be thus commemorated.

Again, the day of his crucifixion, was a day peculiarly distinguished. The sun was clothed in sackcloth—the earth labored with convulsive throes, and gave signs that the God of Nature was suffering. The Apostles dwelt emphatically upon the doctrine of the cross, and relied on this as the most effectual means of converting the world. I determined to know nothing among you, save Jesus Christ and him crucified, was the language of St. Paul.

Again, his ascension is an event which might lay equal claims for the day on which it happened to be honored, as commemorative of that event. But strong as the claims of these several events may be, we are not authorized to celebrate either of them, by setting apart the day on which they happened as a weekly Sabbath, especially to the abrogation of the Sabbath of the Lord. As to the time when Christ arose, the scriptures are not very definite. The earliest accounts we have of his resurrection, speak of it as an event already passed. If it had been the divine pleasure that so important a change as that of the weekly Sabbath should hang pendant on his resurrection, we should suppose that the Holy Spirit would have more definitely specified the time when that event took place. I shall not follow you through your labored effort to prove that Christ arose on the first day of the week, or that he was crucified on the sixth day. After what I have stated above relative to the uncertainty when that event took place, I am willing (so far as the argument for the weekly Sabbath is concerned) to admit, if you wish it, that Christ was crucified on the sixth day of the week, was entombed on sixth day evening, lay three days and three nights in the heart of the earth, and rose first-day morning very early. But has God said, "remember the first-day to keep it holy?" If he has, show us the commandment; if not, judge you whether we should obey God or man.

Religious Department.

WHERE IS CALVARY?

As I was leaning over the railing at Calvary, with the prospect of Jerusalem beneath, quite absorbed in contemplating the scene of surpassing interest there pictured to the eye, a stranger broke my reverie by a sudden but serious question, "Will you tell me, sir," said he, "where Calvary is." I was startled at first by the inquiry, but recollecting myself, I immediately pointed out the spot. He was then gazing on it, and mused again.

The view [illegible] of objects to fix the attention, and awake deep emotions in the heart. The mosque of Omar rose in eastern magnificence, and reflected the dazzling radiance of the noon-day sun. Palaces and towers, minarets and arches, stood before the eye, and claimed and received the admiration of every beholder. A mixed multitude were spectators of the scene, but one spot was the centre of universal attraction. Why did they not look at that troop of wandering Arabs which formed a prominent feature of the view? Why did they pass by the governor of the city as he sat luxuriating in his tent, dispensing justice to the gathered people? Why is that shocking sight overlooked, where a criminal is stretched on the ground, with his feet upturned, and bared to receive the bastinado, which the executioner is brandishing above him? Why is mount Olivet, with its green foliage, and the more distant hills that surround the city and remind us of that striking declaration, "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people for ever"—why are these unnoticed for the time, that all eyes may be turned upon one unmarked spot?

Because that spot is Calvary! The time was when the eyes of the universe were fixed upon that spot. God from his throne looked down upon it. Angels ceased their songs awhile, and gazed upon it. The Son of God was dying there. The last act in the tragedy of man's redemption closed on Calvary, and the spot has been made memorable in the annals of the world. There are other scenes on earth that are beheld with lively interest and intense delight. But the mind that was ever touched with the dying love of the Lord of glory, will turn awry from all other spots, and dwell on Calvary. It loves to dwell there. And should the humble follower of the meek and lowly Jesus be taken up into an exceeding high mountain, whence he could could see the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, he would cast his eye abroad over the expanded view, and before he rested on a single point, would inquire, "Where is Calvary?"

There is no place out of heaven dearer to the pious heart. And am I wrong in saying there is no place in heaven more precious to the believer's soul than this same sweet spot? I would rather lie at the foot of the cross than at the foot of the throne. And though the heart is filled with sadness, when the sufferings of the Savior are in view, yet the same sad heart is filled with love that no other scene excites, and with joy that no other scene affords.—*Extract from a work entitled Elizabeth Thornton.*

THE SOUL.

——W[illegible]——

One [illegible] outweighs them all.

The soul! the value of one soul—what words can tell it! By what calculation can it be computed! To live forever, in the extreme of happiness, unclouded presence of the Deity, in fellowship of saints and angels, and to inherit heaven's infinite bliss—or die eternally, extreme of wo, banished from God with his eternal frown, to darkness of despair, the fire unquenchable, and the undying worm of remorse, companionship of devils and wicked souls. This accounts for the price which Heaven has paid for its redemption in the blood of Christ. O, what of consequence to man, but the salvation of his soul and the souls of his brethren of the human family! —*Disciple.*

CAIN IN HEAVEN.

A Universalist parent was telling his child the story about Cain and Abel. When they came to the murder, the child, who was only four or five years old, looked up with a tender countenance, and said: "Pa, where did Abel go, when he died?"

"Why, to heaven," said his father.

"And where did Cain go, when *he* died?"

"Why, I suppose to heaven," was the answer.

"Ah, then," said the little child, "*would he not murder Abel again?*"

He thought that if Cain went to heaven without having a change of heart and disposition, he would *still* have the same murderous propensity that he had while on earth.

Would you bless the church and the world? Do not overlook the young.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, October 27, 1841.

"Ye are not your own."

The word of God as well as the light of nature teaches this grand truth. Life, with all its joys is the gift of God. Every power, physical, mental, or moral, are likewise bestowed by God. The Gospel presents an additional reason to those of creation and Providence, viz: the purchase of the Savior's blood. These all combined, present the irresistible conviction that men are not in any sense their own. All men are alike, though few, comparatively, are willing to acknowledge the claim in theory, and fewer still in practice. None can with any consistency claim an exception, though they may refuse obedience and submission. As a consequence of this relation, all men are bound to love God with all the mental, moral, and physical powers, and bring them fully into his service. Hence it becomes all men to repent immediately, and give God their hearts, and then bring all their abilities into exercise for the promotion of his kingdom. Men differ widely in their abilities. Some being qualified to teach in word and doctrine, others to instruct in private. Some with keen perception are able to understand the deep things of God, and explain his law of governing; while others can only tell of the joys they feel in communing with God. Some can perform the office of Aaron and Hur and sustain the ministers of the Gospel in their labor of love, while others by their pious example can demonstrate the excellency of the Gospel of salvation. This, then, is a sphere in which each can labor with efficiency in the vineyard of God. A manifestation of the spirit is given to every man to profit withal. Therefore, the question is settled that it is the duty of all to devote their best energies to the service of God. Nothing more effectually hinders the triumph of truth than the unwillingness on the part of some to labor in their sphere; thus, in a great measure paralyzing the efforts of those who feel their obligations and labor to discharge them. A more radical error can not be found than that opinion which obtains with many in the church of God, viz: that inasmuch as they are not called and qualified to preach the Gospel, they may live for their own personal interests.

The man who has business talents should remember that these can be brought as effectively into the service of God as the talents of the preacher, and so it is with the abilities of all men. Here, the great mischief lies. Here are the chariot wheels of salvation stopped, and the minister of the Gospel is compelled to labor assiduously for those who ought to be his yoke-fellows. Our benevolent institutions are inefficient because vast numbers forget the relation they sustain to God, and instead of turning all their energies to promote truth, labor for themselves.

The Israelites were commanded to give one-tenth of their income to God. In doing this they were prospered abundantly. Some, in modern times have adopted this as the standard of their benevolence, and found themselves none the poorer. It is true, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that benevolence of this kind will be amply rewarded, and he that gives one-tenth or more of his income each year, will be the richer for so doing.

In business transactions with men this is observed. If one man borrows of another a sum of money, he returns 6 or 7 per cent. for the use of it. Why then should not men who have all their substance from God, be as just or generous to him as to their fellow. Surely his claims are as good. This course would be reasonable, it is right. It ought to be done, and refusing to do it, men refuse that to God which they yield to their fellows.

Let the experiment be tried, and an impetus will be given to the cause of truth that cannot be withstood by the cunning of men, or the crafts of the adversary of souls. Let the denomination try it, and then will they see the cause of God triumphing in their hands. Our host, though small, would be as effective as Gideon's army. An effort of this kind for one year would bring more aid to our benevolent institutions, than all that has ever been brought, and our substance in nowise be diminished. We now number near six thousand souls. Two cents interest rendered to God by each member, every week, would bring nearly six thousand dollars into the Treasury of the Lord in one year. And who is there that does not feel that he receives more than ten times that amount every day. Six thousand dollars thus easily brought to aid our benevolent institutions, would almost incalculably advance the cause for which we labor. It would support a score of missionaries in their labors, and almost every returning day would bring the glad tidings of the onward march of truth

This is but a small part of every Christian's duty. The solemn truth that we are not our own, reminds us that we are not to live for ourselves. Every one is bound to live in obedience and holiness, and by his precept and example become an every day laborer in the vineyard of God; and instead of having a score of laborers in the field, we should have as many as we have members in our churches. Every one should and could become an efficient laborer, and be instrumental in the conversion of souls. O! how would the cause of God triumph if all should remember that they were not their own, and felt the obligation to do all things to the glory of God.

The following we cut from the Christian Index, published at Penfield, Ga. Read it, and compare it with the spirit of that Gospel that the Index professes to advocate.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Agreeably to an order of the Honorable Inferior Court of Greene county, will be sold, in the town of Greenesboro', on the first Tuesday in December next, a tract of Land in said county, containing two hundred Acres, more or less, on the waters of Little River, adjoining lands of H. H. Watts and others:—Also, the following Slaves—viz:—Ned, a fellow; Hannah and Lucy, women; and Albert, a boy—all sold as the property of Mrs. Mildred Paine, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale. ISAAC HOGG, *Adm'r.*
Oct. 1, 1841. 40 6t

The image of God—the purchase of the Savior's blood, souls enduring as the throne of God, are set up as merchandize in the same paper that professes to advocate that Gospel that breathes love and good will to all men. We can not believe that the love of God dwells in the heart of that person who makes merchandize of souls. And we can not see how a "Christian" Editor can lower down the standard of religion so much as to aid in the unholy traffic. The moment that this is done, the spirit and letter of religion is bartered, and an insuperable obstacle is thrown in the way of the triumph of the Gospel. The sheet headed CHRISTIAN INDEX thus virtually declares that there are some immortal spirits that must be held and acknowledged as chattels personal, liable to be bartered, sold, mortgaged, maimed, starved, and slain. A man that sets himself up as a teacher of righteousness, and gives sanction to such glaring departures from the Gospel as this, must either have sung "a lulla-by" to his conscience, or made up his mind to act the hypocrite.

So long as we have the word of God as our guide, we feel solemnly bound to speak against the inhuman, the unholy system of American Slavery. 'Tis wrong in its nature and tendencies. 'Tis wrong from beginning to end. In every way it is unholy and sinful, and unless deep repentance and reformation are soon exhibited, the vengeance of God must come. God once looked from heaven and saw the oppression of his people in Egypt, and in mercy brought them forth, while he slew their enemies in vast numbers. Though the vengeance of God sleep awhile, yet it must soon awake unless speedy repentance characterize the guilty Slaveholder, and his abettors.

The Hour of Death.

The last hour of man's earthly existence is fraught with thrilling interest. It terminates his earthly hopes, pursuits, joys, and sorrows. If he has made religion his chief joy and pursuit, his last hour is filled with triumph, and like the beloved Payson, he feels as if his soul had got a new pair of wings, with which it was impatient to fly away from its prison and rest in heaven.—How inexpressibly glorious to the pious soul is this hour. His battle against sin is now to close. He is no more to be pained at the prevalence of iniquity. No more to mourn over the desolations of Zion, a victor's reward awaits him, and all the joys of heaven are about to burst upon his immortal vision. He is about to be embraced in the arms of the Savior he has loved, and join the happy throng of the redeemed who have entered into rest. The veracity of God is pledged for his everlasting joys. All things earthly which he is about to leave are as nothing and vanity compared with what is in reserve for him in heaven. O who would not have Jesus to accompany them through the dark valley of Death!—Who would not wish to close his eyes in death with the full hope of soon awaking in the likeness of God, and feel "that dying is but going home."

How different the scene with the dying sinner? With what horror does he look into the grave just opening to receive him. Alas! "how his frantic soul raves round the walls of its clay tenement, runs to each avenue, and shrieks for help, but shrieks in vain." All things in which he has delighted cease to satisfy his immortal spirit. The future is filled with fearful gloom. His guilty conscience now awakens him to a full sense of his awful crimes. And he feels like the dying youth who was suddenly called to the verge of the tomb, that "the whole work of an immortal soul to prepare for eternity is crowded into one short hour, and that an hour of mental agony and distraction." And now commence those bitter reproaches for his sins that will haunt his guilty soul throughout eternity. Already does he begin to feel the gnawings of the worm that never dies. Wo to the soul that defers repentance till life's last hour arrives, and hurries him to the tomb.

A virtuous life devoted to the service of God will secure the Christian's triumph in a dying hour; while it will remove all fear of death, judgment and eternal banishment from God.

We published a few weeks since the appeal in behalf of the Mendians. We this week publish the letter of Cinque. The object is important. The providence of God in this matter has, doubtless, opened the way for the introduction of the Gospel into the interior of Africa. We trust the friends of liberty will look at the matter in its true light, and act for the well being of souls.

Elections.

Let every Christian bear in mind, that while he exercises the privileges of a citizen of the United States, he must not forget that he is a member of Christ's kingdom; and that all his actions in the former should be made to advance the interests of the latter. Remember your obligation to pray for rulers, and be sure that you do not render inefficient your prayers by placing those in authority that neither fear God nor regard men.

Astronomical Lectures of Messrs Carhart

The course of Lectures now being delivered in this village, is worth attending.—They are rich in science, and easy to be understood. All will feel themselves well repaid, who hear the Lectures and witness the accompanying demonstrations.

Anti-Slavery Lecture.

JAMES C. JACKSON, editor of the Madison County Abolitionist, will deliver an Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Presbyterian Church in this village, on Sunday eve. Oct. 31st.

Sears' Writing Fluid.

"I like it much—it is the *best* that I ever used. J. R. JOHNSON.
De Ruyter, Oct. 21, 1841.

For the Register.

Post Offices.

The National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, which consisted of five hundred and sixty delegates; it was a goodly company of noble souls. Of the 560 delegates, the state of New-York furnished 386; Mass. 50; Vermont 46; Ct. 23; New-Hamp. 4; Rhode Island 2; Maine 3; New-Jersey 7; Penn. 9; Maryland 4; Mich. 4; Lou. 3; Ala. 3; Wiskonsan 3; Ohio 3; Ill. 2; Geo. 2; Iowa 1; Sandwich Islands 1; and 3 without places designated. The resolutions which that enlightened Convention adopted, are now exerting a powerful influence throughout the country.

Among those thirty important resolves, the twenty-third demands no small share of attention:—"Post Offices. 23. Resolved, That whereas the continuing and establishing Post Offices in stores, taverns, and groceries, where alcoholic drinks are sold, is calculated to give said traffic a credit and countenance of which it is unworthy, as well as to endanger the safety and security of mails passing through such offices, that we respectfully solicit, by petition or otherwise, the Post Master General to discontinue and withhold offices from all places where alcoholic drinks are vended as a beverage." To the weighty reasons which the resolution suggests, we may add—that it is not very pleasant for our wives, sisters, and daughters, to call at those Post-Offices which are conjoined with the alcoholic reservoir, and surrounded by such company as alcohol in its diluted forms will convene, and will excite. To such offices we cannot send a child with any safety. Our young men, by going to the *Bar-Room* Post-Office, to transact their business with the mail, are in great danger of forming the habit of congregating at the Bar-Room for the sake of *its* news, and *its* inebriating pleasures, rather than to learn the intelligence which the United States Mail bears them, and to enjoy those refining pleasures which the friendly epistle, and that "folio of four pages," will confer upon those who love to "wheel the sofa round," at home—"sweet *home.*"

If we respectfully and earnestly petition the Post Master General to *discontinue* Post-Offices from all places where alcoholic drinks are vended as a beverage, the work will be done,—such incongruous firms will be dissolved, and who then will think of asking that new offices may be established in such places? Or if such petitions are presented to the Post Master General, a few lines of remonstrance saying, Please, Sir, "*withhold,*" must succeed to protect the good people of these states from being insulted by "the striped-pig," when they wish to hold conversation with the press, and with distant and endeared friends. It is a deep disgrace which no village or town should consent to bear, to have its Post-Office joined with the drunkard's office. *Five hundred and sixty men* at Saratoga said so, and *I* say so too. No matter how well adapted the Post Master himself may be to fill his responsible station, this is not my theme; but my theme is solely this, viz: the wrong of having any Post-Office connected with any establishment where alcoholic drinks are sold as a beverage. J. R. J.

News of the Day.

Rhode Island.—The new Constitution adopted by the Rhode Island Suffrage Convention, proposes to extend the right of suffrage to every white male citizen of lawful age, who may have resided in the State one year, and in the township where he offers to vote, three months. But in any question of raising a tax, or appropriating the proceeds of a tax, the voter must possess property, either real or personal, of the value of $150. The Senate to be composed of 12 members, elected by districts, and the House of 80 members, of whom Providence is to send 12. The Governor to have a Veto power, subject to be reversed by the decision of a *majority* of both houses.

The Constitution, of which the above are some of the outlines, is designed to take the place of the Old Charter granted by King Charles II., of England, under which the good people of Rhode Island have lived to this day.—*Jour. of Com.*

Obey Orders.—A brave veteran officer reconnoitering a battery which was considered impregnable, and which it was considered necessary to storm, laconically answered the engineers who were disuading him from the attempt. "Gentlemen, you may think what you please; all I know is that the American flag must be hoisted on the ramparts to-morrow morning, *for I have the orders in my pocket!*"

Buffalo Harbor.—A correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, in that paper of the 11th inst., gives the following account of the business and prospect of the Queen city.

"Our harbor to-day presents a most extraordinary jam of vessels. Almost the whole distance from Main to Commercial streets, the creek is entirely obstructed, and the continuance of a fresh westerly wind, bringing in other vessels in a rapid succession, which of course have to come too below, by morning may fill the harbor to the lake.

"Every citizen of Buffalo should see it in its present condition, and examine for themselves the vast number of boats and vessels which our trade even now requires, and for which we ought to furnish ample room. This can be done at a trifling expense by the enlargement of the creek, and by the excavation of the adjoining low lands into slips and basins, which lands are entirely useless for any other purpose.—Let our citizens see that our harbor can not accommodate the vessels that resort to it even now. Unless it is enlarged, a part of our present commerce must seek another port. Let them reflect that our commerce will double in four years, if we furnish the necessary accommodation to receive it."

News from the Exploring Expedition.—Cape of Good Hope papers to the 20th of July, apprise us of the arrival at Table Bay, of the U. S. Ships Vincennes and Peacock, Brig Porpoise, and Schr. Flying Fish; constituting the American Exploring Expedition. The paper of the 20th says. "An American frigate is signalized, standing out to sea again." Probably the Constellation, bound to China, which had been making repairs at Saldanha Bay. The Exploring Expedition remained at Table Bay till July 20th.

Lieut. Jones, U. S. Navy, has arrived at the Cape in the Medusa, from London.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Beginning.—Twenty tons of castings intended for the New York and Erie Railroad, were recently received at Dunkirk from the Vermillion furnace, Ohio.—This, we think, is the first instance where Ohio has furnished this material in such large quantities.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

The Aroostook Road.—The Bangor Democrat states that the Aroostook road is now turnpiked and completed to the Aroostook river.

From its termination at the Aroostook river, to the Fish river station, a distance of about forty-five miles, there is now a good winter road, and a passable summer road, constructed by the posse under command of Col. Jarvis.

So much of the disputed territory as lies south of the St. John, is now under our absolute jurisdiction.—*Augusta (Me.) Age.*

The officers of the Army at present in Washington, waited upon the new Secretary of War in full uniform on Tuesday, and made quite an imposing display.

After waiting upon the Secretary of War, the officers of the Army paid their respects to the Secretary of the Navy.—*Nat. Intel.*

Suicide.—A singular suicide was committed yesterday, at Mr. W. Granger's, on the Macadamized road. A young man named *John Baily*, in his employ, was directed to harness up a certain vehicle and convey a lady to this city. He followed the instructions so far as the errand was concerned, but disobeyed by taking a barouche with two horses instead of one.—The animals ran away, and dashed the carriage to atoms. This calamity so affected the young man that he went privately into the barn, unloosed one of the horses, and with the halter hung himself by the neck. When discovered he was dead.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

Buried Alive.—Almost, not quite.—A scene strange as any founded on fiction, occured in this city on Sunday last. We will give it in the words of the gentleman who furnished us with the fact. His veracity and its truth may be relied on.

It appears that a young Spaniard was lying in the last stages of yellow fever.—The physician was sent for, but before his arrival the young man had ceased to live, according to the opinion of those in the house, so that when he arrived he found his patient covered with a white linen cloth, and reported as dead. That very evening they washed and cleansed the young man, and having put on his burial dress, they laid him on his bed until morning. In the morning a coffin was got, and all the necessary preparations were made. He was then taken and put in his coffin, but no sooner was he dropped in it, than he jumped up and asked where they were going to place him. They then conducted him in a carriage to a colored nurse woman's house. He is yet very sick, but may perhaps live. It appears that he was in a state of lethargy.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Another Revolutionary Hero Gone.—We regret to announce the death of John Crolius, Senr., which occurred this morning, in the 86th year of his age. Mr. Crolius took an active part in our revolutionary struggle for independence, and has lived long to enjoy the benefits and blessings of his labors. He was engaged in the sanguinary battles of Monmouth and White Plains, and elected to the Common Council from the Sixth Ward in 1799, of which body he was an active and efficient member.—*Eve. Jour.*

Another Slave Case.—We learn by the Oberlin Evangelist that a colored man, his wife and two children, were arrested in Lorain county, some weeks since, while waiting for a boat to convey them across the lake. On examination, it appeared they were owned by a Mr. Reeder, a citizen of Cincinnati. Blank affidavits had been made out by the Mayor of Sandusky City, and left at the lake ports ready to be used when they arrived. In this way they were arrested and brought before Judge Long of Elyria. After hearing the case the court set them at liberty, on the ground that the law requires that the claim shall be made by the owner of the slaves or his agent, and the man making the affidavit did not assert in it, nor offer any proof that he was the slaveholder's agent. The Evangelist has information that the slaves are now beyond the reach of their Kentucky master, or his Ohio agent.—*Cleaveland Herald.*

The first rule to preserve teeth with a beautiful white, pearly appearance, is to keep all tooth powders and quack dentrifices out of the mouth; and the second is to wash the teeth after each meal, and just before going to bed with a stiff brush and water. It is a luxury to wash the teeth, and their soundness contributes much to health and comfort.

There are now living in the town of Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass., Abraham Perkins, John H. Boardman, Jeremiah Ross, and Samuel Lankaster, all of whom were in the battle of Bunker Hill. In the same town are now living 18 soldiers of the Revolutionary war.

The Buffalo Republican says that Mr. Luke Bennett, of Alden, raised this season from four acres and a half of land, ninety-two bushels of corn, eighty-three of peas, one hundred of potatoes, and three or four hundred weight of hay. The corn averaged sixty-one bushels to the acre.

California is in the most wretched state: there has not been a drop of rain for over thirteen months, and all vegetation has in consequence ceased. On the whole coast there is not a month's supply of bread stuff or vegetables of any description.—No cattle will be killed this year, and of course all business in hides will be stopped. The distress will be dreadful.

Grogan.—The St. Albans Messenger gives the following account of Grogan's treatment while in the hands of his captors, as related by himself, since his discharge:

"He represents his struggle with the midnight ruffians before they got him into a wagon, as very severe, during which he was badly bruised, and received a bayonet wound in the hip. When his captors had got him into a wagon, he was laid on the bottom, without any clothes on, a couple of bayonets were drove into the wagon, one each side of his neck, and with three of the wretches sitting on, and one on the seat with the driver, with a musket pointed at his head, was taken to Clarenceville.—Here a pair of old pantaloons and a shirt were put on, and thence he was taken to Missisique Bay. On the way thither he was very roughly handled, and tormented every way imaginable. When he arrived at the Bay, handcuffs, fastened with a lock, were put on, (which, being too small caused much acute pain,) and he was then put into the guard house. Soon after was taken out and arraigned before some officers, apparently, under the government.—The only question asked him was his name. He was taken back to the guard house, and thence to St. Johns. On his way thither he got some clothes sent him by his friends on this side of the lines—also a little money, with which he tried to buy something to eat; but his keepers would furnish him nothing, even when offered to pay for it, nor did he get any thing that day or the day after, except a part of a fellow prisoner's allowance on the first night after being lodged in prison. At St. Johns he was lodged in a stall, as he imagines, where he passed a sleepless night—suffering severely from the bruises and wounds he had received. In the morning, weak and almost helpless, from the loss of blood and want of food, he was dragged out and hurried with much roughness to the rail-road cars—thence taken to Laprairie, and from there by steam boat to Montreal, where he was lodged in prison. He remained there a fortnight save one day, living upon bread and water. Saturday previous to his release he was visited and questioned in relation to his parentage, &c. (He was born in Petersburg, a few miles east of Troy, N. Y.) Mr. Grogan states that one of the persons who had him in charge from the Bay to Montreal, was connected with the gang that arrested him, and that he was dressed in the garb, (as were others of his keepers,) worn by the British soldiers.

Highway Robbery.—Mr. G. Bates, a drover, of Ohio, who had just completed the sale of a large drove of between three and four hundred head of cattle, for which he had received the money, and was on his way to this city to purchase goods, was waylaid and robbed of between seven and eight thousand dollars night before last, on the Strasburgh road, a short distance above Marshallton, some twenty-seven miles from Philadelphia. He was riding along on horseback, when two men suddenly rushed out from behind the thicket, by which the road is lined, and in their hasty effort to seize his horse so frightened him that he sprang out from under his rider, throwing him to the ground with much violence, and so stunning him, that he was not only unable to help himself, but was unconscious of what transpired.

Upon recovering his consciousness sufficiently to know where he was, Mr. Bates found that his overcoat, which was buttoned up close, had been torn open, and that he had been robbed of the above amount of money, which was all he had, save a trifle in change. Mr. B. does not know how long he lay in a state of unconsciousness before his recovery, but describes the affair as appearing to him like a dream, the reality of which he can hardly realize.—We hope the press and the police of the city and country will not let this high handed and daring highway robbery sleep until the guilty wretches are ferreted out and brought to justice. It is high time for us to act, when it is unsafe to travel in the vicinity of Philadelphia from danger of highwaymen.—*Phil. Pub. Led.*

McLeod.—We have the pleasure of stating, on the authority of Gen. John E. Wool, that McLeod, under the protection of the Sheriff of Oneida county, and two officers of the United States Army, was safely landed on the 16th inst., at St. Johns, Lower Canada. Thus an affair is ended, which has caused much trouble, and no little anxiety to the people of this country.—*Troy Budget*

The Self-Marrying Dutch Preacher at Boston, of whom mention was made in our paper a short time since, as having seduced a young German girl, by leading her to believe that her own consent was all that was necessary to make their marriage valid without the presence of another minister, was put on trial on Thursday last. After his counsel had closed his argument in his defense, Hohnholz essayed to soften the hearts of the jury by his own sweet voice, and said—"Dis here be all von plan—trick—shame to take away mine own sweet jewel—mine vife, as is mine by all the law of God."

His speech, however, was soon cut short by the Judge, and in a few minutes the jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY," and no mistake.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A "Philadelphia Lawyer" in a Snarl.—A singular incident occurred at the Philadelphia Court of Sessions on Saturday.—A man named Maxwell, it seems, had been convicted for the larceny of a promissory note, and when brought up to receive sentence, the Court told him that if he would give up the note to the lawful owner, his sentence should be mitigated from three years to six months. The prisoner was willing to do so, but said the note was in the hands of his counsel, Daniel McLaughlin, Esq.—Mr. McLaughlin was then called upon, but he had concluded to hold on to the note to satisfy some demands of his own, and refused to give it up. The Judge then ordered him to give bail for his appearance on a charge of receiving stolen property, and also a rule to be entered by the clerk to show cause why Daniel McLaughlin should not be stricken from the roll of practising attorneys.—*Express.*

Labor of the Chinese.—On the following morning we were witnesses to a strange process—perfectly Chinese in all its prodigality of human exertion. The river was now so exceedingly shallow that a line of men stood with great iron hoes on each side of the channel for the boats, and deepened it by scraping aside the sand and gravel before we could pass. The same men then put their shoulders (not to the wheel,) but to the stern of the boats, and actually shoved them through by main force! They stood at times not more than ancle deep in the water. It was astonishing to think that the greater portion of the thirty millions of pounds of tea sold at Canton to the English, (not to include other nations,) was conveyed up this trout stream, and down another like it, on the opposite side of the Moilling Pass."—*Davis's Sketches of China.*

The Bunker Hill Monument has become an imposing object. It has risen to the height of 165 feet, and may be seen at a distance of many miles. The contractor is allowed until October 1843 to complete it.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Rochester, Oct. 17th, 1841.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning, the large flour mill in this city, owned by your neighbors, Messrs. William and John James, of South Street, was discovered on fire, and although every exertion was made by the well organized fire department of this city, ten thousand bushels of wheat, valued at more than $10,000, were destroyed, besides a considerable quantity of flour, the exact amount of which I can not learn. The grain and flour were the property of the occupants, Messrs. Sage and Kennedy, who were only insured for $6,000. It is believed that the building and machinery were insured by the owners in New York.

The walls are left standing, and perhaps are of sufficient strength to stand; the machinery from the length of time the fire burned, I suppose is either destroyed or too much injured to be of essential service. I never saw so much smoke issue from any one building, nor did I ever see so grand a display as it presented, as volume after volume rolled up to an immense height. Its variety of forms were beautiful, looking sometimes like the cataract of Niagara, and then, when the flames burst forth, adding a brilliancy to the scene which might truly be called magnificent. It being Sunday, I have not ascertained the origin of the fire; but it could not have been set on fire by friction, as none of the large mills have been at work since Friday last—having stopped by mutual agreement.

Curious Relics.—Among the articles now exhibiting at the Fair in this city, is a specimen of carving from the establishment of John Weeden, of this city, interesting from its being made entirely from pieces of wood which once composed portions of several gallant ships, mentioned in the history of our country. One part is carved on a fragment from the Alliance frigate, the first enrolled in the American Navy, and commanded by Paul Jones. The other portions are made from the United States, the ship of Decatur, the Macedonian, captured by him; the Philadelphia, destroyed at Tripoli; Perry flag ship on Lake Erie, the Lawrence; Com. Barclay's flag ship, the Detroit; the sloop of war, Alert, captured by Com. Porter, and lastly a piece of the Wm. Penn tree. The whole of these relics were collected by John Weeden, while employed in the Navy Yard, at Norfolk, Va.

Rail Roads for Sale.—The Comptroller of this State advertises to sell at auction on the 3rd Monday of April next, *Two Rail Roads* and their appurtenances—the Ithaca and Owego, and the Catskill and Canajoharie—default having been made in payment of the interest on the stock loaned by the State to aid in their construction.

Wonderful Preservation.—As Amelia Jones, a colored woman, was walking over the roof of the high marble building No. 12 Wall street, on Wednesday last, the roof being wet, her foot slipped, and she fell from the eaves to the flagging in the back yard—an unbroken fall of six stories. At 12 o'clock, she was alive, easy, had her senses perfectly, and complained of little pain. She is a rather heavy woman, about fifty years of age, and was brought up in the family of the late Dr. Fisher. Those who saw her after her fall, say she was apparently quite dead when found, and did not utter a groan for some ten or fifteen minutes. From the physician's report, it seems that a dislocation of her shoulder is the only external injury. That a human being could fall from such a dizzy height and not be instantly killed, is passing strange indeed.—*Jour. of Com.*

Boston and Buffalo.—Within a year, there will be between Boston and Buffalo, a rail road six hundred miles in length.—It will be possible to go the whole distance by daylight. Had such an event been prophesied, it would have destroyed all belief in revelation.—*Cleavland Morning News.*

The Mammoth Iron Steamer.—The great iron steamer now being built at Bristol, in England, will, no doubt, when completed, be regarded as one of the most extraordinary mechanical wonders in the world.—She will carry five masts, and her tonnage will reach the enormous extent of 3600.—Her length on deck is 324 feet. She will have four engines of 300 horse power each, and she is expected to be completed by the 1st of May next. She is designed, in the first place, for the Archimedes screw; but should that fail, she is so constructed that paddles may be readily resorted to. Her hull is divided into compartments, so that if one should become injured, the accident would not affect the safety of the vessel.—Her workmanship throughout is described as of the very highest style of art. She will be filled with water before launched, and thus her tightness tested. The iron (all wrought,) is more than half an inch thick. She will cost something like $500,000 and as is supposed, will be commanded by Captain Hosken.

Mr. Schoolcraft.—This distinguished gentleman, after passing more than half his life among or near the Indians of the Northwest, has come at last to dwell in this city, and we learn with pleasure, that his purpose is to arrange for publication the immense mass of valuable information he has collected in relation to the aborigines. It is said, and no doubt truly, that the results of his researches will throw a flood of light upon many things pertaining to the history, character, literature, and customs of the red man.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Judge Gridley.—The Utica correspondent of the Courier gives the following anecdote in illustration of Judge Gridley's passion—as it may well be called—for despatch of business:

"Immediately upon the officers being sworn to attend the jury to their room, and before they had left the Court room, he commanded silence, and addressing the Clerk, said: "Call the next case, Mr. Clerk—empanel a jury," and that too, just at the close of the eight day of a trial, during which he had presided 16 hours each day. The lawyers were perfectly unprepared for such a course of conduct, but as they knew he was not to be trifled with, they hastily despatched messengers for their papers and witnesses, and in less than 20 minutes, the Court was again occupied with a case involving some $80 or a $100.

Negro Hunting.—We learn from Captain Baker, that when the Champion left Mobile, an expedition, consisting of two companies, was departing in quest of a body of runaway slaves, 40 or 50 miles above the city. It is believed that these fellows have for a long time been in the practice of theft and arson, both in town and country, having their general rendezvous in a secluded swamp. A force from above was scouring down with blood-hounds, &c. to meet the Mobile party.—*N. O. Bee.*

A Sabbath-Keeping P. M. General.—A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser writing from Washington, speaks of the present P. M. General as follows: "While he evinces in a mild but firm manner, his determination to have all do their duty faithfully, I know you will hear with pleasure that he has directed the doors of his department to be closed on the Sabbath day, in respect both to the public sense of propriety, and to the higher obligations of the day itself, and not in any spirit of fanaticism. There can be no better security for official industry and moral discipline, through all its subordinate ranks, than when the head of a department exhibits an example of both in his own person; and this example the public may be assured will be found in the theory and practice of C. A. Wickliffe."

Cuba.—By the subjoined extract from the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 5th inst., we have further rumors of the designs of Great Britain on Cuba. Cuba will be a very pretty position for Great Britain to occupy on the South flank of the United States, with the slaveholding portion of our citizens under her eye. But to the extract:—

"A commercial gentleman who has spent some weeks in Havana, informs his correspondent in this city, that he has become satisfied, from information he has obtained in the best quarters, that England is negotiating with Spain for a cession of Cuba. Some of the steps he has learned the British Government have taken in the matter, he states thus:—The English demand the liberation of the negroes introduced here since the Treaty of 1820, as being called for by the spirit of that document. The Government of Madrid referred the question to the Governor here, who called a junto of rich people; they answered (with one exception.) "We can not allow it."—Now, England has said it *must* be done. If the Regent of Spain says to Cuba, "Do it," and the people of Cuba persist in saying, "No," what will be the result? Submission to such a demand seems to be out of the question. A proud Spaniard asked me the other day, if I thought the United States would accept of the Island? I answered—"I believe the Island would be received, but you must first achieve your own independence—then she will acknowledge you, and take you in as a partner."—But the grand question is—Will Uncle Sam allow *Bully* Bull to take possession here, even if old Spain consents? If he does, adieu to peace; our Southern institutions will at least be jeoparded, and a valuable trade closed against us."

The appraisers of the U. S. Bank have returned the value of the property conveyed by the Bank to its assignees in its late general assignment, at $5,109,700.

The quantity of flour and wheat delivered from the Erie canal during the second week in October, at Schenectady, West Troy and Albany was, flour 62,000 bbls. and 65,934 bushels of wheat.

The Burlington Buck Eye of the 30th ult., contains a long communication from D. W. and Edw. Kilbourne, dated at Montrose, in which they set forth *thirteen* cases of robbery of their store, which they allege to have been committed by the Mormons.

Upon the death of Mr. Samuel Ewalt, an old and respectable gentleman near Pittsburg, Pa., his executors found among other specie in his possession, and kept in the drawer of a common desk in his dwelling, a lump of gold, valued at $3,000.

Law of Advertising.—A decision has recently been made in England, which we doubt not, would be strictly followed in a similar case in this country. From this is apparent the necessity that advertisers should accompany their communications with explicit directions. The case is as follows:

Court of Requests—O'Connell *versus* Stokes.

This was an action, (brought by the plaintiff, a newspaper proprietor, against the defendant who had occasion to advertise in his paper,) to recover the amount of an advertisement which had been inserted forty-five times, on the ground that the advertisement had been intended for one insertion only. The manuscript order was produced and appeared indefinite. The case had been some time under the consideration of his Honor, who, in his anxiety that strict justice should be done between proprietors of newspapers and the public, had taken the opinion of two of the judges on the subject, and agreed with them in deciding that newspaper proprietors were justified in continuing the insertion of advertisements, not ordered for any specific number of times, until the same were ordered to be withdrawn. His Honor said, it was desirable that the public should be made acquainted with this decision, in order that persons having occasion to advertise may be aware of the necessity of stating on their orders the number of insertions they may require. If they neglect to do so, it was unreasonable to expect newspaper proprietors, to attend to that which was clearly the advertiser's own business: verdict was then entered for the plaintiff.

Providential Escape.—The following providential escape is related by Bishop Mc Ilvaine in his late address to the Convention of his diocese:

From Canfield I set out for Gambier, to be present at the commencement of Kenyon College. It becomes me, in thankfulness for God's preserving care to record another of the many instances in which I have been saved from great injury, through the Lord's merciful providence. Suffice it to say, that a gentleman was conveying me to New Lisbon, and while watering the horse the animal broke from his hold, having taken fright; seeing no prospect of escape if I remained in, I leaped from the open buggy while it was at full speed and fell upon the hard ground; at first I was sensible of scarcely any injury, but ever since, my right shoulder has remained much crippled, and is still nearly incapable of use. The carriage was broken to pieces and turned upside down in a few seconds after I left it. Thus the Lord is gracious.

TRIAL OF 112 MEN FOR MURDER

The correspondent of the Illinois Free Trader gives an account of the trial of the persons charged with the murder of the Driskalls, John and William, from which the Editor of the Era has made the following extracts:—

He says, "the September Term of the Ogle Circuit Court has just closed, and its session has been marked by a trial, which, in the number of the accused tried in one indictment for the crime of murder, is without a parallel. One hundred and twelve men were indicted for the murder of John Driskall and William Driskall, in June last, near Washington Grove, in this county. And one hundred plead not guilty, and put upon their trial. Judge Ford, whatever might have been his feelings, (the accused were his neighbors, Judge F. residing in Ogle county) exhibited upon the bench a stern determination that the accused should be fully and faithfully tried. However, the very fact of the great confusion occasioned by so many names in the indictment, left the accused without any evidence to contend against. The two or three first witnesses, whose names were endorsed upon the indictment, (and by the laws of this State none, except those whose names are so endorsed, can be called to prove the substantive part of the accusation) only knew some of the preparatory steps taken, which led to the supposed offence."

The facts connected with the killing of the Driskalls are as follows: That the Driskalls were a part of an organized gang embracing a large number of persons in the county of Ogle and the adjoining counties, who carried on a *systematized* scheme of operations against the lives and property of the inhabitants. That murders, robberies and larcenies had been carried on by them for a number of years; and that, owing to the extent and perfection of their combinations, it had become impossible to convict them by the ordinary process of law. Perjured members of their gang swearing to alibis or such defence as were adapted for the occasion, had, for a long time, defied and defeated the course of justice. That a few days previous to the execution of the Driskalls, a Mr. Campbell, a citizen of the highest respectability, had been wantonly shot in his own yard, for his presumed exertions against this gang, and that there was sufficient evidence to leave no reasonable doubt, that the Driskalls planned and incited, and probably perpetrated his murder. Further, that the Driskalls were the chief and most dangerous of the gang. They were shot after an examination which satisfied several hundred of the most respectable citizens of Ogle and the adjoining counties of the truth of the foregoing facts.

The case was submitted to the jury who, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of Not Guilty. This verdict was partially from a want of evidence, and from what the jury considered the absolute necessity of the case. The writer says the *laws* could not protect the community where the banditti committed their many enormities—the occasion was too urgent to wait for their uncertain amendment and adaption to the emergency—individually they could not protect themselves—mob law they repudiated—they therefore resorted to a counter organization, ordained new rules of evidence, and a new mode of proceeding, such, and such only, as in their judgement were effectual to protect them. There may be those who are disposed to cavil, perhaps to condemn. The judgments and perceptions of such, would be essentially invigorated, could they have dwelt for a short time here, and suffered the murder of their friends, the burning of their dwellings, and the plunder of their property; and when they called on the law to redress these wrongs, to see those whom they knew to be the perpetrators, escape with impunity."

LETTER OF CINQUE.

FARMINGTON, Oct. 5, 1841.

"You have done a great deal for us. Now we want to go home very much, very soon, as soon as you can send us. We want to land at no other place but Sierra Leone. When we get to Sierra Leone we get home very soon. When we get home we find a good place for our teachers and then we tell our parents, come and see them. We want plenty of pieces calicoes, *not cut*, and plenty of cloth for men's clothes—for pantaloons, coats and vests—*not cut*. For we think we wear 'Merica dress as long as we live, and we want our friends who come to live with us to wear 'Merica dress too. And we want plenty to give our friends and have them give us elephant teeth palm oil, cam-wood and other things to send you to 'Merica. We will take good care of our teachers. We will not leave them. When we are in Mendi we never hear of such a thing as men taken away and carried to Cuba and then return home again. The first thing we tell them will be that the great God bring us back. We tell them all about 'Merica. We tell them about God and how Jesus Christ, his only beloved Son, came down to die for us, and we tell them to believe, for this your son was lost before now, and is found, for not any thing make him found but God. Now we want you to give your children to us—give to the teachers to try to teach them. We will try to teach them to pray, and not to pray to any thing but GOD.

Some wicked people here laugh at Mr. Tappan and all our committees for spending so much for Mendi people. They say we are like dogs without any home. But if you will send us home you will see whether we be dogs or not. We want to see no more snow. We no say this place no good, but we afraid of cold. Cold catch us all the time. We have a great many friends here and we love them just as we love our brethren.

We want to go very soon, and go to no place but Sierra Leone.

Your friend,

CINQUE.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed Thursday, the 25th day of November next, for the annual Thanksgiving in that State. The same day has been appointed in Connecticut.

MARRIED,

In Unadilla Forks, Aug. 18, by Enos W. Peck Esq., Mr. ELISHA NELSON, of Plainfield, and Miss HULDAH SPRAGUE, of Edmeston.

At the same place, by the same, on the 25th ult., Mr. HENRY WELCH, of Bridgewater, and Miss JOSEPHINE JOSLIN, of Brookfield.

In Westerly, on the 13th inst. by Rev. Alex. Campbell, Mr. HOSEA CHAMPLIN, of Waterford, and Miss SUSAN M. BARBER, of Westerly R. I.

DIED,

In Stonington, Ct., Oct. 7, 1841, of a lingering illness, EUNICE, wife of Zebulon Stillman, aged fifty-three years, three months and 16 days.

Sister Stillman has been a worthy member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church about 33 years, during which time she manifested her love to the Savior and his cause by walking in newness of life. She had been in feeble health for some years previous to her death, and during her last illness, though she suffered much pain, and distress, yet she endured it with christian patience and fortitude.

She manifested an entire resignation to the will of God and departed this life in hope of a blessed immortality.

In Westerly, R. I., Sept. 27th, 1841, of a bowel complaint, SUSAN AUGUSTA, daughter of Wm. D. and Abby Wells, aged 19 months.

In Georgetown, on the 21st inst., JULIA ANN, daughter of Elnathan and Melissa Ellis, aged 4 years, five months.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Jesse Brown P. M., (we will attend to it.) Maxson Green, (thank you.) A. Campbell, (we have written,) Dennis Hardin P. M., Anna Campbell.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of T. E. Babcock, $1, cr. D. M. Carpenter, of A. Campbell, $2, cr. Adam Stillman, of M. Green, $3,25, cr. R. Monroe $1, Samuel Pierce, $2,25.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. W. KNOWLTON

HAS taken a shop in the basement of the three story building, one door north of Sutton & Quinby's Store, where he will manufacture to order Boots and Shoes of any kind or style to suit his customers

Ladies Kid or Morocco Slips and Shoes, Prunello and Gaiter boots, of the first quality and style, very cheap.

N. B. Customer's leather manufactured on short notice, cheap for good pay. Please call and enquire the prices and satisfy yourselves.

De Ruyter, Oct 23, 1841. 35tf

THIS SIDE UP.

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ABIJAH N ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE*. Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper.

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY*.

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK.

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonable prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy will please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street*.

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

NEW GOODS

AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE!

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞BOOTS & SHOES.☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than [illegible] ever sold [illegible] this town [illegible] "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*" [illegible] say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34tf

MADISON COM. PLEAS.
Sarah L. B. Goodwin,
vs.
Mary L. Goodwin, Henry Goodwin and Jane Goodwin, [illegible] Guardian of the said Henry and Jane
IN PARTITION.

IN pursuance of an Order of the [illegible] Court of Common Pleas of the County of Madison, in this cause, we the undersigned Commissioners appointed by said Court to make partition [illegible] will sell at [illegible] the 26th day of November next, at [illegible] Wm. C. [illegible] premises in the Partition [illegible] lot in the village of De Ruyter [illegible] the estate of [illegible] bounded, beginning at the centre of the [illegible] ing north [illegible] said village [illegible] corner of a lot owned by Geo. W. Sutton; thence east along the north [illegible] east corner thereof; thence south [illegible] lands owned by Oliver Mitchell; thence [illegible] the said Mitchell's north [illegible] Marcus Brump; thence north on said B[illegible] line to lands owned by [illegible] west to the east line of Lot No. 27; thence south about twenty-six rods; thence west to the centre of the road; thence south in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning; reserving [illegible] from two lots, one sold to Geo. W. Sutton [illegible] er to Thomas Russel. The said premises will be sold in such parcels and on such terms as may be made known on the day of sale.—Dated, Oct. 20, 1841.

BENJAMIN ENOS,
JAMES NYE,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD, Commissioners.
Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 34tf

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.

De Ruyter, Oct. 29, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER

FOR SALE.

A VERY VALUABLE House Lot, [illegible] Cazenovia, situated [illegible] Lot, south of the S. D. Baptist Meeting-house [illegible] Apply to Lauren H. Babcock [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841. Wm. MANSON

NO IMPOSITION!

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality [illegible] will find just the place by calling at [illegible] MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, [illegible] ces at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are [illegible] at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

JOHN N. ELMORE,

IS now receiving at the Stone Store, an extensive assortment of seasonable Goods, which have been selected with care, purchased low, and will be offered at a small advance from cost. He would take this opportunity to state, that he intends to offer at all times a stock, unequalled for variety, at prices as *cheap as the cheapest.*

De Ruyter, October 4, 1841.

25 Pieces BROAD Cloth, BEAVER Cloth, CASSIMERE and SATINETTE, comprising a general assortment, just received at the
Oct. 4th. STONE STORE.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by J. N. ELMORE.
October 4

NOW is the time to purchase SILK, WORSTED and LINNEN Goods, just received a large stock which have been purchased and will be sold at no Tariff Prices, at the
October 4th. STONE STORE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of New-York,
Secretary's Office, Albany, August 25, 1841.
To the Sheriff of the County of Madison, Sir:

NOTICE is hereby given you, that the term of service of Avery Skinner, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District of this State, will expire on the last day of December next, and that a Senator is to be chosen in that District, to which the county of Madison belongs, at the General Election to be held on the first, second and third days of November next.

At the same election the following officers are to be chosen, viz: Three Members of Assembly, for the said County, and one Coroner, in the place of Ira Seymour, whose term of office expires on the last day of December next.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.

Dated August 28, 1841. 25tde

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village. JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, expires this day by its own limitation. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to call and settle.

JOHN N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
27tf WILLIAM J. AYER.

De Ruyter, Aug. 28, 1841.

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER wanted on accounts, if delivered previous to the 15th Oct. next.
Aug. 28. E. A. & A.

ATTENTION!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on the accounts of Spencer & Saunders, are requested to call and make immediate settlement by note or otherwise.

N. B. The accounts are divided, and it is *my own* only that I ask for. Please attend.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30
A. L. SAUNDERS.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING [illegible] Goods, and taken [illegible] W. [illegible] BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT [illegible] W. SUTTON'S, [illegible] of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Paints, Oils, and Dye-Stuffs;

[illegible] complete [illegible] they can [illegible]

LOW [illegible]

[illegible] New-York. [illegible]

One Price and Ready Pay.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A [illegible] STONE STORE.

JOHN N. ELMORE.

IS [illegible] valuable [illegible]
Rev. [illegible] Balsam of Liverwort
Moffat's [illegible]
M[illegible] Pills
Phinney's Pills
[illegible] Tomato Pills
[illegible]
Wistar's Balsam of Horehound
Balm of China
Parker's Pulmonary Balm
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Stoves [illegible] Saws [illegible] STONE STORE.
October 4

[illegible]

W[illegible]

M[illegible]

L[illegible]

[illegible] STONE STORE.

TO [illegible] AND OTHERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber [illegible] Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 5, 1841. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMS & SAYLES, is this [illegible]

All persons indebted to Williams & Sayles, [illegible]

M. B. WILLIAMS,
Oct. 1 32tf W. [illegible] SAYLES.

NOTICE.

F[illegible] OF GRAIN. [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 5, 1841.
32tf JAMES [illegible]

ONE CENT REWARD,

AND NO CHARGES PAID.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the [illegible] by the name of ISRAEL HOWARD STONE. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive the above reward.

De Ruyter Sept. 27th 1841.
JESSE STILLMAN.

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making Friction Matches of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.

ELISHA STILLMAN.

De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the buisness will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30m6

POETRY.

A POEM—BY JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Washington, Aug. 31, 1841.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is one of the intellectual prodigies whose characters distinguish eras of time. An hundred years hence, I doubt whether the American annals will show more than two names—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and GEORGE WASHINGTON—brighter than that of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. Adams is now 74 years old. But years have made no impression upon his intellect; that is still fresh and vigorous. He is, as has been so frequently stated, always in his seat; always watching the course of business, and always ready to shed light upon the question before the House.

The Hon. Mr. Morgan, whose seat is next to that of Mr. Adams, has obtained for me, with permission to publish in the Journal, a copy of the poem, which I enclose. It was written in July, 1840, under these circumstances: Gen. Ogle informed Mr. Adams that several young ladies in his district had requested him to obtain Mr. A's autograph for them. In accordance with this request, Mr. Adams wrote the following beautiful poem upon "THE WANTS OF MAN," each stanza upon a sheet of note paper. What American young lady would not set a precious value upon such an autograph from the illustrious statesman?

The Wants of Man.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."
GOLDSMITH.

"Man wants but litttle here below,
Nor wants that little long."
'Tis not with *me* exactly so—
But 'tis so in the song.
My wants are many, and if told
Would muster many a score;
And were each wish a mint of Gold,
I still should long for more.

I want a garden and a park,
My dwelling to surround,
A thousand acres, (bless the mark,)
With walls encompassed round,
Where flocks may range, and herds may low,
And kids and lambkins play—
And flowers and fruits commingled grow,
All Eden to display.

I want a cabinet profuse
Of medals, coins, and gems;
A printing-press for private use
Of fifty thousand *ems*;
And plants and minerals and shells,
Worms, insects, fishes, birds;
And every beast on earth that dwells
In solitude or herds.

I want—(who does not want?)—a wife
Affectionate and fair;
To solace all the woes of life,
And all its joys to share.
Of temper sweet—of yielding will,
Of firm, yet placid mind;
With all my faults to love me still,
With sentiment refined.

And as Time's car incessant runs
And fortune fills my store;
I want of daughters and of sons
From eight to half a score.
I want, (alas! can mortal dare
Such bliss on earth to crave?)
That all the girls be chaste and fair—
The boys all wise and brave.

I want a warm and faithful friend
To cheer the adverse hour;
Who ne'er to flatter will descend,
Nor bend the knee to power.
A friend to chide me when I'm wrong
My inmost soul to see;
And that my friendship prove as strong
For him as his for me.

I want a kind and tender heart,
For others' wants to feel;
A soul secure from fortune's dart,
And bosom armed with steel.
To bear Divine chastisement's rod,
And mingling in my plan,
Submission to the will of God
With charity to man.

I want a keen observing eye;
An ever listening ear,
The truth through all disguise to spy,
And wisdom's voice to hear.
A tongue to speak at virtue's need
In Heaven's sublimest strain;
And lips the cause of man to plead,
And never plead in vain.

I want uninterrupted health
Throughout my long career;
And streams of never failing wealth
To scatter far and near,
The destitute to clothe and feed;
Free bounty to bestow;
Supply the helpless orphan's need
And soothe the widow's woe.

I want the genius to conceive,
The talents to unfold
Designs, the vicious to retrieve,
The virtuous to uphold.
Inventive power, combining skill;
A persevering soul,
Of human hearts to mold the will,
And reach from pole to pole.

I want the seals of power and place;
The ensigns of command;
Charged by the people's unbought grace,
To rule my native land—
Nor crown nor sceptre would I ask,
But from my country's will,
By day, by night, to play the task
Her cup of bliss to fill.

I want the voice of honest praise
To follow me behind;
And to be thought in future days
The friend of human kind;
That after ages as they rise
Exulting may proclaim,
In choral union, to the skies,
Their blessings on my name.

These are the wants of mortal man,
I cannot want them long—
For life itself is but a span
And earthly bliss a song.
My last great want, absorbing all,
Is, when beneath the sod,
And summoned to my final call—
The MERCY OF MY GOD.

And oh! while circles in my veins,
Of life, the purple stream,
And yet a fragment still remains
Of nature's transient dream;
My soul, in humble hope unscared,
Forget not thou to pray,
That this thy WANT may be prepared
TO MEET THE JUDGMENT DAY.

WASHINGTON, 14th June, 1840.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE STUPID ROGUE.

A story founded on fact, with fictitious names, and invented incidents, too slight to impair the truth of the narrative.

Frederic Allen, a native of Massachusetts, left the old Bay State with half her soil untilled, and, like thousands of others, went off to the West, "to seek his fortune." A gentleman, connected with him by marriage, invited him to spend a few days at his house, in Lexington, Kentucky. Every thing was calculated to please the young stranger. He was delighted with the hospitality and cordial frankness of his host; all the convenient appurtenances of wealth surrounded him; the slaves looked sleek and well fed; and his youthful self-importance was not a little flattered by their servile politeness, and frequent repetition of "young massa."

The servant who brought his boots, polished like a mirror, was a particularly handsome, bright looking mulatto, with a slight expression of mischief lurking in the corner of his eye. Seeing him at work with great slight of hand, the New Englander one day said to him, "What a smart fellow you are, Harry! You must be able to earn a great deal of money. I almost wonder you hav'nt made off for Ohio, before now."

The chamber-maid was standing near, broom in hand; Harry looked at her, and she looked up at Harry. The glance seemed to be involuntary, and was exceedingly brief; yet the stranger thought he detected in it something quizical and significant. Fearful that he was working mischief for his host, he hastily added, "Don't think that I advise you to go to Ohio, Harry. They tell me a good many of you smart fellows run off, thinking they can do better at the North; but with such a place as you have got, you'd be a fool to try it. You've got a first rate master, hav'nt you?"

"Oh yes, massa."

"I'm glad you know when you're well off. I don't suppose you want your freedom?"

"Oh no, massa; if there's any thing I *do* despise, it's a free nigger."

"Poor creatures," replied the young man, "they don't know what it is to have a kind master, to provide for them all the year round."

He closed the door of the room after him, as he spoke. Harry looked at Ann, raised his eye-brows, put his fore finger to the side of his nose, and gave a low, chuckling laugh. Ann did not laugh, but she looked very queer.

The next morning, Mr. Allen's boots were not brushed. "Where's Harry?" said one; and "Where's Harry?" asked another; but nobody could tell. Ann, his wife, being questioned, answered very demurely, that she had not seen him since daylight, when he went out to take care of the horses."

On searching the stables, it was found that he had taken care of one horse, at least; for the animal was no where to be found. The master raved, and swore that Ann should be flogged, if she did not tell, forthwith, which way Harry had gone.—Whereupon, Ann began to cry, and said very demurely, "How could *she* tell! She did'nt ask Harry where he was going;" and her mistress began to cry also, begging that Ann might not be whipped.

"D——n it," said the angry master, "this is a fine piece of business! The best servant I had. I was offered $1200 for him, only last week. And the rascal has taken my horse, too."

Frederic Allen colored to the temples—"Could it have been I, that put Ohio into his head?" thought he; "Surely not; for the plan must have been longer than one night ripening. But I now remember the cunning rascal has asked me a great many questions. I'll be hanged, if he did'nt get out of me the whole history of my route from the North!"

He questioned Ann, with a scrutinizing gaze; but she looked down, very innocent and stupid, and answered with respectful brevity, baffling investigation. Having a great regard for "*property*," his mind was ill at ease; and he took opportunity to confess to his hostess that he feared he had, quite unconsciously, been an accomplice in Harry's escape.

To his great surprise she answered cheerfully, "I am glad of it, Mr. Allen; and I wish in my heart they would all walk off. As for the horse, what consequence is it? The poor fellow would have been overtaken, if he'd gone afoot. My husband is rich; and we owed Harry more wages than the horse would come to. I'm only sorry he did not take his wife and children with him."

The husband was of a different opinion. He instituted a diligent search, and offered a large reward, but all in vain. He was, however, of a placable and easy disposition; and after swearing for a few days, blaming his own foolish indulgence, and the cursed abolition tendencies of his New England wife, he appeared to forget all about the matter. Moreover, after five or six glasses of wine one day, he swore with a round oath, that "Harry was no fool; and that he had done just as he would, if he were a slave."

Months passed on, and no tidings came of Harry. A new husband was provided for Ann; but she refused to live with him. Her master considered this a very unprofitable arrangement; and as usual swore at her for her obstinacy. But when he tried to convince her that Harry would never come back, she cried; and though he threatened to have her flogged, he could never bring his mind to give the orders.—His slaves knew very well that they had a friend in his own household, and a secret pleader in his own unhardened heart.

Before a year had elapsed, to the astonishment of all but one, Harry came back, ragged and dirty, with a long beard and bare feet. He knelt to his master, begging forgiveness. "I did not know how well off I was," said he. "I was deceived with the lies they told me about freedom. I thought I could get a good living, if I was free; but that Canada is a miserable place. I've worn out the good clothes you give me, massa, and I could'nt get a dollar to buy any more. I've been starved and frozen; and I'm sick enough of freedom. If you will only forgive me, massa, I'll be proud to work for you the longest day I have to live."

Of course the master *did* forgive him; and he had a bright new suit of clothes, forthwith; and his master gave him a silver dollar; and Frederic Allen gave him a silver dollar; and the neighboring planters praised him, and gave him tobacco and small change. Moreover, the generous Kentuckian gave a servant's ball on the occasion, to all the slaves on the plantation; and they had plenty of cake and grog; and they were all told to look up to Harry, and hear what Harry had to say, and follow Harry's example. And Harry was repeatedly instructed to take every opportunity of talking with them; and not be sparing of pains to let them know all about his experience of freedom.

The intelligent slave obeyed these orders with a zeal, which, had it been duly appreciated, would have raised him as high as Hamam; that is, fifty cubits higher than he wished. For three months he labored with unbounded diligence, and was treated with a degree of consideration that excited the envy of all his class. Even his mistress began to think it was indeed better for the poor creatures to have somebody to support and protect them; forgetting the self-evident fact that the masters are the ones that "can not take care of themselves."

But one night, as she lay awake, she heard at midnight the shutting of doors, and the suppressed murmuring of voices. For a moment she was alarmed, but then came the conviction that some of the servants were ill; so she turned upon her pillow and slept quietly till morning.

Ann did not appear as usual to assist at her toilet. She had gone; and Harry was gone; and the children were gone; and Ann's brother and sister, and Harry's two brothers had gone along with them; and about that time seventeen slaves in the neighborhood disappeared strangely.

Harry had been ordered to tell them all he knew about freedom, and he had taken care that no opportunity should be lost.—Many a sly glance had passed between him and Ann, when praises were showered upon him; and when she expressed any doubts about the projected expedition, he answered, "Never you fear. You know I went a purpose to find out about things; and I tell you we can get a good living; and nobody can catch us after we get into Canada; and I know the road now, just as well as I know the way to bed; and I know folks that'll let us have fresh horses every fifteen miles. I've got money enough to pay 'em for it, too. Did'nt I bring my wages stitched in my ragged coat? And has'nt master given me a silver dollar, and many a shining sixpence? And hav'nt the gentlemen, all round, given me a power of cash? Because, you see, I like to be a *slave* so well!" The mischievous fellow made a significant motion with his finger, and looked out of the corner of his eye, with inexpressible roguery; and Ann thought, what she often said, that "her Harry was about the cutest chap ever raised in old Kentuck."

This last effort completely astounded the Kentuckian. He did not even swear about it, but manifested a most decided aversion ever to hear the subject mentioned. In fact, both himself and his wife were in that state of mind, that one hour's conversation with such an one as John Woodman, or Elias Hicks, would have produced the entire emancipation of all their slaves.

Had the moral sentiment of New England been sound on this subject, and had Frederic Allen carried thence to Kentucky true principles of freedom, a few words from him, seasonably spoken, would have redeemed them all.

But the moral sentiment of the free States is corrupt; and therefore the thoughtless young man found nothing better than to utter reproaches on the "ungrateful negroes." Reader, are you quite guiltless of co-partnership in forming and sustaining this unhealthy public sentiment? I fear not. L. M. C.

BRONCHITIS OR THROAT AIL.

Professor Hamilton, of Rochester N. Y., in an article in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal upon this subject, mentions the following among the causes of the disease. His remarks are worthy of attention. It cannot be denied that the modern practice of bandaging the neck so unmercifully, is an evil of no small magnitude, and it cannot be too soon abandoned.

The principal *local* predisposing cause is the cravat or neck handkerchief. Most of our clergymen wear high stocks, or cloth handkerchiefs tied tight and thickly folded. The former being hard and unyielding, irritates and embarrasses the larynx in its necessary motions while speaking, and being open above often admit a chilling current of air when the neck is perspiring; the latter swathes the neck, and keeps it constantly, during warm weather, heated and moist as if immersed in a vapor bath; and, in consequence, the muscular fibre of the larynx and trachea becomes lax and enfeebled. We declaim incessantly, in public and in private, against the tyranny of fashion over the female sex, and denounce the corset employed to diminish their waists, as an instrument of torture and death. Meanwhile our own necks are bundled with a quadruple amount of sour linen, solely to conciliate fashion and to fill out a deficiency in the contour of our figure, which we fancy disproportionate and unseemly. A cravat we do not consider an essential part of the male attire, but a supplemental appendage which is better dispensed with than worn. Until 1660, when they were first introduced into France by a regiment of Croats, the neck was left uncovered by all nations, and "it is still discarded by people of different climates —the Orientals, Poles, Kalmucks, and various Tartar tribes. But in America, even unfledged boys, soon as they strut upon the stage of life, are seen tightly collared and cravated; and, by the constant pressure upon the pomum Adami, its full development is prevented, and the voice, instead of acquiring that manly strength and volume which is produced in a capacious larynx, ever retains a weakness and effeminacy by which Nature designed to characterize only the other sex. Cravats, also, of whatever material, and however applied, impede the free return of the blood through the external jugulars, the least obstruction of which is sufficient to produce a sensible cerebal congestion:—hence, arise vertigo, tinnitus aurium, mental imbecility. Witness the confirmed fop, whose neck, daily ligated as with a hangman's noose, is stretched wide from the shoulders, his eyes projecting from their sockets, his brain soaked and saturated like a wet sponge, and quite as senseless, and constantly harrassed with pain, vertigo, stupor, &c. We have long believed that most of our public speakers who have fallen suddenly in the halls of Congress, or elsewhere, while declaiming vehemently, have died martyrs to the same practice; the pressure upon the torgid vessels producing a fatal apoplexy. Even a closely buttoned colar or *chemise* may produce the same compression.

A PARABLE.

1. A certain man going from Youth to Manhood, fell among grog-shops, where he was stripped of his money, his character, and his friends, and left poor, ragged, and half dead with disease.

2. And by chance there came down a certain Moderate Drinker that way, and when he saw him, he scorned him, and passed by on the other side.

3. And likewise a Friend of Temperance came where he was, and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side.

4. But a certain Temperance Man, as he journeyed, came where he was, and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and wept over him, and besought him with tears to repent and reform.

5. And he persuaded him to sit upon his own beast, Total Abstinence, and brought him to his own family, and took care of him. And on the morrow he spake kindly to him, and offered prayers for him and departed. Which of the three was neighbor to him who fell among the grog-shops?

Distilleries have become poor property since the late Temperance movement commenced. Recently, one of the distilleries in Waterville, N. Y., failed to the amount of $35,000. Another at Oriskany Falls, a short distance from Waterville, failed for about $30,000. And another near Clinton, N. Y., for about $15,000, making $80,000, which, when the property is sold will not more than half be covered. Distillers must look out for these cold water armies; they go *en masse* against "people's rights." —*Northampton Courier.*

In consequence of the Temperance Reform in the United States, it is calculated that there will be ten millions of grain less manufactured into whiskey this year than there was last year. Therefore, there will be less business for grog-sellers, also for sheriffs, constables, jailers, hangmen, lawyers, and doctors. People will enjoy better health, and more comfort and happiness.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT S. D. DELLAY'S.

Sept. 28, 1841.

BUNDLES of SILK GOODS, cords of SHEETINGS, heaps of CALICOES, piles of CLOTH and stacks of plain and fancy BEAVER CLOTHS, are now being offered by

S. D. DELLAY,

at his CHEAP CASH and BARTER STORE, in connexion with an unequalled assortment of MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, TAGLIONES &c. &c. &c. at prices greatly reduced, and which he unqualifiedly pledges himself to sell less than his neighbors in this Town or County.

His Purchases have been for cash. Goods will be sold equally cheap for good barter as any other Store in this section will sell them for cash.

TEAS SUGARS AND MOLASSES

as usual, cheaper than the cheapest.

To Physicians he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and request from them at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.

Terms of sale, 6 months

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

DR. WATERMAN'S
Rheumatic and Strengthening Plaster.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,
10,000 Bags.
10,000 pr. Socks.
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid ☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.
Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb. CASH, Old Hyson do at 5s6 Cash; New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig,
Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arabian "
Dr. Phelps' Tomato "
M. Graffer's Lion
of the Day "
Dr. Pamner's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlam Oil,
British "
Pectoral Balm Honey.

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organum,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c ☞A certain cure in all cases ☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6
S. D. DELLAY.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.
De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

WANTED.

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841,

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Webb's Dictionary, large.
" " small.
Davies' Bourdon.
" Legendre.
" First Lessons.
" Arithmetic.
Comstock's Chemistry.
Phelps' Philosophy.
Brown's Grammar.
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy.
Town's Analysis.
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations.
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,

Novum Græcum Testamatum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper.
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call — He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel [illegible], P. M., Oran Vincent.
Berlin—S. S. [illegible], P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick.
[illegible]—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
[illegible]—Charles Saunders.
Durhamville—Eld. Joseph Potter.
[illegible]—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Eld. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M. David S. [illegible].
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Lincklaen—Eld. Dennis Hardin, H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Eld. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Jonathan Maxson, Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Genesee—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Salem—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*.

·VOL. II.

WANTED,
good Hemlock Tan Bark, in ex-
e for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at
Mammoth Boot.
uly 14th, 1841,

& STATIONERY.

ber has made arrangements by which
able to furnish Classical and Miscel-
and Stationery, at very low prices.
g, among others, may now be found

ary, large. | Novum Græcum Testa-
small, | mentum,
n, | Colloquial Phrases,
re, | Greek Reader,
Lessons, | Greek Lessons,
etic, | Jacob's Latin Reader,
emistry, | Polyglott Bibles,
phy, | Quarto "
mar, | Medium Drawing Paper,
Intellectu- | Demi " "
y, | Cap " "
is, | Drawing Pencils,
aphy, | Ruled, Plain and Fancy
| Letter Paper,
ers, | Plain and Ruled Fools-
ek Gram- | cap, &c. &c. &c.

AMES BAILEY, Register Office.
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BOOK BINDING.
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JAMES BAILEY.
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pied before, where he will be happy to
se who will favor him with a call.—
retofore, WARRANT his work to be
rior manner.
g and Summer Fashions just received.
Exchange.
as engaged an experienced Journey-
pay particular attention to making up
very variety, in a neat and superior
yter, June 23, 1841.

S FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.
H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
es R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Sam-
M., Oran Vincent.
S. Streeter, P. M.
-Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin
ewis G. Baldwin. Dr. Wm. M. Tru-
Nathan V. Hall.
—Charles Saunders.
—Dea. Joseph Potter.
y—A. Parker, P. M.
Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lan-
sa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M.
—William Greene.
—John P. Livermore, P. M., Still-
—Dennis Hardin. H. S. Crandall.
ty—Paul Stillman.
aniel Truman.
—Charles Lewis.
—George Crandall.
a. Clark Rogers.
a. Hosea Whitford.
Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
kiel G. Potter, James Hubbard,
—Abel Ward.
—W. M. Beauchamp.
e Babcock.
ks—Welcome Stillman.
ar Williams.
ells K. Greene.
RHODE-ISLAND.
Jonathan Maxson. Rev. Alexander
CONNECTICUT.
Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
ge—T. S. Greenman.
NEW-JERSEY.
Lucius Crandall.
—W. B. Gillett.
D. Titsworth
vid Clawson.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Jos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
—B. F. Bond.
—W. H. Hydron, P. M.
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Jepthah F. Randolph.
Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
s Lowther, Esq.
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Paul Crandall.
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—Simeon Babcock.
n.—Lewis A. Davis
avis Loofbourrow.
MICHIGAN.
Tyler.
Bethuel Church, P. M.
WISKONSAN.
Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

nth-day Baptist Register
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rearages are paid except at the dis-
blisher.
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nd communications to
addressed to the publisher

T. Rogers

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.---NO. 36.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.——A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 88.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, DECEMBER 3, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

THE SABBATH.

Eld. Bailey's Reply to Eld. Mattison.

[Concluded.]

But you, nor no other man, has ever attempted to show a command of God for first-day keeping; but you have taken a circuitous route to arrive at the knowledge of the divine pleasure. You have assumed that the Apostles, acting under the divine influence, have changed the day. Well, dear brother, we will be satisfied that the first-day is the Sabbath, by divine appointment, if you will show where any of the Apostles have said any such thing. But even this has never been shown, and we presume it never can be without a new revelation. But we are referred to the examples of the Apostles to sustain this position. Example without precept imposes no obligation. Even God's resting from his work of creation on the seventh-day, would not have laid man under obligation to have rested on that day, had he not sanctified it or set it apart. The example of the Apostles without a command, cannot be justly urged as binding on christians.

The most that can be claimed, is, that the practice of the Apostles might justify another person in adopting the same course under similar circumstances. Will brother Mattison feel himself bound to be circumcised, because Paul circumcised Timothy? or will he insist that Christians shall sell their farms and throw their avails into one common fund, because this course was adopted by the apostles and primitive christians under certain circumstances? or will he be willing to work at tent-making during the week and preach on the Sabbath because this course was adopted by Paul on a certain occasion? If brother Mattison will not adopt any of these practices, in imitation of apostolic example, he must excuse me for refusing to profane the Sabbath of the decalogue, and to sanctify the first-day of the week, upon no other authority than his alleged apostolic practice.

With these remarks, I dismiss your tenth argument, and propose to examine the proof of your eleventh.

Which is, "*The first-day of the week was kept by the Apostles and early christians, as a Sabbath,*" *&c.* In confirmation of this, you say the disciples devoted the very day on which Christ arose to sacred purposes. It might be sufficient for me, to interpose a flat denial of the assertion, and call for proof. I will, however, with candor examine your evidence, and see whether it will sustain you. You introduce John xx. 19. "*Then the same day at evening being the first-day of the week, when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Jesus and stood in the midst.*" Now I ask, does this bear you out in your high pretension, that the disciples devoted the very day on which Christ arose, to sacred purposes? No sir, it does not even point that way. It will be found (Acts i. 13,) that at the time of Christ's ascension, the eleven dwelt together in an upper room at Jerusalem. And it is highly probable that they had continued this practice from the time of the crucifixion. This view of the subject will show that instead of meeting to celebrate the resurrection of Christ, they merely closed their doors for fear of the Jews. Permit me to invite your attention to Mark xvi. 9—14 inclusive. Here you will discover one of your strongest fortresses annihilated. Instead of their honoring the first-day as a Sabbath, to commemorate the resurrection, they (at least two of them,) secularized it, and the whole of them did not believe the fact that Christ had risen, and he upbraided them with their unbelief, and hardness of heart, because they believed not them which had seen him after his resurrection. Now, sir, can you with these facts before you, demand the assent of any man that the Apostles kept this very day as a Sabbath?

I pass to your second proof, which is, "*That after eight days again his disciples were within,*" *&c.* You say this was the next first-day. I know that this is claimed, but your rule is much like gum elastic; it can be stretched so as to embrace eight days in a week, and it can be so contracted as to reduce three days and three nights within the compass of thirty-six hours.—I will say that, at most, it is doubtful about its being the next first-day. But let the day be what day it may, there is not a word said about the change of the Sabbath, or worship of any kind. A man must be hardly pressed indeed, who is compelled to resort to such arguments to sustain his cause. You next refer us to Acts ii. 2.—"And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place." "Now" (say you,) "it should be remembered that the observance of the Pentecost, was one of the Jewish ceremonies, and by no means the duty of Christians. It was kept in memory of the giving of the law from Sinai, and was fifty days after the Passover. Why the disciples should be with one accord and in one place on this day, unless it was sacred to them as christians, is more than we can tell. But on calculating the time according to the Law, we find that this pentecost was on the first-day of the week." Without following you through your proofs, I will simply state, that men of erudition and piety have been divided on the subject. Some with you have claimed that Pentecost was on the first-day of the week, others of equal talents have claimed that it was on the seventh. To me it is a matter of total indifference, what day of the week it was. I feel abundantly able to solve your problem, why the disciples should be all with one accord in one place; it was to keep the feast of Pentecost. Had not this been the case, we should have been told of some other reason. It was not as seventh-day, nor as first-day, that the disciples kept it, but as Pentecost only. If you claim to follow them in this example, you are more of a Judaizer than I profess to be.

You next refer us to Acts xx. 6, 7. "And we sailed away from Phillippi after the days of unleavened bread, and came unto them at Troas in five days, where we abode seven days, and upon the first-day of the week when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them, ready to depart on the morrow, and continued his speech until midnight." "*On this text observe*" (say you,) "*firstly, the first-day of the week is mentioned as the day on which the disciples usually assemble to partake of the Lord's supper.*" This is your construction; Luke says no such thing.—One thing I am frank to admit, that you have at length found one example of the disciples meeting on the first-day of the week for worship. But this, we conceive, cannot afford you the least help in proving a change of Sabbath. What are the facts in the case? First it was an evening meeting, and unless Luke calculated time entirely different from the Bible rule, it must have been the evening immediately following the seventh-day, and Paul must have journeyed on the light part of the first-day. I presume you will not deny that the Scriptures begin the day at evening. There is nothing said about Paul's exercises during the preceding week. But are we therefore to infer that Paul rested in idleness the whole time to wait for the arrival of the first-day? No sir. Upon the supposition I have adopted, the Apostle concluded to spend the last evening of his stay with his brethren in public worship; this is perfectly natural; christians generally would adopt the same course without thinking they were establishing a new Sabbath. The German seventh-day Baptists continue this practice of the Apostles until the present day; they meet to break bread on the first-day according to their reckoning, (which accords with that of the scriptures.) They meet the evening after the seventh-day, in imitation of the disciples of Troas. If you deny the above position, and contend that the meeting was on the evening following the first-day, you make the meeting to have been on the second-day, and Paul broke bread on Monday morning. If this one instance of the disciples meeting on the first-day be binding on future christians, Why do you not carry out your principles? You are bound to meet every first-day, and to celebrate the supper or break bread after midnight, and continue your meeting until the break of day. So much you must do, or give up that Apostolic practice, without command, binds Christians. We are next referred to 1st Cor. xvi. 2. "Upon the first-day of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no gathering when I come."

You remark, "If then the church at Corinth had a collection for the saints, on the first-day, and the church at Galatia, the same by Paul's directions; it is evident that both of them kept the first-day of the week as the Christian Sabbath." Here again you have a string of suppositions to prove Apostolic first-day keeping. The things you have assumed as facts, should have been proved before they were made the basis of so important a concern as a change of the Sabbath.

You say, "if, then, the church at Corinth had a collection," &c. "why then the first-day must be the Christian Sabbath." But suppose they did not, what then? Why, nothing more than that your superstructure has tumbled into ruins with its sandy foundation. The Apostle has not said a word about a public collection, nor about a meeting on the first-day of the week; but has simply directed every individual to lay by him in store, as God had prospered him, that his contribution might be in readiness when the Apostle came.

You next refer us to Rev. i. 10. "I was in the spirit on the Lord's day." You remark "in the text above quoted, he speaks of the Lord's day, as a day well known among Christians, in the churches to whom he wrote, and" (you suppose,) "the day of our Lord's resurrection must be intended." You have no direct proof to that effect, it being a title nowhere used in the scriptures; of course it is altogether conjectural what day it must be, if reference was had to any particular day. Before this can afford any aid in support of a first-day Sabbath, two things will be necessary to be proven.

1. That the first-day was intended.
2. That Lord's day must be Sabbath day: neither of which can be shown.

You state that Mr. Burnside admits that the first-day of the week is here spoken of. I very much regret that you should have suffered yourself to make such an assertion without giving the necessary explanation. I gladly would have spared you the unpleasant exposure, and did call on you for that purpose, in part, and gave you the opportunity of correcting in this review, the erroneous impressions you had made on the public mind in reference to Mr. Burnside's opinion. The blame of exposing your want of candor must rest upon yourself, as you would not accept the opportunity I afforded you of correcting that error. Mr. Burnside contends, that if the passage under consideration was genuine, and was written by St. John, it must mean the seventh-day; and at P. 176, American Edition, he says, "That it is remarkable that our Lord did once attach his sacred title of Lord to the seventh-day," when he said, "the son of man was Lord even of the Sabbath day." After all, Mr. Burnside is of opinion that the passage is spurious, and was not written by St. John—that it is an interpolation, and that a very late one—perhaps about the time of Constantine the Great." P. 183. It was in this connection that Mr. Burnside considered that first-day was intended. Mr. Burnside presents powerful reasons in support of the spurious character of this passage, which my limits will not permit me to transcribe. I believe I have noticed all the passages of scripture urged to prove that the Apostles observed the first-day of the week, as the Christian Sabbath. But before I dismiss the subject of Apostolic example, I shall notice some passages which go to show that the Apostles and primitive christians, Jews and Gentiles, observed the seventh-day as the Christian Sabbath. "But when they departed from Perga they came to Antioch, in Pisidia, and went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day and sat down." Being invited by the rulers of the synagogue, Paul preached to them. At the close of his discourse, when the Jews had gone out of the synagogue, the Gentiles besought that these words might be preached to them the next Sabbath. Acts xiii. 14 and 42. What a favorable opportunity for Paul to have instructed them into the doctrine of the Christian Sabbath! Upon your hypothesis, I should have supposed Paul would have addressed them in language something like the following: "I have met with the Jews in the synagogue *to-day* because I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to preach to them, but you need not wait until the return of the *Jewish Sabbath*, but may meet with the disciples when I meet with them to-morrow, on the *Christian Sabbath*." How can you account for this neglect? But instead of this, they waited until the next Sabbath—a conclusive evidence that a first-day Sabbath was unknown both to the Apostles and the Gentiles.—Likewise Acts xvi. 1.—"And it came to pass in Iconium that they went both together into the synagogue of the Jews, and so spake that a great multitude, both of the Jews and also of the Greeks, believed."—In Acts xv. we have the result of the council which sat to decide the question, whether the Gentiles were bound to observe the ceremonial law; which was decided in the negative. James here speaks of the Gentiles having Moses preached unto them, being read in the synagogue every Sabbath day. If the Gentiles did not observe the Sabbath, or seventh-day, the allusion was altogether irrelevant. Acts xvi. 13.—"And on the Sabbath-day we went out of the city by a river-side where prayer was wont to be made, and we sat down and spake unto the women which resorted thither."—If the Sabbath was changed, and the Apostles only met on the seventh-day that they might preach to the Jews, how shall we account for this meeting on the seventh-day? Here we have no account of any Jews but Paul and Silas, and probably Luke, the narrator. Neither was there a synagogue, but they retired to the water-side. Acts xvii. 2.—"And Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three Sabbath days reasoned with them out of the scriptures." Acts xviii. 4.—"And he reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath, and persuaded Jews and Greeks." Here, again, we find Gentiles listening to the Gospel on the seventh-day. Here Paul tarried a year and a half, working in the week time and preaching on the Sabbath. When we bring forward testimony to show that the Apostles kept the seventh-day, you retort that it was in conformity to the Jews. This you have no authority to say—the scriptures give us no such information; but, on the contrary, they give us to understand that it was in obedience to the command of God.

Your last argument is drawn from Ecclesiastical History. If your quotations from the scriptures have established the first-day as the Christian Sabbath by divine authority, you did not need the testimony of the fathers; if you have not, they can not help you, as the scriptures are the acknowledged standard of Protestants. (See Methodist Discipline.) Although I am unwilling to admit the testimony of the fathers as authority for either faith or practice, yet I am willing to allow it all the weight to which it is entitled. Let it be remembered, that the question is not whether early Christians paid regard to the first-day of the week, but whether they substituted it for the seventh-day as the Christian Sabbath. Your first quotation is from Ignatius: "*Let us not Sabbatize, but keep the Lord's day, on which our Life arose.*" Mr. Cornthwait, remarking upon this passage, observes, "that the sense of this passage, out of the genuine epistle, is not fairly given: for Ignatius having said in the preceding paragraph, "*that the prophets of God, who were before Christ, lived according to Christ,*" proceeds thus: "If, therefore, they (the prophets,) who conversed with old things, came to a newness of hope, not Sabbatizing, αλλα κατα κυριακεν ζωην ζωντεσ, how shall we live without him?" So that, if the Lord's day be here intended by the word κυριακη, then Ignatius supposed that the prophets who were before Christ observed it, which we are sure they never did, if by the Lord's day we are to understand the first-day of the week; and as the corresponding passage cited from this interpolated epistle is, allowedly, an interpolation, I am excused from taking any notice of it; but will observe, first, that the Jews used to call the Sabbath king of days. And second, that Archbishop Usher's Edition is followed by those who suppose that the larger Epistles which go under the name of Ignatius, to be the genuine ones, and not the smaller: and consequently they read, μετα τω Σαββατισαι; not *instead* of Sabbatising, but "*after* keeping the Sabbath *let every Christian keep as a festival the Lord's day,*" *&c.*—"So that Ignatius seems to prefer the seventh or Sabbath day, to the first-day of the week; nor are the citations from *Justyn. Martyr*, *Tertulian*, or *Clemens Alexandrianus*, as far as I can observe, inconsistent with this doctrine."

The amount of the testimony of your quotations from the fathers is no more than has been already admitted, that early Christians kept the supposed day of Christ's resurrection as a religious festival. But the testimony of the fathers goes to establish the fact that they also observed the seventh-day as the Sabbath.

Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, says, "We assembled on Saturday, not that we were infected with Judaism, but to worship Jesus the Lord of the Sabbath."

Socrates, the Ecclesiastical Historian, says, "Touching the communion, there are sundry observations and customs, for almost all the churches throughout the whole world, do celebrate and receive the holy mysteries every Sabbath, yet the Egyptians bordering upon Alexandria, together with the inhabitants of Thebias, of a tradition, do celebrate the communion on Sunday.

Sozomenus, makes the same exceptions, and says, "all, or most of the other churches carefully observe the Sabbath."

Gregory Nyssen, expostulates thus,—"With what eyes can you behold the Lord's day, when you despise the Sabbath? do you not perceive they are sisters, and that in slighting the one you affront the other?"

Eusebius, as quoted by Dr. Chalmers, says, "That before him, and even in his time, (fourth century,) the Sabbath was observed as well as Sunday."

More testimony of the kind might be introduced if necessary, but I conceive these to be sufficient. They go to show that for a long time, the keeping of the first-day, as a religious festival, did not interfere at all with the claims of the seventh-day to sanctification as a Sabbath.—Nor have the early fathers ever claimed divine authority for the first-day as the Christian Sabbath; nor has any body of christians, before the time of the reformation, ever resorted to the scriptures in support of the first-day of the week as the Christian Sabbath. Until this time they relied on the authority of the church alone.

Grotius says, "The Christians kept holy the Sabbath, and had their assemblies on that day, in which the law was read to them, as appears from Acts xv. 21, which custom continued until the time of the council of Laodicea, about A. D. 355, who then thought meet that the Gospel should also be read on that day." "These things considered, (says he,) refute those who pretend that the first-day of the week, or Lord's day, is substituted in room of the Sabbath; for there is nowhere any mention made of any such thing by Christ or his apostles; and whereas the christians met on the first-day as well as on the Sabbath, they did not this from any divine or apostolic precept, but from the liberty granted them by voluntary consent."

"The institution of the Sabbath, (says *Bossuet*, Bishop of Meaux,) preceded the law of Moses, and had its foundation in the creation; and yet these gentlemen (the protestants,) dispense with the observation of it as well as we." "In vain do they pretend that the first-day of the week is consecrated by the resurrection of Jesus Christ and noted in the writings of the Apostles as a day of assembling for *Christians* and even called the *Lord's day*, in the *Revelations*; for, besides that, rest is nowhere joined to Sunday throughout the New Testament; it is moreover manifest that the addition of a new day, could not suffice to take away the solemnity of the old one, nor to make us change the precepts of the decalogue with the traditions of men."

Morer, distinctly and candidly acknowledges he "can not imagine the first-day Sabbath a divine institution."

John Calvin, says, "The old fathers put in the place of the Sabbath, the day we call Sunday."

King Charles the I., in a query propounded by him to the Parliament's commissioners, at Holmley, 1617, says, "I conceive the celebration of the feast of Esther was instituted by the same authority which changed the Sabbath into the Lord's day on Sunday; for it will not be found in scripture where Saturday is discharged to be kept, or turned into Sunday. Wherefore, it must be the church's authority that changed the one, and instituted the other."

I believe I have noticed all your arguments, by which you attempt to sustain the claims of the first-day to be the Christian Sabbath. You have totally failed to show a change of the Sabbath from the seventh-day to the first—you have not shown that God, Christ, or the Apostles have ever changed the Sabbath, or that the Apostles ever observed the first-day as a Sabbath, or that the term Sabbath has ever been applied by the scriptures to the first-day of the week.

We say, then, in conclusion, that if God blessed the seventh-day, and sanctified it in paradise—that if the Sabbath is of perpetual and universal obligation—if God has commanded all men to remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy—if Christ came not to destroy the law, but to fulfil, or fully to teach—if he said whosoever shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, shall be called least in the *kingdom of heaven—if the* uniform practice of the Apostles can be claimed as evidence of the divine will—if the practice of the early fathers is entitled to respect, then are the claims of the seventh-day to be the Christian Sabbath triumphantly sustained.

You that have found mercy, show mercy.

If the world be our portion here, hell will be our portion hereafter.

Temptations are instructions.

Religious Department.

From the Conference Journal

"UNTIL THE SPIRIT BE POURED OUT FROM ON HIGH."

The minister will toil on with a discouraged and aching heart. The church may be harmonious and affectionate; the congregation large and attentive; the pecuniary ability for the support of the institutions of the Gospel ample, with a corresponding liberality of disposition on the part of its possessors; every thing in the exterior of the society may look prosperous and inviting, while the minister [illegible] contemplating the great end of the Gospel, the renewal of the heart; that the mission on which he is sent is utterly unavailing [illegible] unless his preaching is not "in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance," will be dissatisfied and restless with all the [illegible] strength of the society, and with all the popularity of his ministrations. By the absence of the Spirit, he is shorn of his power, is baffled in his counsels, is [illegible] in his efforts; he has not [illegible] the people who are entwined about his heart in all the tender pastoral relation, [illegible] one [illegible] perishing and [illegible] weep in secret places.

Until the Spirit be poured out from on high, the church [illegible] and invigorated by the means of grace they enjoy and ever commend. A dearth enters the heart which no showers renew, which no dews [illegible] when good [illegible]. The word, the sacraments, and social worship, once so much sought, and so quickened, fail of their accustomed power and [illegible], often plunging the mind into deeper despondency from the consideration that the only means Heaven has appointed are enjoyed and yet are fruitless. In the gloom and depression of such seasons, the soul finds its only relief in looking back to former times with feelings and expressions of regret.

"What pea[illegible]
How swee[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

But the absence of the Spirit is not only attended with gloom and discomfort of heart; this is the hour of the powers of darkness; the chosen season for Satan to work, and the passions of [illegible] feeling are to break forth. Jealousies spring up; evil speakings [illegible]; parties are formed; [illegible] worldliness controls the heart; the ministry is [illegible] by the [illegible] and [illegible] of a [illegible] and [illegible] church; and this, more than all other causes, breaks up the churches, displaces the minister, and writes "Ichabod" upon all the [illegible] people.

Until the Spirit [illegible] *from on high* the impenitent [illegible] the appliances of argument, of prayers, tears, and persuasion. [illegible] that man's spirit [illegible] by might or by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord." Paul may plant, and Apollos may water, but God giveth the increase." None inquire [illegible] God [illegible] the penitent tear is not shed in the [illegible] eye, the solemn countenance is not seen; the inquiry meeting is suspended; no candidates seek admission into the church; communion seasons come and go with no accessions to the number of those who believe; the fathers [illegible] instead of the fathers" are not "the children." unless Heaven interpose, [illegible] the church becomes [illegible] the most favored place in regard to [illegible] institutions and privileges [illegible] ignorance, vice, and [illegible]. Such was the history of many a church in New England. there was an elegant house of worship; the whole [illegible] congregation; the articles of orthodoxy had a place in the Confession of Faith, the ministry manifested no particular defection; all things seemed to move on harmoniously; but the Spirit was not given, and destruction came without a warning.

Let every Christian reader, as he mourns over the desolateness of his own heart, and contemplates the dangers of Zion in the absence of divine influence, breathe out the supplication of one of God's dearest but most afflicted children:

"Return, O Holy Dove, return
Sweet Messenger of rest,
I hate the sins that made thee mourn,
And drove thee from my breast."

GEMS OF PIETY.

They that do nothing, are in the ready way to do that which is worse than nothing.

If we hide our talents in the earth, we shall lose our treasure in heaven.

It matters not what a man loses, if he save his soul; but if he lose his soul, it matters not what he saves.

We must hear the warnings of conscience, or we shall feel the woundings of conscience.

The notion of free-grace may make persons dissolute, but a sense of it restrains from sin.

Love the men of the world, but not the things of the world.

The church can not live without faith, and faith can not live without the promises.

We have less power to stand than our first parents, but we have greater promises.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, November 3, 1841.

"There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet; but it tendeth to poverty."

We last week suggested that men were more willing to give interest to their fellows than to God, &c. Our reflections on that subject have more than ever settled the conviction in our minds, of the application of the text at the commencement of this article to such characters. And we are fully persuaded that the cause of God and the temporal convenience of man, are both promoted by adopting the rule that was given to the Jews, viz: to give one-tenth of their income to the Lord. While the Jews continued that practice their substance increased. When avarice possessed their hearts, they were diminished in their possessions. God, by the mouth of Malachi, complained of the Jews because they had robbed him, even that whole nation, and admonished them to bring their tithes and offerings into his storehouse, and try him, and prove him therewith, to see if he would not open to them the windows of heaven, and pour them out a blessing, that there should not be room to receive it.

In this, and other passages of divine inspiration, the question is settled beyond the art of the verriest caviller. If then the matter is settled, so far as the Jews are concerned, who were in their day the church of God, why must it be altered when another race assume that character? Christians are now declared to be the light of the world, and through them the gospel is to be preached to the ends of the earth. They are God's chosen inheritance. And the same great principles apply to them that heretofore applied to the Jews. That is they are under obligation from the nature of the relation that they sustain to God, to bend all their energies for the advancement of his kingdom. God fixed one-tenth as the amount that the Jews should bring into his treasury. What reason is there why this ratio should be decreased when Christians are to act as God's chosen instruments in evangelizing the world? Is the work less arduous?—Are the consequences less important?—Surely, all things pertaining to Christ's kingdom, and the part Christians are to act in it, induce the belief that even more is required of them than of the Jews. The well-being of countless myriads of souls in the eternal world is intimately connected with the course christians take.—They are commanded to preach the gospel to every creature. All nations and tongues, and people are dependent on them for the word of life. And now suppose that each member of the church militant should remain inactive. God must change his means of converting the world to himself, or the benighted must die in their sins. If one withholds, all may. If one gives sparingly, all may. If one man lets his penuriousness, or avarice decide his duty to God and his fellows, all may. And thus the means God has ordained for the extension of his kingdom, must first be depreciated till scarcely a tithe of a tithe is brought into his treasury.

Christians who are governed by a worldly policy, forget two great truths which are necessary to be borne in mind, viz: That they are not their own, and that they are stewards of whatever earthly possessions they have. The fact that men are not their own, should lead them to devote their energies to him who has a right to claim them. The command given them by inspiration, is that whatever they do should be done to the glory of God. And an apostle exhorts that in view of the mercies of God, men should present their bodies a living sacrifice to God. Now it is impossible for that man to yield to these claims who governs his conduct by a worldly policy.

The earth, with all the fulness thereof, belongs to God. Hence it becomes those who are professedly the children of God, to use the earthly substance that God has lent them, so as to advance his cause. It is not the province of the christian to add farm to farm, unless he does it that he may the more effectually advance the truth. If after giving into the Lord's treasury the tithe that belongs to him he finds a surplus on hand, let him remember, that he is not to riot in this, but as a faithful steward he is to account for it to God.

After our readers have settled this truth in their minds, that God requires the exercise of all their energies, and a tithe of their substance in his service, let them look at the field that is white and ready for the harvest. See now how souls perish for want of some to teach them the way of life. See how professing christians have turned from the command of God to follow the innovations of the "man of sin." These are all to be converted by the use of those means God has placed in our hands, or perish in their way. Men must be taught to observe the Sabbath of the Bible. The Jews are to be brought under the influence of the gospel. The isles of the sea and all that grope in the darkness of heathenism, are to be converted to God. Alas, how few the laborers in these vast fields. Let Christians take heed lest the ruin of souls should be occasioned by their neglect.

All of our benevolent institutions are languishing for the lack of that aid that we might bring. If that system of giving into the Treasury of the Lord that the Jews had is adopted, these would at once be freed from embarrassment, and become potent in advancing the truths of the gospel. Every year and day would tell of the onward march of truth and the triumph of the Redeemer's kingdom. We wish men to provide for their households, but we would suggest that "there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty," while "there is that scattereth, and yet increaseth."

"Love your Enemies."

A man's character is determined by his actions and principles. "By their fruits ye shall know them." A profession is sometimes a true index of a man's principles; sometimes it is a hypocritical pretension. In no class is the distinction more clearly seen than with those who profess the christian name. The great law which Christ has instituted to regulate the conduct of his disciples, is love. It would be natural for christians to love each other. All classes love their like. The robber loves his fellow. The drunkard and the libertine act upon the same principle. But the Gospel requires more than this; Christ says, "love your enemies." Short of this, men fail of proving their discipleship and likeness to Christ. "If a man say he love God and hateth his brother, he is a liar." How surely, then, must he be "a liar" who professes love to God and hateth both his friends and enemies. A man, in the exercise of Christian feelings, will exercise no other feeling to all men than the purest love. He will love his friends and enemies and seek to do them good. In this language of Jesus Christ we have the test of discipleship, and whoever fails of standing this test, must renounce his claims.—He who hates his enemies exhibits the characteristics of the unregenerate.

If a man love his enemies he will be patient under persecution, and never seek revenge; for he remembers it is written, "vengeance is mine, I will repay saith the Lord." He will never take from the hands of God the power of revenging. How beautifully is this christian characteristic exhibited in the conduct of primitive christians who "took the spoiling of their goods patiently." How sublime the example of Christ, who, "when reviled, reviled not again," who meekly bowed his head to his enemies and drank the bitter cup of the wrath of God that they might live.

If a man love his enemy he will seek to do him good, and win his friendship by acts of kindness. He will not be overcome of evil but overcome evil with good. For cursing, he will return blessing. For stripes, he will return kindness. For railings and slanders, he will return the purest acts of friendship. Revenge will never win an enemy's heart. There is no way so easy to reclaim an enemy as to love him. The hardest heart can not long remain unmoved under such an influence.—And if Christ died for us while we were enemies to him, how can we claim union with him when we exercise feelings entirely the reverse of those he exercised. Love can accomplish what strife, and hatred, and contention never can. By contention we may subdue an enemy, and gain a signal advantage over him, but can never win his heart and gain his friendship.

Christian, if you would have all men love you, you may secure this by adopting the rule the Lord Jesus Christ has given, viz: "love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to those that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." This course of conduct, while it will secure the good will of men, is the best evidence of discipleship and union with Christ.

A correspondent suggests that the Register might be made to accomplish some good ends by discussing the affairs of General Conference and Missionary Society. We are quite willing that our correspondent should occupy our columns for this purpose. All that we claim, is the privilege of withholding anything that we think too personal. We would be grateful for whatever help we may receive from those able to impart information that will be profitable.

Thanksgiving.—Gov. Seward, by proclamation, has recommended Thursday, the 9th of December, to be observed throughout the state as a day of Thanksgiving.

Errata.—In the second line of the article, "Post Offices," in our last, erase the word "*which*." It occurred in the MS., and was not detected in "Proof-Reading."

Also, a few copies of this week's paper were worked off under date of "*December*" instead of November.

The Board of Trustees of De Ruyter Institute will meet at their room in the Institute, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., per adjournment.

MONTHLY SERMONS,

BY

A VILLAGE PASTOR:

(Designed for OCTOBER, 1841.)

NO. X.—BLESSINGS ON THE BLIND.

Matt. xi. 5.—The blind receive their sight.

John in prison; the errand on which he sent two of his disciples; the reply which they received: the text is one important item of that reply. Your attention will be directed to three propositions, and to a few concluding reflections.

Propositions.

I. This was a miracle.

Jesus did not confer sight on the blind by the efficacious influence of medicine; nor by the aid of any natural cause whatever; but the work was accomplished solely by the exercise of *miraculous* power.

II. It was a prominent and noted manifestation of miraculous power.

The instances of his giving sight to the blind, which are on record, we suppose to be mere specimens of numerous instances. In whatever instance this miracle was performed, it would excite great attention. It would be the all-absorbing theme of conversation among all who had known the blind man: every body would talk about the wonderful cure.

III. It was a miracle of most *benevolent* character.

Of inestimable benefit to the individual himself—to all his relatives—to society in general.

Concluding Reflections.

1. We have before us conclusive evidence of the Divine origin of the Christian Religion.

2. It was fit that such as received their sight should be grateful for the blessing.

3. Then *we* should be grateful who have always enjoyed our sight.

We should be astonished beyond measure at the stupidity and wickedness of that man to whom sight was miraculously given, after he had been blind forty years—if he manifested no gratitude for what had been done for him. But *we* have *always* been blessed with sight, and yet how ungrateful! Do we not forget to thank God for the use of our eyes? We must repent of this sin. In this matter,

> "Let *past* ingratitude
> Provoke our weeping eyes."

and while God grants us our sight, for this rich mercy,

> "Let hourly thanks arise."

4. Our subject suggests that we should cherish much sympathy for the blind.

5. Also, that we should praise God for what is now done for the blind.

Sight is not now granted them by the interposition of miraculous power, but next to that is done for them, by improvements in optical science, and by the means which are devised for imparting instructions to the incurably blind. *The blind are taught to read.* All this is of God.

6. We infer—our obligation to use our sight in the service of God.

Let us not use our eyes for Satan, but for God. I entreat those youth not to abuse the eyes which God has given them, by reading pernicious books. The full strength of your eyes is needed for the study of God's open Book of Nature, and that other "Book Divine!" his written word, in companionship with those human compositions which do homage to God's supreme authority.

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A Village Pastor having, of late, been severely afflicted with inflammation of the eyes, is the reason why the October No. of his sermon has been delayed; and his eyes being now but partially relieved, must be his apology for giving the mere plan of a sermon.

De Ruyter, Nov. 1st, 1841.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Evangelist.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA.

The ship Narragansett arrived at this port on Saturday last, by which we have news from China up to the 19th of June.

It will be recollected that our previous news was up to the 20th of May, at which time the Chinese were making extensive preparations for hostilities. On the 21st, Capt. Elliott issued a circular recommending the British and all other foreigners remaining in the factories, to retire from Canton before sunset.

In pursuance of this notice, all the foreigners left before six o'clock of the same day, except two Americans, Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Morse, who escaped subsequently with some difficulty. Four Americans from the ship Morrison, were fired upon in a boat and captured by the Chinese; but were afterwards set at liberty on the demand of the American Vice Consul. One of them, Mr. Miller, was so severely wounded that his life is despaired of.

Soon after six, H. M. S. Modeste and Algerine moved from their anchorage in the Macao passage, and anchored as close to the town as the water would permit, nor did this seem for the time to attract much attention. At a little past 10, however, a blaze of light in the direction of Fatee was observed, and was soon found to proceed from several fire rafts, or junks, floating down fast with the tide upon the cutter and schooner which were in considerable danger, the tide still ebbing, and weighing anchor would have them nearer to the range of the guns from the Company's garden and others, which had by this time opened upon them, and kept up a smart fire, by which the cutter was hit twice, and the schooner once.

The two small vessels were therefore obliged to remain at anchor, exposed to the fire from the battery at Shaming, the cutter returning the fire gallantly, and forcing by her fire six large cargo boats, that bore down on her in the wake of the fire ships, and probably filled with soldiers to board her, to sheer off, when the steamer Nemesis came down upon the fire ships and towed them out of danger, opening at the same time a tremendous fire from her two thirty-two pounders. H. M. S. Modeste, Algerine and Pylades, had meanwhile also opened their fire, and a brisk cannonade ensued, maintained chiefly against the new fort at Shaming. The fire was kept up during part of the night, and the cutter and schooner were at last, by the tide turning, enabled to move out of range of the shot, into the Macao-passage.

In the morning early of the 22d, the work of destruction at Shaming was recommended by H. M. S. Modeste, Pylades and Algerine, and steamer Nemesis; the fort was, after a heavy cannonade, silenced and destroyed, and eight very fine new brass guns found in it. Meanwhile a number of war junks were seen issuing from a creek opposite Fatee, and the steamer Nemesis went to meet them: but they retreated again to the creek, and the steamer again gave her assistance at Shaming; which no sooner was perceived by the junks, than they came out a second time.

This time, however, the steamer was not content with merely driving them back, but followed them into the creek; what passed there was, from their position, hid from view, but loud reports and immense volumes of white and black smoke rising into the air at short intervals, too plainly told that the work of destruction was actively going on there. In less than three hours upwards of forty war junks were set fire to and blown up. The loss of life in this exploit is said not to have been great, the Chinese having had ample time to save themselves by flight before the vessels blew up.

From this, the time was occupied by the English, in concentrating their forces near the city, until the 24th, at 4 P. M. The Hyacinth 18, Modeste 18, Pylades 18, Nimrod 18, Columbus 16, Cruizer 16, and Algerine 10, having taken their position in front of the city and suburbs, opened their fire upon every offensive point of the Chinese, who returned it with considerable spirit at first, but was soon compelled to desert their guns. At 5 P. M., a body of soldiers, about 400, were landed at the foreign factories, in the vicinity of which they found the Americans, who had been taken prisoners two days before, examined by the authorities and released.

The firing was continued until about 9 P. M., when the suburbs were on fire in several places, and nearly all the batteries on shore in possession of, or destroyed by the English.

While this was going on in front of Canton, Gen. Gough was landing his troops, 1800 men, at the foot of the heights, in the rear of the city, and on the morning of the 25th, he commenced operations. Four batteries were taken from the Chinese, and great numbers of their officers and soldiers killed, the heights commanding the city taken, and the British forces entrenched upon them.

The loss of the Chinese on this occasion is variously estimated at 3 to 5,000, and even as high as 10,000 men.

On the 26th, the vessels of war were engaged in quieting and destroying the few remains of opposition, and in the evening Mandarins called on Capt. Elliott with flags of truce to negociate for the preservation of the city, which was effected by the following arrangements, made between H. M. Plenipotentiary, and the three Imperial Commissioners:

1st. That all troops, except those of the province, quit the city within 6 days, and proceed 60 miles.

2nd. $6,000,000 to be paid as a ransom for the city within one week, commencing the 26th of May. $1,000,000 to be paid before sunset of that day. If the whole sum is not paid within 7 days, to be increased to $8,000,000; if not paid within 20 days, to be increased to $9,000,000.

When the whole sum is paid, then the British forces are to proceed outside the Bogue, and all the fortified places on the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed until all the affairs between the two countries are settled.

Losses occasioned by the destruction of the Spanish brig Bilbaino and the factories to be paid.

The Quong-chow-foo shall produce full powers to conclude these arrangements on the part of the three Commissioners.

The troops had returned to their ships previous to the 14th inst., after having suffered a great deal from exposure in the marshy grounds back of the city. When the troops were being drawn off, one company was found to be missing, but after a short search were descried up to their knees in a marsh, defending themselves against superior numbers at the point of the bayonet, not being able to discharge their muskets on account of the rain which was then falling. They were rescued from their perilous situation by a detachment sent to their assistance with percussion locks.

Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, who commanded the naval forces in the absence of Sir Gordon Bremer, died at Hong Kong on the 14th of June, and was buried at Macao, at his own request, in preference to the former place. It is supposed that his death was occasioned by heat and over-fatigue attending upon the attack of Canton. Great sickness also prevailed among the troops and seamen at Hong Kong. Capt Elliott had been sick a week. Messrs. Morrison and Fearon, interpreters, had also been very ill.

$6,000,000 had been paid—five in silver, and one in securities.

The forces had left the river, except the Calliope and Herald, at Whampoa. The Nimrod had sailed with despatches for Bengal. Capt. Bulow was to proceed from there to England with despatches for the Admiralty.

Persons who have suffered losses by the destruction of the factories, were requested to hand in an inventory of the same to H. M. Plenipotentiary.

Her Majesty's ships are warned that it is unsafe to proceed to Canton, or send ships to Whampoa; and recommended to go to Hong Kong, and assured that any attempt on the part of the Chinese, to interrupt freedom of trade and intercourse with Hong Kong, would be answered with a strict blockade of Canton.

Although our dates from China are up to the 19th of June, we have no indication of hostilities on the part of the Chinese later than the 13th, at which time they were again preparing great quantities of fire rafts; and large supplies of men, straw, and money, had been sent to Canton from the different provinces.

It was said that the sickness was so great at Hong Kong, that it had carried off five principal officers in one day.

Further intelligence from China will be looked for with considerable interest.

News of the Day.

Laws of Alabama.—The following is a synopsis of the criminal code of Alabama, which takes effect on the first day of October, 1841.

Treason against the State, penitentiary for life.

Murder in the first degree, death, or penitentiary for life.

Aiding slaves in insurrection, penitentiary for life.

Killing a slave by cruel or inhuman treatment is murder in the first degree, and punished with penitentiary for life. If any owner or manager of slaves, cause the death of one by *[illegible] intention to kill*, he goes to the penitentiary for ten years.

Great Britain.—The Theological students of Aberdeen University, and St. Andrew's University, in Scotland, and twenty-two Theological colleges and schools in different parts of Great Britain, have published a solemn [illegible] remonstrance against American slavery, addressed to those who are preparing for the ministry in this country. A copy has been sent to every University and College in the United States.

Population of the British Empire in all parts of the world, compiled from the most authentic documents:

Great Britain, Ireland, and the neighboring islands,	[illegible]
Colonies in Europe, such as the Ionian Isles, Malta, Gibraltar, &c.	[illegible]
North America,	[illegible]
South America,	[illegible]
West Indies,	[illegible]
Africa,	[illegible]
Australasia, (N. Holland, &c)	[illegible]
New Zealand,	25,000
Asia, East India Company's dominion,	135,000,000
Affghanistan and Cabul,	14,000,000
	179,535,000

The whole of the above territories cover about 1,800,000 square miles.

The word *dun* first came into use during the reign of Henry VII. It owes its birth to an English bailiff, by the name of *Joe Dunn*, who was so indefatigable and skilful at his business of collecting debts, that it became a proverb when a person did not pay his debts, "Why don't you *Dun* him?" that is, "Why don't you send *Dunn* after him?" Hence originated the word which has so long been in universal use.

Western Virginia.—A writer in the Lutheran Observer, (Baltimore,) makes out a strong case against Western Virginia. He says, that according to the late census, there are, within this district, 799 distilleries, 28,724 white persons above 21 years of age, who can neither read nor write, and that there are nine distilleries within a small church of 20 or 25 members.

Yeast.—Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for an hour; let it afterwards stand till it becomes milk warm, bottle it and cork it close. One pint of this will make eighteen pounds of bread.

The Englishman, Fitzsimmon, sentenced to five years at Sing Sing, for executing his trade of picking pockets in this *free* country, walked boldly out of prison, by his keepers, and escaped last week.

It is calculated that ten millions of bushels less of grain have been converted into malt for distillation, &c, this year, than there was last year, owing to the Temperance reform in the United States. So much gained for domestic happiness.—*Zion's Watchman.*

Col. Worth has gathered 350 Indians, ready for embarkation. The news from Florida continues to be flattering, and the termination of the war is now reasonably expected. Col. Worth is *worth* more to the country, than all who have gone before him in this Florida business.

Shocking Accident.—The Hinsdale, (Cattaraugus,) Gazette of the 11th inst. says:—"On Sunday last an Irishman engaged on the Railroad, at Great Valley, in this county, commenced cutting down a large oak tree, standing about one rod from his shantee, and directly opposite; he chopped it about one quarter off on the side from the shantee, and then commenced cutting on the opposite side; the tree leaned heavily from the building, and no danger was apprehended. He had chopped upon it a short time, when the tree split up about 50 feet, the top lodging in the top of a tree standing near it; it there balanced for a few moments, when the but gave way and shot back over the shantee and fell across it, literally smashing the same to atoms, and instantly killing his wife, and dangerously wounding one of his children.

Strange Proceedings of a Jury.—On Saturday last a jury was empannelled in the City Court, now in session, and given charge of a case of the State vs. Sophia Wilson, colored girl, indictment for felony. The jury, after having remained in retirement until after one o'clock on Sunday morning, and not able to agree, sealed a paper, handed it to the bailiff and dispersed. This paper, upon being opened this morning in court, conveyed the intelligence that the jury had agreed to disagree! and asked to be discharged from a further consideration of the case. The court was bound to grant their request, and the jury was accordingly discharged—not being competent, according to law, after such a decision, to hold any further deliberation upon the specific case with which it had been intrusted.—*Balt. American.*

Nine States a Day.—Some gentlemen on board the steamer [illegible] the other day, were conversing about the wonderful powers of steam, the great facilities it had given for traveling, &c. One gentleman remarked that a man might leave New York in the morning, and arrive the same night at Baltimore, thus being in five states in one day.

"Only five, it is ye say?" said an Irishman present, "and its meeself who was in nine states on Monday last."

The company were incredulous, and called on Paddy to explain how such a thing could be possible, which he did as follows:

"Well, ye see, gintlemen, I was married in New York last Monday at six o'clock, and went with my dear Bridget to Baltimore the same day, and sure before I got there, I was [illegible] as drunk as a baste, so ye perceive I was in the state of New York, the state of Sobriety, the state of Single Blessedness, the state of New Jersey, the state of Connubial Felicity, [illegible] the state of Pennsylvania, the state of Delaware, the state of Maryland and the state of Intoxication, all in one day, and the whole of which was owing to the powers of the same."

Indiana Marble.—The Indianapolis Journal says, we have the agreeable task of recording the fact of the existence of a quarry of fine marble in Fayette county, near the White Water Canal. We have examined and compared a sample [illegible] Mr. Dunn with a piece of Potomac marble, and we give it as our humble judgment that it is superior in many points. That it is more solid and compact than the Potomac article, is a fact discernable by the slightest comparison. Its colors are not so bright, but are decidedly more beautiful, and would be more admired and approved in situations of use or ornament by nine-tenths of casual observers. In admitting of a high state of polish, the White Water marble is superior to the Potomac.

From the Cour. and Enquirer.

A Broken Promise.—There was a very touching case of "breach of promise" tried in Indiana a short time since. One Doctor *Fate*—very sad fate, poor fellow—brought his action at law against the widow Lavally, house-keeper of the deceased Indian Chief Richardville, for refusing to marry him, the said Dr. Fate, as per agreement between the parties. The broken hearted plaintiff estimated the damages done to the sensibilities of his heart at the sum of two thousand dollars federal money. The jury however, after looking into the account current between them, liquidated matters a little lower. Taking every thing into consideration, his twelve peers were of opinion that $150 would repair all the rents in his affection and be about enough for the widow Lavally to lay out in reshingling the shattered roof of his upper story, and mending all the broken gallypots of his reputation. We think the pecuniary compensation was ample enough, and more than we would have awarded to so poor a creature; but the jury ought to have recommended the defendant to mercy, and a commutation of the fine. She ought to have been allowed to pay each dollar by a pound a piece with his own pestle upon the head of the plaintiff. This business of sueing a woman for refusing to marry a man, would never be resorted to by any one having soul enough to keep his body together by laboring at journey work for a knitter of cotton garters.

The Oxford (N.C.) Mercury of the 14th inst., adds another to the list of foul tragedies which have recently disturbed the quiet of our land.

On Tuesday night last as Richard Bullock, Esq., was standing near a piano on which his daughter was playing, he was shot through the window and in a few seconds expired. It is supposed that the mouth of the gun could not be more than two or three feet from him, as all the shot entered his body within a small space of each other. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body the next day, and a verdict "murdered by an unknown hand" returned.—Suspicion as yet rests on no one.

The Old Fly, now Fulton Market.—Many years before the revolution, the piece of land at the lower end of the present Maiden Lane, was a swamp called the Fly.—The burgomaster who owned it at that time offered to sell it to old Mr. Van Tassel, formerly of Maiden Lane, for a horse, and after some delay the offer was accepted.—Between the offer and the acceptance, however, the horse had been "shod all around." Mr. Van Tassel insisted that the burgomaster should pay for the shoes—he refused, and the contract was broken off.—Many years after the city bought the swamp for a market. The plot of land is now worth half a million of dollars.—*Evening Star.*

Disastrous Fire.—A dreadful fire occurred at Georgetown, S. C., on the 16th inst. The fire commenced near Mr. Benjamin King's wharf. All the buildings from the market to J. G. Hennings & Co.'s wharf, are destroyed on the water side of the street. The principal sufferers are E. W. Chapman, B. Cing, R. Frisbrie, J. C. Porter, John Ralston, S. Kirton, Colwell & Lathers, G. C. & W. J. Munro, Jacob Wayne, J. Farrow & Son, C. A. Magill, B. J. Cuttino, — McKenzie. The loss is estimated at about *Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.*

Hon. Daniel Webster.—This gentleman is not likely soon to leave the Cabinet, if we can believe the following from a New York paper, professing to be in the Cabinet-secrets.

In regard to Mr. Webster there is a general conformity of views between him and the President on all subjects of importance, except the currency, and upon this the difference is not believed to be cardinal or irreconcilable. Their personal as well as official relations are equally friendly and confidential. The story that the Secretary of State is about to resign, has its foundation in the hopes of certain individuals, who desire for purposes of their own, to see a separation between him and the President.

The Indianapolis Journal states that Jno. B Richardville, the principal chief of the Miami nation, died on the 13th inst., at his residence on the St. Mary's river, near Fort Wayne, in that State. He was about 80 years of age. He left about $200,000 in specie, besides immense quantities of very valuable real estate. By will, he left his vast fortune equally divided among his relations.

The Little Rock (Ark.,) Gazette of the 29th ult., contains the following paragraph, which it says is founded on information derived from a letter written by Mr. R. A. Calloway, the sub-agent of the Osage Indians:—"The Camanche Indians, it is believed, are contemplating an attack on the frontiers of Texas so soon as the leaves fall from the trees. They have made propositions to the Osages to join them with four hundred warriors, which the Osages have refused. They have also sent the pipe to all of the neighboring tribes."

We learn from the N. Y. Herald, that a man named James Dawson, residing on a farm near Nashville, Illinois, has been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the stupendous forgeries on the Western banks, and on Little & Co. of New York, last spring. He has been held to bail on $35,000.

The funeral of Hon. John Forsyth, which took place in Washington on Saturday last, was attended by all the Representatives of Foreign Governments now in Washington, by the Heads of our Executive Departments, the General-in-Chief of the Army, and many other officers of the Government, civil and military, as well as many private citizens. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, and the Rev. Mr. Butler, of the Episcopal Church.

One hundred and ninety-two Vessels are reported as injured by the late disastrous storm. Many more will probably never be heard from, every vestige thereof being "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

Temperance Procession!—A more gratifying sight was never exhibited in our city, than the array of Temperance men, in the procession on Wednesday, with bands of music, flags, banners, and cars. It was about a mile in length, and nineteen twentieths were Americans, though the Popish journals here, say that the Irish papists take the lead and form the largest number in the temperance cause! C. Delavan, Esq., marshalled the forces, and well was it done.—*Zion's (N. Y.) Watchman.*

Escape.—Young Semmes, indicted for the murder of one of the Professors of the University of Virginia, is, it appears, to escape trial. He had been liberated on his giving bail in the sum of 25,000 dollars, and failing to appear, in discharge of his recognizance, at the present term of the Superior Court of Albemarle, now in session, his default was entered on record, and a rule entered against him, and the securities returnable at the next term to show cause why the recognizance of bail should not be prosecuted to a judgment. He never should have been admitted to bail.

It is said that there are now nearly one hundred attornies in St. Louis, and one hundred and thirty M. D's. Pretty well for a city of 30,000 inhabitants.

A plague exists in the interior of France, and all business is stopped in consequence.

Mormonism.—The Cheltenham (English) Chronicle states that its editor had just seen the wife of a small farmer who sailed with her husband and six children last February from Liverpool. That she, and about one hundred others, landed at New Orleans, went several hundred miles up the country, passed St. Louis, and arrived safe at the "promised land,"—the New Jerusalem—on the 1st of May last; a three weeks' residence was sufficient to let them into the secret, and they arrived safe back in the old country about a fortnight ago.

They had frequent communications while on the banks of the Mississippi with the renowned prophet Joe Smith, and his brother imposters, who took every means in their power to get hold of our informant's money, by offering to sell large plots of land, take them into partnership, &c. &c., but the Gloucester yeoman was proof against their wiles, and used his little capital in bringing his family back again.—What most staggered the faith of the party was, that this great prophet, Mr. Joseph Smith, could not show them the "plates of gold" on which it was pretended the book of Mormon was written. Joe evaded the question by saying the angel merely showed them to him, and after he had taken a fair copy, took them back again.—*Troy Daily Mail.*

Mrs. Jarvis, the wife of Rev. Dr. Jarvis, and daughter, it is said, have joined the Roman Catholic church at Brooklyn.

General Winfield Scott was nominated for President by a public meeting at Lancaster, Pa., on the 12th.

The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye states, that a treaty would be held with the Sac and Fox Indians, by Gov. Doty of Wiskonsan, Gov. Chambers of Iowa, and T. H. Crawford, Indian Commissioner. The object is to purchase all their lands in Wiskonsan and Iowa.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has issued a Proclamation, forbidding the crying of newspapers on the Sabbath.

The Indians and negroes reported that Sam Jones, the great Seminole, has two thousand men women and children, with him in the swamp, including two hundred and fifty-warriors.

Marcus T. C. Gould will speedily publish the trial of McLeod, in a volume of 400 pages.

An elegant marble sarcophagus, prepared by direction of citizens of Washington, was received in Baltimore a few days ago, and forwarded to Pittsburg. Its destination is North Bend, where it will constitute the depository of the remains of the lamented Wm. Henry Harrison.

The Grand Jury of Essex co., N. J., have promptly responded to so much of the charge of Chief Justice Hornblower as related to the lottery business in that State, by presenting the same as a nuisance, and calling upon the magistracy and the people "to aid in prosecuting those who are engaged in committing the offences alluded to, and endeavor in all suitable ways to stop such unlawful practices."

Gen. Henry Dodge is the new delegate to Congress from Wiskonsan Territory, and his son, Augustus C. Dodge, the delegate from Iowa.

The funeral of the Hon. John Forsyth took place at Washington on Saturday, and was attended by all the Foreign Ministers. Heads of Departments, &c., in Washington.

Samuel Houston is elected President of the Republic of Texas, by a majority exceeding 5000. Burleson as Vice-President, is elected by a majority of over 2000.

The Erie railroad is doing a much better business than was anticipated. The cost of running to Goshen is $175 per day, while its receipts have been $500 in a day.

Alexander McLeod was entertained at a private dinner party in Montreal on Thursday of last week. He made a speech full of venom against the Yankees, in which our Lynch-law propensity was handled as it deserved.

A rumor reached Baltimore on Sunday evening, that an attempt had been made in Petersburg, Va. to assassinate President Tyler.

The Quincy, (Ill.) Herald says that a drove of young buffaloes, thirty-three in number, recently passed through that city on their way to New-York.

About ten o'clock on Monday night, a man who was employed to carry away oyster shells from an oyster cellar in Ann street, filled his basket with oysters instead of the shells, and proceeded to the foot of a stairs leading to the first floor, close to which was a flight of stairs leading to the basement and falling down the latter he dislocated his neck, and died almost immediately.

The Albany daily Advertiser says, "It will devolve upon the Legislature to be chosen next month, to arrange the Congressional Districts in this State according to the new census."

A daily line of packet boats is now established between Syracuse and Utica. Fare $1.

Thanksgiving takes place in five of the New-England States (Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and New-Hampshire,) on the same day, the 25th of Nov.

A young friend of ours, observes the Salem Gazette, who is master of more leisure than we can find, has examined the shipping lists, since the late storm, and he finds *one hundred and ninety two* vessels reported as injured by that disastrous storm.

Locke the teacher of the Boston Farm School, who was lately prosecuted for inhuman treatment of his boys, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment and costs of trial. He is now under civil prosecution for damages, by the boys whom he punished.

Conviction for murder.—Cornelius U. Hardenburgh, indicted for the murder of Anthony Hasbrouck, in Sullivan co. last fall, was tried last week at Monticello. Judge Ruggles presiding. The case was submitted to the jury, and they in twenty minutes returned a verdict of *guilty*. The killing was admitted; the plea for the prisoner was *insanity*.

Sentence is suspended until next term, to give time for a bill of exceptions, on the ground that certain evidence of hereditary insanity was improperly excluded.

Unparalleled Dispatch.—The brig Lycoming, Capt. Perez Judkins, jr., arrived at Boston on Thursday morning from Constradt, having been absent (counting hours,) less than *ninety-five days*. The brig was detained four days at Cowes, England, on her outward passage, and was fourteen days from the Grand Bank, when homeward bound. This is said to be, by *nine days*, the shortest voyage ever made from Boston to Russia and back. Capt. J. has thus performed a voyage from Porto Rico to Boston, thence to Russia and back, landing and receiving full cargoes, in *one hundred and twelve* consecutive days.—*N. Y. Sun.*

War Steamers.—Instructions have been issued for building at our Navy Yards the following steam vessels:

At Norfolk, one medium size, say between six hundred and seven hundred tons; and one of three hundred tons, to be propelled by Lieutenant HUNTER's paddle wheels. The engine of the latter is to be made at the Washington Navy Yard, where it is understood work equal to any in the country has been turned out.

At Philadelphia one of six hundred tons, to be propelled on STOCKTON's plan; and one of medium size.

At New York, one of medium size, six hundred to seven hundred tons.

The description of engines for the medium steamers has not yet been determined upon. The Commissioners of the Navy have opened a correspondence with the most experienced and scientific gentlemen in the country, as to the best models, and have collected a large amount of information upon the subject, which will be increased by further communications before the time arrives for making a decision. They will by these means have the aid of the best experience the country can afford

Capt. STOCKTON and Lieutenant HUNTER will each have, as a matter of course, a general superintendance of the building of the vesels on their respective plans.—*Army and Navy Chron.*

Cincinnatti.—In 1800, its inhabitants were 720; in 1820, 9,602; in 1830, 24,821, and now, 50,000! There are 1135 miles of canals, railroad, &c., concentrating in the city. Thirty-three steamboats were built there last year, with 5361 tonnage, and cost $592,500.

All ready.—Our Chinese squadron heard that war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, and immediately got "ready for action." Such was the expedition and readiness, that in three hours the Constitution sailed to give battle to an English 74 off the harbor, by which however, the rumor was contradicted.

The whole number of slaves in the United States, according to the last census, is 2,487,213—males 1,186,467; females, 1,199,778. Free colored persons in the U. S., 386,285—males, 186,467; females, 199,773.

A Yankee was convicted and fined £10 last week in U. C., for enticing away British soldiers. Either they were not *very* patriotic, or the captain was not.

Three boys were sentenced by Mr. Justice Cross, of Amesbury, Mass., on Monday last, to fourteen days imprisonment, for stealing grapes from a garden. They will probably conclude the grapes were very sour before they get out of prison.

A farmer in the vicinity of Michigan City, raised 20,000 bushels of wheat this year! ins't that profitable buisness?

A revolutionary soldier, 90 years of age, died on the 2nd inst., in Greenwich, Conn. The continental guard was quartered at his house five years. Thus one after another drop off of the heroes who connect us with times that tried men's souls.

The bank of Louisiana has lost more than $174,000 by absconding clerks.

The yellow fever prevails at Vicksburg, and other places on the Mississippi.

A portion of the U. S. army has been ordered by General Scott, to occupy posts on the New York and Michigan frontiers.

Capt. Jones has been appointed to the command of the U. S. Pacific squadron.

The yellow fever in New Orleans is abating. There were 30 cases on the 1st, and on the 2d only 8.

The frigate Belle Poule, now in our harbor, was the first of the French vessels to fire a gun in behalf of the Americans in the revolutionary war.

Protestant Hall in Dublin.—Steps are in progress for erecting in Dublin a Protestant Hall, to serve the protestants of Ireland as "a metropolitan platform; a hall in which they may constantly meet in large numbers, to bring before the authorities and the public, their wants, their grievances, their principles." The building is intended to contain four thousand people, and will be immediately commenced, the ground for it having been taken.

The Savannah Republican of the 9th states, that a slave plot for insurrection was discovered near Purysburgh, S. C., a few days since.

MARRIED,

In Lebanon, on the 25th ult., by Rev. Henry B. Kenyon, Mr. LUKE G. MAXSON, Principal of the Coudersport Academy, Pa., and Miss CORDELIA ANN, youngest daughter of Jacob Hartshorn, Esq., of the former place.

In Castile, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. M. Norton, J. L. BARLOW Esq., Editor of the Western New Yorker, and Miss ROZINA HULBARD, of the former place.

In Brookfield on the 23d Sept. by Rev. S. B. Crandall Mr. SAM'L H. C. MAXSON, and Miss CORNELIA, daughter of Stanton Burdick, all of Brookfield.

In Unadilla Forks, on the 20th ult., by S. B. Crandall, Mr AMBROSE C. SPENCER, of Sangerfield, and Miss HENRIETTA, daughter of Mr John B. Stillman.

DIED,

In Providence, R.I., Oct. 6th, of dysentery, MARTHA, infant daughter, and only child of Charles and Martha Saunders, aged 13 months and 12 days.

"How calm are thy slumbers, my sweet little daughter,
Unmindful of sorrow—regardless of danger!
Thy mild spirit left thee as pure as it found thee,
Ere the cold cares of life spread their darkness around thee!

Thy spirit own'd not this world of confusion
It's joys deign'd no relish for "fancy's illusion"
Thine eye clos'd upon them, thy pilgrimage ended,
Thy soul mounted upward, by angels attended.

Sleep on lovely cherub! No more shalt thou waken,
Thy body lies tenantless, cold and forsaken.
No more shall the arms of thy mother enfold thee.
No more shall the eye of affection behold thee.

Though now the frail body in death is reclining,
Thy bright, spotless spirit with angels is shining
For our Savior, to us, an assurance has given,
That "of such" as thou art, "is the kingdom of heaven."

LIST OF LETTERS.

Charles Saunders, Alexander Campbell, (we will attend to it immediately,) E. Stillson, "J. W." (We cannot publish, 1st, because we know not the author, 2d, private character should be held sacred.) H. B. Kenyon, "H." (it shall appear soon.) J. B. Wells (we will do what we can in the matter.) M. Willard, P. M., Lucius Crandall, (alteration is made.) B. B. Stillman (too late.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Abner Warner, $2, cr. Samuel Fifield, vol. 2, rec'd some time since.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

"A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians and families 10 per cent *lower* than" BOUGHT by the *STONE STORE* merchant in New York at

S. D. DELLAY'S

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at *S. D. DELLAY'S* than at the *Stone Store*

G. W. KNOWLTON

HAS taken a shop in the basement of the three story building, one door north of Sutton & Quimby's Store, where he will manufacture to order Boots and Shoes of any kind or style to suit his customers.

Ladies Kid or Morocco Slips and Shoes, Prunello and Gaiter boots, of the first quality and style, very cheap.

N. B. Customer's leather manufactured on short notice, cheap for good pay. Please call and enquire the prices and satisfy yourselves.

De Ruyter, Oct 23, 1841. 35tf

THIS SIDE UP.

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ABIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore* (*La Fayette Block,*) where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE.* Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY.*

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonable prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy will please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street.*

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER.

NEW GOODS

AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE!

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

[illegible] *CHEAPER* [illegible] this town [illegible] *"Peculiar advantages in purchasing"* that is to say I paid *CASH* [illegible] advantage enough

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34tf

MADISON COM. PLEAS.

[illegible]

Mary L. G[illegible] IN PARTITION

[illegible]

[illegible] BENJAMIN ENOS, [illegible] EPHRAIM ARNOLD, [illegible]

Z. T. B[illegible] 34w6

NO MONOPOLY!

THE [illegible] BOOTS & SHOES [illegible] *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" [illegible] establishment in town.

De Ruyter [illegible] 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER

FOR SALE.

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE LOT, [illegible] S. D. Baptist Meeting-house [illegible] front—Apply to [illegible] 34tf

De Ruyter, Oct. [illegible], 1841. W. MAXSON.

NO IMPOSITION!

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE [illegible] BOOTS and SHOES [illegible] work, [illegible] MAMMOTH BOOT

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, [illegible] prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE

Oct. 11

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL [illegible] at the NEW YORK CASH STORE

Oct. 11

JOHN N. ELMORE,

IS now receiving at the *Stone Store*, an extensive assortment of seasonable Goods, which have been selected [illegible] He would [illegible] friends to [illegible] for variety, at [illegible] *cheapest*!

De Ruyter, October 4, 1841.

25 Pieces BROAD Cloth, BEAVER Cloth CASSIMERE and SATINETTE, comprising a general assortment, just received at the

Oct 4th. STONE STORE.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by

J. N. ELMORE.

October 4

NOW is the time to purchase SILK, WORSTED and LINNEN Goods, just received a large stock which have been purchased and will be sold at no Tariff Prices, at the

October 4th. STONE STORE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Secretary's Office, Albany, August 25, 1841.

To the Sheriff of the County of Madison, Sir:

NOTICE is hereby given you, that the term of service of Avery Skinner, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, of this State, will expire on the last day of December next, and that a Senator is to be chosen in that District, to which the county of Madison belongs, at the General Election, to be held on the first, second and third days of November next.

At the same election the following officers are to be chosen, viz: Three Members of Assembly, for the said County, and one Coroner, in the place of Ira Seymour, whose term of office expires on the last day of December next.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.

Dated August 28, 1841. 28tde

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscriber, as Agent of the Trustees of De Ruyter Institute, offers 29 building lots for sale on the most reasonable terms. The lots are situated on both sides of a street running west by the Institute, and on a cross street joining the above named street with the Turnpike in the west part of the village.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, April 16, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, expires this day by its own limitation. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to call and settle.

JOHN N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
27tf WILLIAM J. AYER.

De Ruyter, Aug. 28, 1841.

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER wanted on accounts, if delivered previous to the 15th Oct. next.

Aug. 28. E. A. & A.

ATTENTION!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on the accounts of Spencer & Saunders, are requested to call and make immediate settlement by note or otherwise.

N. B. The accounts are divided, and it is my *own* only that I ask for. Please attend.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30

A. L. SAUNDERS.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUIMBY,

HAVING purchased [illegible] ESTABLISHMENT [illegible] would respectfully [illegible] this village and [illegible] now receiving from New-York [illegible] Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs

Which, together with [illegible] the most extensive [illegible] this village [illegible]

LOW PRICES.

[illegible]

One Price and Ready Pay.

[illegible]

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE [illegible]

JOHN N. ELMORE,

IS Agent [illegible] Medicines:—
Rev. I. Covert's B[illegible]
Moffat's Phoenix B[illegible]
Moffat's Life Pills
Phinney's Pills
Phelps Tomato Pills
[illegible]
Winslow's Balsam of [illegible]
Balm of C[illegible]
Parker's Pulmonary Balm
Cheeseman's [illegible]
Hutchinson's [illegible]
With others [illegible]
Oct. 4.

Swedes, English [illegible] Shoe Iron, [illegible] German, Cast [illegible] Cast Steel, [illegible] very low at [illegible]
October 4

LOVERS OF [illegible]

W[illegible]

MENS [illegible] Ladies and [illegible] and cheaper than [illegible]

October 4

L. [illegible] Boots and [illegible] consisting of Boot [illegible] Cases, at [illegible]
October 4

1 CASE [illegible]

1 CASE Ladies' [illegible]

The splendid SS LAC[illegible]

TO FARMERS AND [illegible]

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber [illegible] Corn [illegible] Bags, [illegible] Bags, Silver and Brass [illegible] Cotton and Worsted [illegible] Yokes, Trace and Halter [illegible] cles that are ever [illegible] Albany or Utica, [illegible] according to quality [illegible]

Wanted in exchange [illegible] cles, Wood, and [illegible] in Notes; also, [illegible] Cheese and every kind [illegible] Pine Lumber, [illegible]

Pine Lumber for sale [illegible] 10,000 feet first rate [illegible] a new Dwelling House [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. [illegible], 1841. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership [illegible] the firm of WILLIAMS [illegible] day dissolved by [illegible]

All persons indebted [illegible] are requested to [illegible] by note or otherwise.

Oct. 4. [illegible]

32w3 [illegible]

NOTICE.

FOUND, by the subscriber [illegible] about two miles [illegible] OF GRAIN. [illegible] by calling on the subscriber [illegible] of this advertisement, [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 5th, 1841.

32w2 [illegible]

ONE CENT [illegible]

AND NO CHARGES PAID.

RANAWAY from [illegible] Sept. last, [illegible] about 19 years, by the [illegible] ARD STONE. This is [illegible] boring or trusting him on my [illegible] no debts of his contracting after [illegible] ever will return said boy, [illegible] reward.

De Ruyter Sept. 27th, 1841. [illegible]

FRICTION MATCHES.

THE Subscriber is now making [illegible] of the best quality, [illegible] the most reasonable terms, wholesale or [illegible] He particularly requests the patronage of his friends. Orders from a distance will be attended to.

ELISHA STILLMAN.

De Ruyter Apr. 13 1841.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the business will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 20m3

POETRY.

Heaven.

Oh! talk to me of Heaven! I love
To hear about my home above;
For there doth many a loved one dwell
In light and joy ineffable.
Oh! tell me how they shine and sing,
While every harp rings echoing,
And every glad and tearless eye
Beams like the bright sun gloriously,
Tell me of that glorious palm,
Each hand in glory beareth;
Tell me of that celestial calm
Each face in glory weareth.

Oh! happy, happy country where
There entereth not a sin,
And death, who keeps its portals fair,
May never once come in.
No grief can change their day to night;
The darkness of that land is light,
Sorrow and sighing God hath sent
Far thence to endless banishment;
And never more may one dark tear
Bedew their burning skies,
For every one they shed while here,
In tearful agonies,
Glitters a bright and dazzling gem
In their immortal diadem,
Oh! lovely, blooming country there
Flourishes all that we deem fair.

And tho' no fields, no forests green,
Nor bowery gardens there are seen,
Nor perfume load the breeze,
Nor hears the ear material sound,
Yet joy's at God's right hand are found.
The archetypes of these,
There is the home, the land of birth,
Of all we highest prize on earth.
The storms that rock this world beneath
Must there forever cease;
The only air the blessed breathe,
Is purity and peace.

Oh! happy, happy land! in thee
Shines the unveil'd Divinity,
Shedding through each adoring breast,
A holy calm, a halcyon rest.
And those blest souls whom death did sever
Have met to mingle joys forever,
Oh! soon may heaven unclose to me;
Oh! may I soon that glory see!
And my faint, weary spirit stand
Within that happy, happy land.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD.

The citizens of Nashville, (Tenn.) were recently much alarmed by the fall of what appeared to be a shower of flesh and blood. An explanation of the phenomenon is afforded in the following communication, addressed to the editors of the National Intelligencer, by the principal of the Alexandria Academy:

Alexandria Boarding School.
9 mo. 2d, 1841.

Friends Gales & Seaton:—I notice in the Intelligencer of to-day, under the head of "Atmospherical Phenomenon," an article from the Nashville Banner, describing what is stated to have been a "shower of flesh and blood" in the vicinity of Lebanon, Tennessee. The same account, or a similar one, has been published in several other papers. There are many other persons of that peculiar temperament that is unfavorably affected by intelligence of so unusual and awful a character; to such it may be a relief to learn that the phenomenon alluded to finds its ready explanation in a well ascertained fact in the economy of insects. In the interesting and instructive work of Kirby & Spence, on the "Natural history of insects," are the following remarks, which explain the whole subject:

"Many species of *Lepidoptera* (Butterflies) when they emerge from the pupa or chrysalis state, discharge a reddish fluid, which, instances where their numbers have been considerable, has produced the appearance of a shower of blood; and by this natural fact, all those bloody showers, recorded by historians as preternatural, and regarded, where they happened, as fearful prognostics of impending evils, are stripped of their terrors, and reduced to the class of events that happen in the common course of Nature. That insects are the cause of these supposed showers is no recent discovery; for Sleidan relates that, in the year 1553, a vast multitude of butterflies swarmed through a great part of Germany, and sprinkled plants, leaves, buildings, clothes and men, with bloody drops, as if it had rained blood. But the most interesting account of an event of this kind is given by Reaumur, from whom we learn that, early in July, 1608, the suburbs of Aix, and a considerable extent of country round it were covered with what appeared to be a shower of blood.—We may conceive the amazement and stupor of the populace upon such a discovery, the alarm of the citizens, and grave reasonings of the learned. All agreed, however, in attributing the appearance to the power of darkness, and in regarding it as the prognostic and precursor of some direful misfortune about to befall them.

Fear and prejudice would have taken deep root upon this occasion, and might have produced fatal effects upon some weak minds, had not Mr. Peirese, a celebrated philosopher of that place, paid attention to the insects. A chrysalis, which he preserved in his cabinet, let him into the secret of this mysterious shower. Hearing a fluttering, which informed him his insect was arrived at its perfect state, he opened the box in which he kept it; the insect flew out, and left behind it a red spot. He compared this with the spots of the bloody shower, and found they were alike. At the same time observed there was a prodigious quantity of butterflies flying about, and that the drops of the miraculous rain were not to be found upon tiles, but chiefly in cavities and places where rain could not easily come. Thus did this judicious observer dispel the ignorant fears and terror which a natural phenomenon has caused." —Vol. 1, page 35.

Those wishing further information on the subject will find it in *Comstock's Physiology*, and in No. LXXIV of Harpers' Library.

The instance mentioned in the Nashville account, of flesh appearing with the blood, no doubt was the result of the insect having perished in the process of transformation.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.

GUMPTION.—This is a fine old Scotch word, not generally to be found in the dictionaries, though it is worthy of a place in the best. It has a great deal of meaning in it, and often expresses what nothing else can.

When I see a girl reject the addresses of a respectable young man, who owns a good farm, goes to meeting, and pays his debts; for one who wears a dickey, visits the theatre, and spends his money faster than he earns it, I think to myself she has not much gumption.

When I see a young mechanic, who wants a good wife that can make a pudding, and spit a turkey, dangling after a piece of agectation, because she has been to a dancing school and can play on a piano, I guess he has not much gumption.

When I see a farmer paying taxes for twenty acres of land half-fenced and half-tilled, when he might raise more on six acres under cultivation, I conclude he is not overstocked with gumption.

When I see a man who has good business, sufficient to support his family respectably, neglecting his affairs, and running into debt, in order to obtain a political office, I fancy that, whatever may be his talents, he is not burdened with gumption.

When I see a man, call his boys from school, and spending two hours every afternoon for a month, to tar his trees, that the canker-worm may not ascend them, when he might effect a remedy in a single day, by exchanging the earth for three feet around them, I conclude that he has more industry than gumption.

When I see a man purchasing three cords of wood for the winter, when by listing his doors, and mending a broken pane, he might save two of them, I think he has but litle gumption.

When I see a young man, just set up in business, keeping a horse and chaise at an expense of two dollars a day, and failing in six months, when he might walk for nothing, and continue his busines with safety, I conclude that he has not much gumption.

When I see a man atending diligently to his own concerns, sending his children to school, paying his debts, and keeping clear of law suits, quarrels, and politics, I set him down as a man possessing a reasonable share of gumption.

When I see a woman mending her children's, clothes and receiving her husband with affection, I conclude that she has no ordinary share of gumption.

I find, when I see a man who deals justly loves mercy, walks humbly, and pays for his newspaper, I conclude that of all others in this world he possesses the greatest portion of gumption.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

DRAWING A CHALK-LINE; OR, RESERVING THE RIGHT OF PASSAGE.

AN INCIDENT FOUNDED ON FACT

This is a strange world, or, if you please, many strange things occur in this world—either way suits us,—and amongst the strange things which happen in this strange world, some are ludicrous and some are serious, some are one thing, and some another. Many things, too, which take place, are shrouded in the dark pall of mystery, and remain unknown and inexplicable, till some chance of fate or fortune draws aside the veil from our vision, and we behold objects which before we had not thought of. Thus has it been with the present story, which we are about to unfold. Like a sweet flower blushing unseen it has long remained concealed. But chance has given it to us, and we shall now give our readers the story of "Drawing a Chalk-line, or Reserving the Right of Passage."

"Once upon a time," there came to this city a young Kentuckian, for the purpose of learning the science of medicine and surgery. He was tall and athletic, shrewd, apt and intelligent, with a "little sprinkling" of waggishness. He was inducted into the Charity Hospital; a room in the third story given him as a study. On entering into his new quarters, he was introduced to a young French gentleman, occupying the room also as a student. The young Frenchman, it seems, was very frank in his manners—courteous yet cold—and he thus addressed his new companion:

"Sir, I am indeed pleased to see you, and hope that we may prove mutually agreeable; but in order that this may be the case, I will inform you that I have had several former room-mates, with none of whom could I ever agree—we never could pursue our studies together. This room contains two beds; as the oldest occupant I claim the nearest the window."

"Now," says the Frenchman, "I'll draw the 'boundary line' between our territories, and we shall each agree not to encroach upon the other's rights," and taking a piece of chalk from his pocket, he made the mark of division midway from one side of the room to the other. "Sir," he added, "I hope you have no objection to the treaty."

"None in the world, sir," answered the stranger, I am perfectly satisfied with it."—He then sent down for his baggage, and both students sat down with their books.

The Frenchman was soon deeply engaged, while "Old Kentuck" was watching him, and thinking what a singular genius he must be, and how he might "fix" him.

Thus things went on until dinner time came. The bell was rung—the Frenchman hopped up, adjusted his cravat, brushed up his whiskers and mustachoes and essayed to depart.

"Stand sir!" said the stranger, suddenly placing himself with his toe to the mark, directly before the French student, "if you cross that line, by—, you're a dead man!"

The Frenchman stood pale with astonishment. The Kentuckian moved not a muscle of his face. Both remained in silence for some moments, when the Frenchman exclaimed—"Is it possible I did not reserve the right of passage?"

"No sir, Indeed you did not, and you pass this line at your peril."

"But how shall I get out of the room?"

"There is a window, which you *reserved* to yourself you may use that, but not that, *my* door, which you generously *left* me."

The poor Frenchman was fairly caught. He was in a quandary, and made all sorts of explanations and entreaties. The Kentuckian took compassion on him, and thinking that going out of a third story window was not "what it's cracked up to be," said to his new friend—"Sir, in order that we may be mutually agreeable I'll rub out that hateful chalk-line and let you pass."

The Frenchman politely thanked him, and since the settlement of that "boundary question" they have been the very best of friends.

LAODICEA.—There are four cities of the name of Laodicea, two in Asia Minor, and the other two in Syria. The present is one of the [illegible] situated on the confines of Lydia and Phrygia, about forty miles east from Ephesus. It took its name from the wife of its founder, Antiochus, the [illegible] of Stratonice.

It was a long time before it became a place of any note; but it gradually rose to importance toward the commencement of the Christian era, it became the principal town of Phrygia, and even vied in wealth and power with the great maritime cities.— In the end, it partook largely in the common calamities of the country; and it suffered more than any other place from the earthquakes by which the cities of this region were so repeatedly desolated. There is, in fact, not one of the seven churches, the overthrow of which has been so severe, and the desolation of which so entire, as that of Laodicea. It is indeed little other than a heap of ruins; from which, however, ample evidence may be collected of the magnificence for which it was anciently celebrated. These ruins cover three or four small hills, and are of very great extent.— The principal are those of the aqueduct, an amphitheatre, theatre, and other public buildings; besides which the whole surface within the line of the city wall is strewn with fragments and pedestals. In the amphitheatre an inscription has been found, and by comparing the date it gives, we find it must have been in the course of erection when the following message was sent to the church of Laodicea, and that it was not long after finished:

"And unto the church of the Laodiceans write: These things saith the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God: I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth: Because thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked: I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich, and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with eye-salve, that thou mayest see. As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten: be zealous therefore, and repent. Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: If any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me. To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my FATHER in his throne. He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches."—Rev. iii. 14—22.

WHISKEY AND THE MONKEY.

At a recent temperance meeting in New York, Mr. Pollard, one of the devoted and efficient apostles of the good work, sent forth by the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, related the following anecdote.

Mr. Pollard concluded the meeting. He said he was a kind of old butcher to bring up the rear. So much had been said he scarcely knew what to talk about. But there was one thing he would talk about, and always intended to. For fifteen years he was in the gutter, the watch house, the jail, and if he had justice done him, he had once been in the penitentiary. He had seen as much of the miseries of drunkeness as perhaps any man, and he was now determined, if possible to put down and drive it out of the country. Men boasted that they were not drunkards, but only moderate drinkers. He did once, but he believed that if six glasses made a man a drunkard, he who drank one glass was one sixth of a drunkard. Men would get drunk once or twice and not call themselves drunkards, and then these would get drunk again. They had not the abhorrence of the thing, and they had not the self control of the beast. In his drinking days he was the companion of a man down in Ane Arundel country, who had a monkey which he valued at a thousand dollars. We always took him out in our chestnut parties. He shook all our chestnuts for us, and when he could not shake them off, he would go to the very end of the limb and knock them off with his fist. One day we stopped at a tavern and drank freely. About half a glass of whiskey was left, and Jack took the glass and drank it all up. Soon he was merry, skipped, hopped, danced, and set us all in a roar of luaghter—Jack was drunk.

We all agreed, six of us, that we would come to the tavern next day, and get Jack drunk again, and have sport all day. I called in the morning at my friend's house. We went out for Jack. Instead of being as usual on his box, he was not to be seen. We looked inside, and he was crouched up in a heap. Come out here, said his master. Jack came out on three legs, his forepaw was on his head. Jack had the head-ache; I knew what was the matter with him. He felt just as I had felt many a morning. Jack was sick and could not go. So we put it off for three days. We then met, and while drinking, a glass was provided for Jack. But where was he? Skulking behind the chairs. Come here Jack, said his master, and drink, holding a glass out to him. Jack retreated, and as the door opened, he slipt out, and in a moment was on the top of the house. His master went out & called him down. He would not come.— He got a cow-skin and shook it at him.— Jack sat on the ridge pole, and would not come. His master got a gun and pointed it at him. A monkey is much afraid of a gun. Jack slipped over the back side of the house. His master then got two guns, and pointed one on each side of the house, when the monkey seeing his bad predicament at once whipped up on the chimney and got down in one of the flues, holding on by his fore paws. That man kept that monkey twelve years, and I could never get him to taste one drop of whiskey. The beast had more sense than a man who has an immortal soul, and thinks himself the lord of all creation.

Mr. Pollard addressed himself to the youth, and in the view of his example, urged them all to sign the total abstinence pledge, while they were yet young.

MAXIMS OF WILLIAM PENN.

Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses; the last, bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first, without the last, begins covetousness; the last, without the first, begins prodigality. Both together make an excellent temper. Happy the place where that is found.

Love labor; for if thou dost not want it for food, thou mayest for physic. It is wholesome for thy body and for thy mind.

Act not the shark upon thy neighbor, nor take advantage of the Ignorance, prodigality, or necessity of any one; for that is next door to fraud, and at best, makes but an unblest gain.

PERSEVERANCE.—I recollect, says Sir J. Barrington, to have seen in Queen's County, a Mr. Clerk who had been a working carpenter; and when making a bench for the session Justices at the Court House, was laughed at for taking such particular pains in smoothing the plank for the Judge's seat. The carpenter, nothing else excited, continued his work with special attention, and as a reason for being so very nice in finishing the seat, jocosely expressed his intention of one day occupying that very seat himself. Time passed on, and the carpenter, ever assiduous and attentive both to business and to mental culture, was afterwards seen as presiding judge on the very bench which he had a few years before been so nice in planing.

BEST MODE OF SUICIDE FOR LADIES.—Wear thin shoes, lace with a bed wrench and rope, and you will kill yourself without being suspected.

God allows any thing but sin.
Keep the body under, but the spirit up.

Natural History.

VELOCITY AND MAGNITUDE OF THE WAVES.

The velocity of waves has relation to their magnitude. Some large waves proceed at the rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour. It is a vulgar belief that the water itself advances with the speed of the wave, but in fact the form only advances, while the substance, except a little spray above, remains rising and falling in the same place, according to the laws of the pendulum. A wave of water, in this respect, is exactly imitated by the wave running along a stretched rope when one end of it is shaken; or by the mimic waves of our theatres, which are generally the undulations of long pieces of carpet, moved by attendants. But when a wave reaches a shallow bank or beach, the water becomes really progressive, because then, as it cannot sink directly downwards, it falls over forwards, seeking its level. So awful is the spectacle of a storm at sea, that it is generally viewed through the medium which biasses the judgment; and lofty as waves really are, imagination makes them loftier still. No wave rises more than ten feet above the ordinary level which, with ten feet that its surface afterwards forms below this, give twenty feet for the whole height from the bottom of any water valley to the summit. This supposition is easily proved by trying the height upon a ship's mast, at which the horizon is always in sight over the tops of the waves; allowance being made for accidental inclinations of the vessel, and for her sinking in the water too much below her water-line at the instant when she reaches the bottom of the hollow between the two waves. The spray of the sea, driven along by the violence of the wind, is of course, much higher than the summit of the liquid wave; and a wave coming against an obstacle, may dash to almost any elevation above it. At the Eddystone lighthouse, when a surge reaches it, which has been growing into a storm all across the Atlantic, it dashes even over the lantern at the summit.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT
S. D. DELLAY'S.

Sept. 28. 1841.

BUNDLES of [illegible] cases of SHEETINGS, heaps of CALICOES, piles of CLOTH and stacks of plain and fancy BEAVER CLOTHS, are now being offered by

S. D. DELLAY,

at his CHEAP CASH and BARTER STORE, in connexion with [illegible] assortment of MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, TAGLIONES &c. &c. &c. [illegible] and which he [illegible] pledges himself to sell less than his neighbors in this Town or County.

His Purchases having been for cash, Goods will be sold [illegible] as any other Store [illegible] cash.

TEAS SUGARS AND MOLASSES

as usual [illegible]

To F[illegible] [illegible] of saying that his stock is now complete [illegible] request them at least [illegible] per cent less than they [illegible] the same articles at N[illegible] [illegible] or Syracuse.

Terms of sale 6 months.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
[illegible]

DR. WAKEMAN'S
Rheumatic and Scrofulous Plaster.

[illegible]

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

[illegible] Prepared only by [illegible] WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

[illegible] BALSAM OF HOREHOUND [illegible]

In conclusion he [illegible] will not be undersold [illegible] for sale

WANTED,
10,000 Rags.
10,000 pr. Socks.
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth.
10,000 " Kersey.

[illegible]

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

B[illegible] MOLASSES [illegible]

50 per cent Lower,

[illegible]

Plain White [illegible] Ware.

25 per cent Lower

[illegible]

He also [illegible] MEDICINES,

[illegible]
Dr. McMunn's Elixir
[illegible]
Moffat's Vegetable Life [illegible]
Gregory's Balsam [illegible]
[illegible]
Pectoral Balm Honey [illegible]

The above [illegible] few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC.

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. a certain cure in all cases [illegible] Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heels occasioned by over-reach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place.

47m6 S. D. DELLAY.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A. & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

WANTED,

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841,

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Web's Dictionary, large.	Novum Græcum Testamatum,
" " small.	Colloquial Phrases,
Davies' [illegible]	Greek Reader,
" [illegible]	Greek Lessons,
" First Lessons,	Jacob's Latin Reader
" Arithmetic,	Polyglott Bibles,
Comstock's Chemistry,	quarto "
Phelps' Philosophy,	Medium Drawing Paper
B[illegible] Grammar,	Demi " "
A[illegible] Intellectual [illegible]	Cap " "
[illegible]	Drawing Pencils,
[illegible] Geography,	Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
[illegible]	Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY [illegible] is now ready [illegible] in a neat and durable [illegible] as at any other establishment [illegible] country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, [illegible] 1841

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

W[illegible] thanks for the patronage he has [illegible] his numerous friends and customers [illegible] that he has taken [illegible] recently occupied by Dr. [illegible] Store, together with [illegible] where he will be happy to [illegible] favor him with a call.— [illegible] WARRANT his work to be [illegible]

[illegible] Summer Fashions just received. [illegible]

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman, who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible] Eli S. Bailey.
[illegible] Maxson, Greene, Sam-
[illegible]
[illegible] S. Stillman, P. M.
[illegible] Babcock, Silas Bailey, Alva
[illegible] Dr. Wm. M. Tra-
[illegible]
[illegible] Potter.
[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] Maxson.
[illegible] Campbell, Samuel E. Lee-
[illegible] H. Willson, P. M.
[illegible] Greene.
[illegible] P. M., Stil-
[illegible] H. S. Crandall.
[illegible] Stillman.
[illegible]
Pit[illegible]—Geo. P. Burdick
[illegible] Potter, James Hubbard,
[illegible] Ward.
[illegible] Beauchamp
[illegible]
[illegible] Stillman.
Verona—[illegible]
[illegible] Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible] Maxson. Rev. Alexander [illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible] Maxson.
[illegible] Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]
[illegible] Gillett.
[illegible] Titsworth
Salem—[illegible] Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible] Lewis Dunham.
[illegible]
[illegible] Hydren, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Salm—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 37.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor.—A. H. BURDICK, Printer. [WHOLE NO. [illegible]

TERMS.—Two dollars in advance.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1841. [$2,50 at the end of the year.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

An Ungrateful Daughter.

Mr. ——— was formerly a merchant in the city of New York, possessed of a valuable estate and doing a lucrative business; but owing to the dishonesty or bad management of his partner was reduced to poverty. His wife died and left him with several children, one of whom, a daughter, was committed to an aunt, under whose fostering care she at length attained to womanhood. She received the addresses of a young man from the South who had inherited some six or eight thousand dollars from his father's estate, and soon became his wife. Elated with the change which had taken place in her condition, forgetting that "Riches make to themselves wings and fly away as an eagle towards heaven," and anxious to conceal her former poverty, she disowned *that* father who sustained her in the period of infancy and childhood, and reported that *her* father resided in the city of Utica! When he called to visit his child, he was treated *as a stranger*, but without those expressions of kindness which even *strangers* usually receive at the hands of their fellow-men.—His heart was frequently pained with the unkind treatment of a daughter over whom he had watched year after year with parental anxiety, and for whose welfare, to use his own language, he was conscious of having "done all that he could." In the progress of a glorious revival which occurred last spring, she was hopefully converted to God, and the day was fixed for her union with a Pedo-baptist church. The joyful intelligence was communicated to her father, whose heart exulted in the thought that if she had become a new creature in Christ Jesus, she would pursue a new course of conduct towards himself.—Though she was going to unite with a different denomination from that with which he was connected, he resolved to be present when she should enter into covenant with the visible church. As soon as convenient, after having entered the meeting-house, he said to his wife, I wish you would go and speak to my daughter, and see whether she appears willing to be sociable. She pressed through the crowd, accosted her in the language of affection, and was treated quite civilly. The father, who had carefully watched every motion, left his seat and approaching his child, took her by the hand and asked if she was well; to which she replied in the use of the monosyllable "YES," and instantly turned her face in an opposite direction. His feelings on beholding this instance of unkindness and contempt on the part of his daughter, were peculiarly distressing. His chin quivered, the tears trickled down his cheeks, and it was with difficulty he could avoid weeping aloud. The thought that she was about taking the oath of allegiance to that God who, amid the thunderings and lightnings of Mount Sinai, and in the most solemn and impressive manner uttered the injunction "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee;" and the inquiry which involuntary arose in his mind whether one who had *no regard* for her father whom *she had seen*, could have *any regard* for God whom she *had not seen*, invested the moment with a fearful interest. But why, it may be asked, is she unwilling to acknowledge him for her father, whom she knows to have been the husband of her mother? Why, simply because *he is a poor man*. Were he now the merchant that he once was, no doubt she would be proud to acknowledge the relation subsisting between them. And yet it may be difficult to perceive how this can operate as a reason of such conduct *now*, for on the ground of property *she had nothing to boast*. Though but a very few brief years have passed away since she became the joyful bride of him who was then in the possession of thousands, and on the wave of prosperity she was elevated high *above herself*, yet the succeeding waves have years since swept away all their possessions, and they have descended from their lofty elevation into the vale of poverty.—Though while rioting in abundance, and living in splendor, they seemed not to have dreamed that the fountain of their treasures could ever be exhausted; yet extravagance, and prodigality, those mighty channels for draining off wealth, have borne away upon their rapid current their last dollar, and left them immersed in debt. The probable reason why she continues to treat her father thus unkindly, is, that she has been led on by the Devil to lie about the matter so often, and persist in it so long, that her conscience demands an humble confession which the pride of her heart forbids her to make! Her father has been accustomed to move in the higher walks of life; and though destitute of property, there is much of the real gentleman in his manners; he sustains the reputation of an honest, industrious, and worthy citizen, and by the blessing of God on the labor of his hands, he procures for his family all the necessaries and some of the conveniences of life. As I have carefully concealed the names of persons and places, in relating the above facts, I hope no one will accuse me of desiring to inflict unnecessary pain upon any human being. My only object is to admonish the rising generation who may be tempted to imitate so unholy an example, and draw down upon themselves the judgments of a holy God. For if those who honor their father and their mother have reason to hope their days will "be long on the earth," those who pursue the opposite course have reason to fear his avenging rod; and should Providence permit me to live, I shall doubtless feel an interest in becoming acquainted with the subsequent history of her whose ungrateful conduct is the subject of these remarks. Should she cast her eye upon this paper, I would propose for her consideration the following question: When the lovely babe whom you now press to your bosom shall be married and settle in life, would you like to have her walk in your steps and treat you as you have treated your father?

If your heart recoils at such a thought, I would advise you to embrace the first favorable opportunity to make that confession which your conscience and your God require you to make; and by kind and respectful treatment in future, strive to heal the wound which you have inflicted on a parent's heart. H.

Children's Department.

From the Sunday School Monitor.

SABBATH BLESSINGS.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL DIALOGUE.

Mary and Jane. } *Cousins attending the same S. S.*

Little Ellen, *Mary's Sister.*

Jane is sitting at a table, and studying the Sunday School lesson on Saturday afternoon. Mary and Ellen enter with their bonnets hung on their arm, as if from walking. Ellen has some wild flowers in her hand, among them a rose. Jane rises as they enter.

Jane.—Mary, I am so glad you are come; I was thinking you had forgotten that we had promised to study the lesson together this afternoon.

Mary.—No Jane. But little Ellen and I have been taking a run in the fields over the river, with a friend of mother's, and I thought we should have been home sooner, but we missed one boat, and had to wait.

J.—Well, I have found the answer to all the questions but one, and I knew you could easily find that; so I was wishing for you when you came in.

M.—And what is your hard question then, Jane?

J.—It is, "why is the Sabbath called the Lord's day?"

M.—O, couldn't you find the text?

J.—I found about the day of the Lord, 2 Peter, iii. 10,—"The day of the Lord shall come as a thief in the night;" and that in Malachi,—"The day of the Lord shall burn as an oven;" but then, that means the judgment day.

M.—To be sure, and there is only one place, where the text you want, is found.

Ellen.—I know, sister Mary. Let *me* tell cousin Jane. I remember it, because when we said it once at the Sunday School, my teacher stopped and said, "O, what a blessed day! A day the Lord has made and *given* to us;" and then she taught us a little hymn about it.

J.—Well then, little Ellen, what of the blessed day, as your teacher called.

E.—Revelations i. 10; "I was in the spirit on the Lord's day;" that is it cousin Jane, and then my teacher said it was a *blessed thing*, to be in *the spirit* on the Lord's Day. [Handing her book.] There, I have it marked in my little Testament.

J.—O, thank you dear. Only see now how useful it is to say texts at Sunday School, when such a little girl as you, can help cousin Jane and sister Mary.

M.—The rest of the text, Jane, is, "And I heard behind me a great voice."

E.—Yes, and my teacher said that was the great God, our Lord and Savior, who was speaking to his beloved disciple, John, to comfort him on the Lord's day.

J.—The Lord, I think, was pleased to show that John was in the Spirit on his Holy Day, ready to worship Him and meditate on His glory.

M.—No doubt, Jane; and how it must have cheered that holy man, in his desolate place, to hear the Lord say, "He would tell him of the glories of the world to come."

J.—And is it not still the same, when the minister of the gospel tells us of the glories of heaven, and the love of the Savior, that will cheer the heart still, if in the Spirit on the Lord's Day. But now to answer the question, Mary, since we have found the text. Why is it called the Lord's Day?

E.—I can tell you again, cousin Jane, for it says why, in the little hymn my teacher taught me at that time. I will say it for you.

This is the day when Christ arose,
So early from the dead,—
Why should I keep my eyelids closed,
And waste my hours in bed.

To-day, with pleasure, Christians meet,
To pray and hear the word—
And I would go with cheerful feet,
To learn thy will, O Lord.

I leave my sport to read and pray,
And so prepare for Heaven—
O, may I love this *blessed day*,
The best of all the seven.

So my teacher taught me, when she spoke about the blessed day.

J.—Thank you, little Ellen; now I think I know it all, it is in honor of the resurrection of our glorious Lord, when He burst the gates of death, and finished His work of Redemption, and surely we too may rejoice with the pious David, and say, when we go to the Lord's house, on the Lord's Day, "This is the day the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it."

M.—Yes, Jane, and when God at first made the world, and rested from his labors, He blessed the Sabbath Day, and hallowed it. But the Savior finished a more glorious work in the redemption of sinners, and when He rose on the first-day of the week. He entered His state of rest; see Hebrews iv. 10; "He that is entered into His rest." He also has ceased from his own work, as God did from His, and He is Lord also of the Sabbath."

J.—And that is our Christian Sabbath. Now I remember how it is said in Acts:—"And Jesus meeting his disciples on the first-day of the week, when they had come together, so He honored the first-day, and approved their meeting, and that too was the day of Pentecost, when He blessed them with heavenly gifts." O, how many were in the Spirit on that Lord's Day!

M.—And then it was that the Apostle told his brethren to lay up for the collection for the Saints, when they come together on the first-day of the week; so it was a time of coming together to break bread, to worship and to preach; for on one occasion, Paul is said to have tarried with them seven days, and then met with them and preached to them. This, then, was their Sabbath, and this was the Lord's Day.

J.—Then is the Sabbath a day of blessings, or as little Ellen's hymn says, a blessed day, the best of all the seven; rest to the soul, and rest to the body; a day when men may wait on the Lord, and renew their strength, and restore also their wasted bodily vigor.

E.—And the poor *cattle*, too, cousin Jane; and the servants and poor laborers. How glad they must be for the rest they can have on the Lord's day.

M.—So indeed it would be, if kept holy as the Lord requires, when He says:—"Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work, and the seventh-day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates."

J.—How particular the Lord is, to mention all; and yet how many there are in the wicked world, that waste these precious golden hours, and abuse all the mercies of the Sabbath.

"Oh! what would dying sinners give,
To have one Sabbath more to live."

M.—Yet God has promised prosperity and comfort to such as keep holy the Sabbath, and reverence His sanctuary. O, that Christians would lay to heart that promise by Isaiah, Chap. 58: "Not doing thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words, on my Holy day; and shall call the Sabbath a delight, the Holy of the Lord, honorable; then shalt thou *delight thyself* in the Lord."

J.—Then, Mary, that is the best way to *enjoy religion*, to hallow the Sabbath; for the Lord says so in that beautiful text,—and when John was in the Spirit, on the Lord's Day, then no doubt He delighted himself in the Lord.

M.—How many comforts it brings in a worldly sense! Only think, how clean and nice every thing is, and that is better for the health of all; it is more quiet for the sick.

J.—And it brings the family together, and father and mother, and all the children, and the big boys, who are away all the week, are sure to come on Saturday night, and stay over Sunday night, and stay over Sunday. So it makes brothers and sisters glad too.

E.—And then grandmother comes and stays all day, to go to meeting.

M.—And then at night, father or mother stay at home from church, and we all have our Bibles and read verse and verse about, in some of the sweet Psalms, or a New Testament story; and then we sing our hymns.

E.—O! if I should go now away off to live in the woods, where there was no church, I never should forget Sunday. But you forget the *blessing* of the *Sunday School*. What *would* become of all the wicked children; and when would they read their Bibles, if it was not for the Sunday School. I guess they will all be glad when they grow up, if they will only come steady, and be good. Here's a rose, cousin Jane, I got it in the wood. It is to use when I speak my piece at the anniversary of our school.

J.—O, those beautiful flowers; and this rose, the sweetest of all,—do you mean "The Thornless rose." Speak it dear, and Mary and I will set down. [They are seated.]

E.—I'll try if I can remember it. There, you take the other flowers, I want only the rose:—

"See yonder flower: it is the rose, with its beautiful tints of deep red and pink, mixed with shades of white. How pleasant to view the opening bud. How fragrant the full blown flower; it is the symbol of joy and blooming prosperity; fragrant and delightful, but soon withering away; and see under its pretty green leaves, sharp thorns are concealed. Let us be reminded from this, that the sweetest enjoyments of life, are often mingled with pain and sorrow; and as the rose is scarcely found without a thorn, so joys, free from cares, are seldom found in the changing scenes of this fading world. But as *there is a thornless rose*, so is there a world without sorrow,—

That world so pure is far on high,
The holy go there when they die.

In life's garden, sweet the flowers,
Soon the blooming time is gone—
Life has bright and gloomy hours,
And roses have their piercing thorn.

But yet there is a thornless rose,
And a bright world where none shall weep,
And blessed are the joys of those,
Who there *Eternal Sabbath keep.*

J.—That is beautiful and true, little Ellen; and that Eternal Sabbath will be a blessed day, and the thornless roses of the Heavenly Paradise. But come, let us go and gather some of our own roses in the garden, and take them to our Sunday School teacher, for I want to tell her that I have found out all the questions.

M.—Come, sister Ellen, and you shall speak your piece for her.

E.—[As they are passing out hand in hand.] May I sister Mary? O, I'll be glad if it pleases her, for I love all the teachers. Blessed day, and blessed Sunday School. S. W. S.

Here, children, is an interesting story for you. Do you see how happy these little girls appear to be in studying about the "blessed Sabbath"? And just see how they love their teacher who has made them believe that Sunday is the Sabbath, and that "Lord's day" in Rev. i. 10, means Sunday. How do you suppose their honest hearts would be pained if they should find that their teacher had told them wrong things about the Sabbath and "Lord's day"? Well, don't you see that there is not a word said about the Sabbath in the text that little Ellen quoted, and which Mary said is the only one in the Bible. Mary's story is true in part, because there is no other passage in the whole Bible that says a word about Sunday being the Sabbath, and you see that passage don't. So their teacher has made them believe something that is not true. You see, too, they quoted several other passages from the New Testament to prove that Sunday was the Sabbath, but there is not one of them that say a word about it.

Now what do you think of such teachers. "They are blind leaders of the blind." God commands all men to keep the seventh-day, which He says "is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." And the Lord Jesus says, "whosoever, therefore, shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven." There is a great responsibility resting on teachers. They ought first to know what the will of God is, and be careful that they do not teach for doctrines the commandments of men, and make the young believe that it is the word of God. Christianity can never triumph throughout the world till professed Christians can lay aside their wrong notions, and obey God who commands them to keep his Sabbath (the seventh-day,) holy. These girl's teacher was doubtless a very good one, for she made them love the Bible and Sunday School, and what she said, God required. But after all, she made some mistakes which are very bad.—Ed. Reg.

A True Friend.

Is he my friend who tells me so,
Perhaps some private end to gain!
Whose heart, just like a gem of snow,
But sparkles in its frosty reign!

'Tis he who makes no loud pretence,
But like the silent dews of heaven
Can blessings all unmasked dispense,
In noiseless acts of kindness given.

'Tis he who through life's checker'd ways,
When sun-bright scenes or clouds appear,
With warm affection, still displays
A heart unchang'd a soul sincere.

Religious Department.

AM I A CHRISTIAN?

To all men this is a question of unspeakable interest. The questions which relate to a man's temporal condition, and the solution to which is so anxiously and generally considered, can bear to this no comparison of value. The lapse of a few years diminishes the importance of temporal objects which once occupied a large share of attention: and as the grave is opened to receive the mortal remains of an individual, it matters little whether or not he was favored by fortune, and stood prominently before the world for his wealth and honors. But, *is he a Christian?* is a question which increases in interest, the nearer we approach the eternal world; and as we commit the unconscious corpse to the tomb, the reply, *he was a Christian*, throws a sacred light over the very gloom of the grave. Am I a Christian? If I am, I will evidence it by unquestionable signs, for as the man of the world is distinguished by his temper and conduct, so will the Christian be known by his. One test is set forth in the word of God to which we must subject ourselves if we would arrive at a positive certainty on this point; and it is this, "if any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his." Now it would seem to be a matter of no great difficulty to ascertain if our ruling spirit bears any similarity to that which actuated the Savior. Thus we might ascertain the likeness or unlikeness, by instituting a comparison between some leading traits of character. Jesus Christ was certainly not worldly minded; and if we are worldly minded, we are none of his. He was, as his whole history proves, not a lover of money; and if we love money, we are none of his. He was meek and forgiving; and if we are revengeful, we are none of his. He was of a devotional spirit; and if we restrain prayer before God, we are none of his. He was intent on doing his Father's will; and if we are rebellious and disobedient, we are none of his. He was immaculately pure in heart; and if we foster any unhallowed imagination or desire, we are none of his. His whole life evinced his earnest desire for the salvation of men: and we are surely none of his, if we feel uninterested in the diffusion of the life giving gospel. In this way we may proceed to try ourselves in a great variety of particulars, in each one of which we may obtain an insight into our true character, and be enabled to see whether we have the spirit of Christ. Although we can not possibly be as perfect as Christ, yet we must bear a resemblance to him, or we are none of his.

Thus it appears that to be a Christian, does not simply mean to bear the Christian name or profession; nor does it mean merely the adoption of certain formularies of faith and zeal in defending truth against error; nor does it mean to be moral in our conduct, in the world's acceptation of the term; but it means such a faith in Christ as will lead us to imitate him in all the imitable traits of his character—to be imbued with his spirit—to be like him. As is the Master, so must be the disciple.—Presbyterian.

It is good to be Alone.—[illegible] good," even in a religious [illegible], "that man should be alone." But it would be worse for him to be *never* alone. In proportion as a man mixes with others, he loses his peculiar stamp, changes his own for the character of the many, thinks with the mind of others, and ceases to be properly *himself*. But in order to become a Christian, a man must be *himself*,—he must be his own to give himself to God. If, in mingling with the world, we come to lose that native character of soul which makes us *ourselves*, the truth in attacking us would search in vain where to find a hold, and having allowed the mind of the many by little and little to substitute itself for our own, we should find ourselves wanting in that which could feel the truth, recognize and receive it. Never, my brethren, has this danger been greater than in our day; we encounter it every where in the church as well as in the world; all conspire even under the most holy appearance, to take us away from ourselves, and we are continually in danger of mistaking the voice of the multitude for that of the Spirit of God. A strange insipidity of soul, and factious kind of life, threatens incessantly to take the place of that soul and that life which are properly our own, an unaccountable magic power makes us receive as the native inspiration of our conscience, and defend, with the warmth of conviction, systems and creeds which have been generated without us by the shock of opinions, and the course of events. Men observe, imitate, repeat, and call themselves philosophers.

Ever ought the prayer of Prophet King to find an echo in more hearts: "Oh that I had wings like a dove! for then would I fly away and be at rest!" Let this prayer be ours, my brethren, let us seek some place of rest; far from the dust and bustle of the world—far, if possible from its associations—let us go and seek for ourselves; let us each find our true original under the thick mass of the prejudices of sect, and the spirit of the age; let us listen with devout attention to the warnings so long unheard, of our conscience; yes, with *devout* attention, for when the world is silent, it is God himself that we shall hear, it is God who will speak by the voice within us,—"I will bring her into the wilderness,"* says God in the prophet, "and speak to her heart."—*Rev. A. Vinet, of Lausanne.*

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*Authorised version, "[illegible]" (Hosea ii. 14.

An Angel standing by.—We read of a youth in the early days of Christianity, on whom his persecutors had put in practice a more than common share of cruel ingenuity, that by his torments they might compel him to deny the Lord and Savior. After a long endurance of these pains, they released him in wonder at his obstinacy. His christian brethren wondered, too, and asked him by what mighty faith he could so strangely subdue the violence of the fire, as that neither a cry or a groan escaped him. "It was indeed most painful," was the noble youth's reply, "but an angel stood by me while my anguish was at the worst, and pointed to heaven." Oh, thou, whoever thou art, that are tempted to commit sin, do thou think of [illegible], and that thought will be an angel unto thee!—The hope of heaven will raise thy courage above the fiercest threatenings of the world; the fear of hell will rob its persuasions of their enchantments, and in the very extremity of the trial may [illegible] to animate thy exertions by the thought that the greater the endurance now, the greater will be thy reward [illegible].—*Bishop Heber.*

A Last Day.—To every thing beneath the sun there comes a last day—and of all futurity this is the only portion that can, in all cases, be infallibly predicted. Let the sanguine, then, take warning, and the disheartened take courage; for to every joy and every sorrow, to every hope and every fear, there will come a last day; and man ought so to live by foresight, that, while he learns in every state to be content, he shall in each be prepared for another, whatever that other may be. When we sow an acorn, we expect that it will produce an oak; when we plant a vine, we calculate upon gathering grapes; but when we lay a plan for years to come, we may wish, and we can do no more, except pray, that it may be accomplished, for we know not what even the morrow may bring forth.—All that we do know beforehand of any thing is, that to every thing beneath the sun there comes a last day—prompting to immediate and unsparing self-examination. From this there is nothing to fear, from the neglect of it, every thing; for however alarming the discoveries of evil unsuspected, or perils unknown, may be, such discoveries had better be made now, while escape is before us, than at that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed, and escape will be impossible—that day, which of all others is most emphatically called "The Last Day."—*[illegible]ery.*

Signs of Backsliding.—Whenever professors of religion absent themselves from prayer-meetings, for months at a time, (without sickness or death in the family,) and hang about home during preaching on the Sabbath, you may set it down for a certainty, that they have backslidden; and such persons ought to be examined and admonished, and if they still continue to "neglect the assembling of themselves together" with the saints, and show by their trifling and loose conduct, that they will not obey God's word, they ought to be put out of church-fellowship. [illegible] or backslidden professors, who still claim fellowship with the saints, bring more reflection and dishonor on the church of God than the open and professed backslider—and as they are doubtless many such stumbling-blocks in the church, the ruling elders ought to do their duty by "setting in order the things that are wanting." By keeping the church clear of such hypocrites, the cause of God will prosper. May God purge the church of all its dead weights.

A Friend of Zion.

Speak the Truth.—Always speak the honest truth. Never equivocate. You will then relate things with confidence, feeling assured that you are believed. You will never find occasion to say for effect, "It certainly is so,"—"I am in earnest now.—You may depend upon what I say,"—"I declare it is the truth,"—and the like. No, you will never have occasion to add to the truth. You will sustain good characters among your friends—and they will feel a confidence in all that you do, which will greatly add to your usefulness. They will look up to your opinion and advice, on occasions when their most intimate acquaintances are not consulted. Your words will have weight with them. They will feel safe when by your side; knowing that no deception is in your eye—no malice is in your heart. Whenever you speak you will command attention, and people will attentively listen to catch the words as they drop from your mouth.

GEMS OF PIETY.

If a man lives and dies a mere professor, it had been better for him if he had lived and died a mere heathen.

The duty of religion flows from a principle of religion.

It is not talking, but walking with God, that gives a man the denomination of a Christian.

Four things a Christian should especially labor after, viz: to be humble and thankful, watchful and cheerful.

Keep the body under, but the spirit up.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter. November 10, 1841.

We omit our usual quantity of Editorial this week to make room for the Minutes of the S. W. Association. It will be seen that a question has been settled that has been a source of much evil among them, viz: the Temperance question. Our South Western Churches now present a strong Temperance front, and will, we trust, be able to do very much in their sphere to drive the demon Intemperance from the land. Our brethren in the South West are but little known to the other parts of the denomination, from the fact that they came to the observance of the Sabbath when they were not conscious that any others kept it, and since that time there has been but little intercourse with them.

It will be seen, also that Br. B. C. Church was ordained to the work of the ministry, by the Association; and we learn from another source that there is some prospect that he will locate with the churches in Clark co. O. We also learn that the session was characterized with much interest.

A Proposition.

"A correspondent of the New York Baptist Register proposes to the advocates of sprinkling to translate the following English sentence into good classic *Greek*: "And they went down both into the water, both Philip and the Eunuch, and he immersed him." Who will do it?—*Christian Watchman.*

"And we propose to those who object to *transferring* into other languages the word BAPTIZO, when used to designate the religious rite, to translate the above into good classic *Latin*, as they suppose the apostle Paul ought to have done when he preached to the Romans that they must believe and be baptized. 'Who will do it?'"—*Vt. Chronicle.*

And we propose to any Baptist or Pedo-Baptist, to translate "*first day of the week,*" found in Matt. xxviii. Mark xvi. Luke xxiv. John xx. Acts xx. 1 Cor. xvi., into good classic *Greek*, and then compare it with the original Greek, and ask themselves, in view of the JUDGEMENT, whether it is better to obey GOD, or man? "Who will do it?"—*S. D. B. Register.*

ELECTION.—The Election returns give the Opposition a decided majority. The Abolitionists have polled a much larger vote than before. In this county the vote is about 450

One of the College buildings of William's College, Mass., was consumed by fire a short time since.

At the October term of the Supreme Court, now sitting in the city of Rochester, 55 gentlemen were found upon examination to have so far complied with the rules of the Court as to entitle them to practice as Attorneys, and 33 others were admitted as Counsellors,

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MINUTES
OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION,

Held at Northampton, Pike Township, Clark Co., Ohio, October 7th, 1841.

The Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Association convened agreeably to appointment, in the Meeting-House at Northampton, Ohio, Oct. 7th, 1841. The introductory discourse was preached by Br. Lewis A. Davis, from Luke xv. 3—7. And he spake this parable unto them, &c. After an intermission of half an hour the Association met. Prayer by Eld. S. Babcock. The Association then organized for business by appointing Br. JOHN FORSYTH Moderator, and LEMON LIPPINCOTT, and JOHN BABCOCK, Clerks.

Resolved, That the brethren of Jackson, Port Jefferson, and all the S. D. B. brethren present, be invited to a seat with us in our deliberations.

The Letters from the several Churches were called for, and read, from which the following statistics were taken:

LOST CREEK, VA.—Richard C. Bond, Licentiate; Abel Bond, Sen., Abner Batten, Levi H. Bond, Deacons; Richard C. Bond, Thomas B. Bond, Clerks; Hoffman Ayles, Messenger. Added 1, Deceased 1, Dismissed 0, Rejected 1, Total 50. Constituted 1805. Communion, 2nd Sabbath in March and once in three months.

NEW SALEM, VA.—John Davis, Pastor; Peter Davis, Elder; Ezekiel Bee, Licentiate; Jonathan F. Randolph, Dea.; Jeptha F. Randolph, Jesse J. Davis, Clerks. Added 1, Total 58. Constituted 1745. Communion, 3rd Sabbath in February, May, August, and November.

WOODBRIDGE, FAYETTE Co., PA.—No returns.

PIKE, CLARKE Co., O.—James B. Davis, Licentiate; Samuel Lippincott, Sen., Joseph Davis, Sen., Deacons; Jesse M. Babcock, Clerk; Amos Sutton, Jacob Davis, Joel Babcock, James B. Davis, Messengers. Total 37. Communion, 2nd Sabbath in March, and once in three months.

NORTHAMPTON CHURCH, CLARK Co., O.—Simeon Babcock, Elder; John Forsyth, Caleb Ayers, Deacons; David R. Platts, Clerk; Caleb Ayers, Simeon Babcock, Samuel Lippincott, Jr., John Forsyth, Messengers. Added 1, Dismissed 1, Rejected 1, Total 30. Communion, 3rd Sabbath in March, and once in three months. Address, Northampton P. O.

SOUTH FORK OF HUGH'S RIVER, LEWIS Co., VA.—No returns.

NORTH FORK OF HUGH'S RIVER, WOOD Co., VA.—No returns.

Resolved, That Br. John Forsyth be Treasurer.

The Corresponding Letter was brought forward and read,—

Resolved, That Br. James B. Davis, Joshua Hill, and Hoffman Ayles, be a committee to make such alterations as they deem proper to make it more applicable.

The Circular Letter was then brought forward, read, and approved.

Resolved, That Br. Levi H. Bond be the Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year.

Resolved, that Br. Lemon Lippincott, and Joshua Hill be a committee to report on the State of Religion.

Resolved, That Br. James B. Davis, and Hoffman Ayles be a committee to arrange the preaching hours through the course of this meeting.

Resolved, That we adjourn until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, then to meet and spend one hour in prayer. Concluding prayer by Br. J. Hill.

Sixth-day morning.—Met agreeable to adjournment. After spending one hour in prayer, went into the business of the Association.

Resolved, That we invite Br. Bethuel C. Church to a seat with us in our deliberations.

Resolved, That we receive the Corresponding Letter as it now stands amended.

Resolved, That Br. Richard C. Bond write the Corresponding Letter for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That Br. Simeon Babcock write the Circular Letter for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That we receive the report of the Committee on the State of Religion, which is as follows:—

That in looking over our beloved Zion, we have much occasion for gratitude for the harmony and union apparent in most of our churches. The churches generally express an ardent desire to stand fast in the truth, and to see the work of the Lord prosper. They have been wading through discouragements and trials, yet hope that they may finally reap a rich harvest if they faint not. There is not apparent, however, that lively zeal and holy fervor that should characterize the followers of the Lamb; and we have great need to humble ourselves before God, in hope that in due time he will exalt us, and visit us with a gracious revival of pure religion.

Resolved, That Br. Joshua Hill be our delegate to the Western Association at their next annual meeting, and that Br. Thomas Babcock be his substitute.

Resolved, That this Association give their delegate an order on the Treasurer of the Association to draw the available funds of last year, and that this Association contribute five dollars more for his benefit.

Adjourned until 2 P. M. Prayer by Br. Church.

Met agreeable to adjournment. Prayer by Br. L. Lippincott.

Resolved, That Br. Gilbert N. Swinney be appointed to revise and prepare the Minutes of this Association, and send them for publication in the Seventh-day Baptist Register.

Resolved, That we adjourn until Sabbath evening.

Sabbath Evening.—Met according to adjournment.

Br. B. C. Church presented himself as a candidate for ordination. After investigating the matter,—

Resolved, That we believe he ought to be ordained, and that the case be referred to the Presbytery of this Association, who shall examine and ordain him if they think proper.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock A. M. Benediction by Br. L. A. Davis.

First-day morning, Oct. 10th.—Met agreeable to adjournment. Prayer by Br. L. A. Davis.

A resolution was brought forward, as follows:—

Whereas, Intemperance is a prolific source of evil, moral and physical; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association sustain the cause of Temperance as advocated by its friends in the United States.

After a considerable friendly discussion on the above resolution, it was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Br. Joshua Hill be our delegate to the General Conference the ensuing year.

Resolved, That when this Association adjourn, it adjourn to meet with the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, at Port Jefferson, Shelby Co., Ohio, on fifth-day, 10 o'clock A. M., before the 3rd Sabbath in Oct., 1842.

Resolved, That Br. Joshua Hill preach the introductory discourse, and in case of failure, that Br. B. C. Church be his alternate.

Resolved, That the request from the Church at Port Jefferson, for the ordination of Br. J. Hill, be referred to the Presbytery.

Adjourned. Prayer by Br. Church.

First-day, after preaching, the ordination of Br. B. C. Church took place. Appropriate discourse by Eld. L. A. Davis, from Acts vi. 4. But we will give ourselves, &c. Consecrating prayer by Eld. S. Babcock. Charge, and Right Hand of Fellowship by Eld. L. A. Davis, and benediction by the same.

Preaching through the course of the meeting as follows:—Fifth-day evening, by Br. Joshua Hill from Rev. iii. 20. Behold, I stand at the door and knock, &c., and followed by an exhortation by Br. Wm. Babcock. Sixth-day evening, by Br. Bethuel C. Church from Matt. xxiii. 37. O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, &c., and followed by Br. Davis Loofbourrow from the Epistle of Jude, and the 21st verse. Keep yourselves in the love of God. Sabbath morning, 10 o'clock, by Eld. Simeon Babcock from Hab. iii. 2. O God, revive thy work, and followed by Br. J. Hill from 2 Cor. v. 20, 21. Now we are embassadors, &c.—5 o'clock, P. M., Br. Church from 2 Cor. viii. 9. For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, &c. First day, 11 o'clock, by Br. Church from Isaiah lv. 6. Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, &c. In the evening, Br. Church from Heb. xi. 21—26. By faith, Moses, when he was come to years, &c.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To the Churches that compose the Seventh-Day Baptist South-Western Association:

DEAR BRETHREN:—In looking over our beloved Zion, we have much cause of joy and encouragement in the general firmness and steadfastness of the churches; yet the general apathy and inactivity which seems to predominate, should fill us with the deepest humility before the great head of of our churches. While we cannot too much deplore such a state, suffer us to address you on a few things, which, in our view, exert a pernicious influence on the interests of religion. The great political agitation which our country has experienced for some time past, and which has been productive of the most unpleasant feelings between individuals of different parties, has been too largely participated in by professors of religion, to the great injury of their religious interests.

Secondly, worldly-mindedness in the desire to secure the good things of this life, and to indulge our propensity of excelling our neighbor in possessions and appearance, to the great hindrance of our souls in our heavenly calling, and to the neglect of closet and prayer meeting duties. And

Thirdly, the partial manner in which our churches are supplied with the preaching of the word, growing out of the deficiency, or, rather, the want of a proper system of arrangement for ministerial labor. Our preachers are, mostly, men having families dependant on their personal industry for the comforts of life, and are, necessarily compelled, without proper assistance, to confine their labors to a very limited sphere, and the inevitable consequence seems to be, that both preachers and people sink down into a state of comparative supineness, and thus our churches are deprived of efficient ministerial labor, which they so much need, and consequently must be deprived of great blessings which otherwise might fall in rich effusions on our churches, through the instrumentality of a proper co-operation of ministers and churches. We recommend these things as being of momentous importance to the consideration of the churches of the Association. And in conclusion we exhort you to be instant in season, and out of season, and always abounding in the work of the Lord; forasmuch as you know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord, for ye are not your own, ye are bought with a price; therefore, glorify God in your spirit, and your body, which are his. And our earnest desire is, that God may strengthen and comfort you all, and preserve us by his grace while traveling through this vale of tears, till he shall be pleased to say, it is enough, "come up hither, enter into the joys of the Lord."

JOHN FORSYTH, Moderator.
LEMON LIPPINCOTT, } Clerks.
JOHN BABCOCK. }

News of the Day.

Justice to Arkansas.—An impression has gone forth, and has been circulated throughout the Union, that the citizens of Arkansas were engaged in the horrid massacre on the Islands between Arkansas and Mississippi.

The following statement of facts has been furnished us by a man whose veracity cannot be doubted, and who resides in Desha county, Arkansas, near the place where the bloody deeds were perpetrated. He states that the Sheriff of Coahoma county, Mississippi, Mr. Poindexter, came along in Mr. Burgess's trading boat, bringing with him a posse of the citizens of that county, and stopped at the head of island No. 61, when, upon the request of the Sheriff, three more persons from there, and one from the head of island No. 66, went along with him to assist in taking Hugh Tully and his accomplices; and after they were taken, they (the four men,) returned up on this side to their homes, leaving nineteen prisoners bound, in the custody of the Sheriff and his possee, at Lunsford's Landing, at the head of No. 68, whence the Sheriff proceeded with his prisoners to the mouth of Stoke's bayou on the bend, opposite island No. 69, where an altercation took place between the Sheriff and his mob about the manner of disposing of their prisoners, when the legal process was wrested from the Sheriff by force, and he and part of his possee, citizens of Coahoma county, were compelled to leave the place, and his prisoners in the hands of a lawless mob; who, by this time, had seized two more men as culprits; at a Mr. Hennington's, on the Mississippi side of the river, about three miles below.

The principal men who headed the mob were, Hector McNeal, Chas. B. Harrod, J. W. Lunsford, W. J. Howerton, Jos. McCoy, Daniel Richmond, Farrow and Speers, (two Justices of peace.) Keats, McNeal's Mr. Parker, a Mr. Tanner and his two sons, John and Simon. These compelled others to join them whose names are known.

After deliberating some time on the course to pursue, they took all the prisoners but eight, whose names are Hugh Tully, Hugh Elliot, Joseph Merritt, Andrew McLaughlin, Liphus Kingston, Joseph Cotton, Hunter, (Tully's son-in-law,) and a man by the name of Pollock, (whom they left in the boat,) on shore, to the bridge on the country road, where they whipped some of them and turned them loose; and then the mob returned to the boat in which were the eight remaining prisoners, and rowed it out from shore and threw them overboard, bound hand and foot, and drowned the whole of them. Since which time, the same men mentioned before as the leaders of the mob, have collected a band of drunken outlaws, and are now patrolling the country, riding up and down, burning houses, and committing outrages upon those of the inhabitants that did not join them in their acts of villainy. They have driven many away from their houses and lands, and plundered their goods, dividing the spoils, setting them up at auction under mock executions, and distributing the proceeds among themselves, after the manner of freebooters.

They have written several letters to some of the most respectable citizens of Desha and Phillips counties, in this State, even to Judge Lacy, Associate Chief Justice of the State of Arkansas, threatening them with death if they should attempt to demand justice, or even complain of the outrage, or in any way to attempt to expose them in their crimes. All along the river the people are apprehensive of nightly attacks from the murderers, who have twice crossed the river to execute their threats, but found that the citizens were too much on the alert, and had assembled for mutual defense. On one occasion, however, they burned a house in which there was nobody but a woman and her child.—Many of these men who were engaged in this marauding horde are well known to have been the former associates and accomplices of the freebooter Hugh Tully, and are, no doubt, equally deserving of public execration.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A Punctual Subscriber.—Mrs. Elizabeth Oakman, of Phoenixville, whose death occurred a few days since, at the advanced age of 92, had been a subscriber to Poulson's Daily Advertiser for more than 60 years; when that paper was united to the North American, she still continued her subscription; and what is better than all the rest, through this whole period of more than sixty years her subscription was punctually paid. She is gone, but her good example remains. This, however, is only one of the many virtues which adorn her memory.—*Phil. North Amer.*

Effects of Whiskey.—A woman by the name of Gutherie, died yesterday morning, under circumstances which induce the opinion that her death was produced by violence. Her husband had been in the habit of flogging her, and he did so on Saturday evening with such violence as to induce apprehensions of the fatal consequences which followed. She, however, arose as usual on Sunday morning, when he again beat her; but no unusual effects were apparent until yesterday morning, when she fell into violent fits, in one of which, during the absence of her husband, she died.

We have not yet heard the verdict of the jury; but whatever it may be, *whiskey* should be declared to be the impelling cause.—*Detroit Daily Adv.*

New Jersey.—The Legislature of this State has convened, and the Senate being equally divided in political sentiment, some delay was occasioned in the election of a Governor. The Whigs have the majority in joint ballot, and on Monday last Hon. William Pennington was re-elected Governor for one year.

Fire at Oswego.—The Presbyterian Church on the public square in West Oswego was set on fire on Sunday night last, and burned to the ground. It was a dark stormy night, with a high wind from the north west, that carried large pieces of fire to a great distance over the village.—The storm and the vigilance of the firemen saved the village. All the doors of the church were locked on Saturday, and were not opened on Sunday in consequence of some repairs going on inside. The fire was first seen burning inside the church, and those who first reached the building found one door unbolted on the [illegible], with a hole large enough to admit a man's [illegible] cut through the panel. This wanton outrage, without any apparent object, not even that of plunder, aroused a general indignation, and on Monday morning the President and Trustees of the village caused a notice to be issued calling a meeting of the citizens on Monday evening.

The attendance at this meeting was very large, and resolutions were adopted requesting the President and Trustees to offer a reward of $[illegible] for the [illegible] which reward was offered [illegible].

Shocking Accident.—A [illegible] accident occurred in Cornish, N. H. a few days since. A Mrs. Wellman, a [illegible] years of age, in doing some house work, caught her clothes on fire. There being no other person in the house, except her husband, who was helpless, in order to extinguish the flame she rolled upon the floor, but without success; she then wrapped herself in a woollen blanket, and while in this situation a young man [illegible] without [illegible] into the house to seize the clothes of Mrs. W., which were so burned that most of them [illegible].—She clasped the young man [illegible] arms, that he was unable to extricate himself, until he had carried her out of the house, when they both fell [illegible] ground. He then succeeded [illegible] and threw water upon her which extinguished the flame. She survived [illegible] hours. The young man was badly burned.

Life Preservers.—A [illegible] the way of Life Preservers [illegible] always at hand in [illegible] and when the [illegible] certain to be [illegible] which every man wears. [illegible] flat on the water, [illegible] retain within itself [illegible] the most [illegible] The only [illegible] to a [illegible] which [illegible] every [illegible] made many experiments [illegible] cles, and in every case with a happy [illegible] This application [illegible] before ingenious [illegible] for their adoption and [illegible] for the same, as [illegible] when they will be of service.—[illegible] *Commerce.*

The Statue of Washington, by Greenough, has been safely removed [illegible] in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, and it has not received the slightest damage. It now awaits the [illegible] of the pedestal on which it is to stand [illegible] finished. The statue weighs [illegible] teen tons, and was raised [illegible] to the level of the floor of the rotunda [illegible] height of twenty-six feet [illegible] minutes, and placed on the way which had been prepared for it.

Sensation of being Crushed.—The following from the Baltimore [illegible] make the foundation for a sketch almost quite equal to that published in Blackwood ten years since, of a man who was crowded to death in an iron apartment, the sides of which gradually shut upon him:

Mr. John Doughtery, who was so dreadfully injured some time since, by being crushed between a car and the side wall of the ticket office, at the Railroad Depot, has so far recovered as to be enabled to leave this city for his home at Lancaster, Pa.—The case of Mr. D. is a remarkable instance of escape from the very jaws of death. His recollections of the sensations experienced during the accident, is distinct, and fearful indeed. His first expectation was that the car would be stopped, but it continued to advance, and thus increased the pressure—those parts of the body which were the most prominent being the first to feel the effects of the crush. In a moment or two, he felt his ribs giving way—and to this succeed the terrible sensation connected with the violent injection of the blood from the body to the head, which felt to him like a flame passing from the latter to the former. At this moment he became senseless, and the car was immediately thereafter stopped and removed backward for his release—the body falling to the ground as that of a dead man. His retnrn to reanimation he described as though he was under the effect of an unpleasant dream, from which he felt conscious he would be relieved when he awoke. To those who saw him after the accident, it appeared impossible he could survive—and yet, through a kind Providence, and the skill and unwearied attention of Dr. Dunbar, his principal physician, he has been restored to life.

William Lawrence, commander, and Joseph Andrews, helmsman, of the schooner Collector, have been arrested and committed to prison for wantonly running their schooner over a small boat in Washington city, and drowning a colored man named Henry Foster. Lawrence was subsequently released.

The Sandusky Clarion states that E. H. Haines, Collector of that port, seized, on the 2d inst., at that place, 24 guns, nicely boxed up, which were supposed to have been destined to aid in the Patriot cause."

A duel was fought at Galveston, on the 5th ult., between Dr. Garden and Lieut. Lansing, both of the Navy, in which the latter was severely wounded. They fought with pistols at five paces. The clothes of each were repeatedly pierced with balls, and at the sixth fire, Lieut. Lansing was wounded in the right thigh.

Bonnet Squash.—They do have some strange "fixings" in Texas. Only think of a lady with a culinary vegetable on her head for a bonnet, yet such is the fact. The Houston Telegraph says that some of the western planters lately [illegible] culture of a species of squash [illegible] manufactured into bonnets, and [illegible] the western ladies have already [illegible] beautiful bonnets from this hitherto despised vegetable. These bonnets are formed [illegible] the fine glossy fibrous lining of the [illegible] surface of the squash, and are [illegible] of the strength, lightness and [illegible] the texture composing them. [illegible] Possibly in a few years these [illegible] bonnets may become all the fashion and even the pumpkin heads of the north may be [illegible] with squashes from Texas.—[illegible]

The British Navy.—A letter from London in the last Journal of Commerce gives the following account of the naval force of Great Britain: [illegible]

[illegible] 74; [illegible] 72; [illegible] Styx, [illegible] Hercules, [illegible] Harlequin, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]—In the year 1758, Capt. [illegible] Ward, of Guilford, [illegible] by Mr. Ward, father of Col. James Ward of this city. [illegible] George [illegible] Foote, Esq. of Guilford, one of Capt. Ward's descendants, has politely deposited one of these spoons with the Ct. Historical Society, to be examined among the many other interesting articles kindly furnished by those who feel desirous of preserving the remaining relics of our forefathers. It is devoutly to be wished that all persons who may have any papers, books, pamphlets, dresses, or other articles of historic interest or curiosity, would follow Mr. Foote's example, and deposite them with the Society.—*Hartford Courant.*

Invention to Walk on Water.—The Prussian Government has had its attention drawn to a new and ingenious contrivance for walking on the water—an elaborate account of which is given in the Prussian State Gazette. It is the invention of a pontoneer in the garrison at Magdeburgh, who on several times descended the river with his knapsack and musket, with as much apparent ease as he would travel on a dry road.

Life Preserver.—A metalic Life Preserver has been invented by Mr. Ralph Buckley. The chief advantages which it claims over other Life Preservers are, that the air cannot escape from it, nor the water gain access to it. Experiments have been made with it from the North Carolina, by order of the Navy Commissioners, and it has met with the approbation of Captain Gregory and others.

Preventive for Asphyria.—In one of our London papers we find a letter from Joseph Bowen, postmaster at Bayham, Upper Canada, suggesting, and, we should think, very sensibly, that the destructive effects of foul air in wells, coal pits, &c., may be obviated by dashing down a quantity of cold water—thus at once displacing the foul air, and assisting to restore animation in the person or persons who may have fallen insensible on going into it. Mr. Bowen says he knew an instance in which two men were almost instantly restored, while lying insensible at the bottom of a well, by a woman throwing down a bucket of water upon them.

Mr. Webster, so far from meditating a withdrawal from the cabinet, is preparing for house-keeping in Washington.

The St. Louis Commercial Bulletin says, that no less than one thousand substantial buildings, of the largest class, were erected in that city within the past year, some costing from $3,000 to $40,000 each!

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 19.

An Escape from Great Peril.——The United States steamer James Adams, Hussey, which arrived on Saturday from Tampa Bay, brought fifty-seven Indians, among whom were the noted chiefs Wild Cat, Coacoochee, Hospitaki, and Nethloch Emathla, besides many sub-chiefs, all under charge of Captain Seawell, U. S. Army. The passengers were: Major Capers, paying agent for Indians; Captain Birdsall, U. S. Army; Mortimer Turner, lady, child, and two servants; and Miss Davidson.

The James Adams had encountered remarkably rough weather in her passage, and was for some time in imminent peril, as will appear from the following extract from her log:

"Left Tampa Bay on Tuesday 12th inst. at one o'clock with fine weather. On Wednesday night the wind commenced blowing from the north, which soon increased to a gale, causing a very heavy sea and the boat to labor heavily. At two o'clock it was discovered the boat had sprung a leak, having about three feet water in her hold.—Both pumps were immediately put to work, which was barely sufficient to keep her free. Half-past two o'clock shipped a heavy sea, which carried away the chimney and sprung forward guard, wrenching the deck and laying the whole bow open. In order to save the boat and all on board, put her before the wind, and commenced throwing overboard Indian provisions and cutting up the deck of the guards, which soon appeared to ease her. Repaired damage done the bow by stuffing in blankets. Soon began to gain on the leak: but the gale and sea had increased to such an extent that we had no other resource than keeping her before the wind, which was running directly from the land.

"At daylight on Thursday the wind commenced to haul to the eastward until it reached east, which was very favorable, enabling us to run directly on our course.—Gale continued throughout the day. Had signals of distress hoisted, but discovered no vessels. On Friday night the gale had increased to a complete hurricane, with heavy squalls of rain, with tremendous sea, so much that it was thought impossible for the boat to survive it much longer; and, on the other hand, we were fast drawing in to the land and no other resource than running her on shore. Daylight at last broke, when we found ourselves in about seven fathoms water. At seven o'clock breakers were discovered in every direction ahead, without seeing land, when our situation became alarming in the extreme, and all on board deemed their immediate destruction inevitable, but, thanks to a kind Providence, we ran over the shoal in only ten feet water, and soon discovered the land—were under the lee of it, and let go anchor in eight feet water. Discovered a house on the shore; sent out the boat, and found ourselves under the lee of Britton Island, twenty-five miles from the Balize. Remained there until Saturday, at half-past 12 o'clock, when we got under way and ran for the Balize."

A few nights since, a negro fellow was shot by a boy 13 years of age, while entering his mother's house, in Springfield, near Vicksburg. The negro had been hunted off before, and returning, made his way up to the door in the dead of the night, when the boy shot him.

Fireman's Review.—The various branches of our Fire Department turned out on Saturday afternoon for inspection and review. There were eight engines on the ground together with the hose and ladder companies, all well equipped and in good order. They made a handsome display, both in number and quality, and exhibited their various powers by playing upon several of our highest buildings.

An attempt was made to try their skill upon the Center Church, and trains of hose were laid from Rowland's Force Pump on the Canal, and from the Reservoir at the upper part of Chapel-street, but strange as it may seem, the young gentlemen of Yale College, engaged in the exercise of kicking a foot-ball, determined that the hose should not be laid across the upper Green, and actually succeeded in preventing the operations of the hose and engines from the Reservoir, and kept possession of the field, in the face of our public authorities and several officers of the College.

The efficiency of the apparatus being tested, the Mayor and other officers of the city, together with the Engineers and Firemen, partook of a cold collation in the State House.

The firemen and others were much chagrined by the interference of the students, and the officers alone prevented a severe retaliation.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—In consequence of the collision on the Green on Saturday afternoon, some apprehension was felt for the safety of the fire engines and a watch was kept at several of the engine houses till 12 at night, when, no disturbance appearing, the watchmen retired. Soon after that hour, however, a gang of students, in disguise, made a rush upon the engine house, and with axes and other implements commenced their destruction. The engine is called the *Washington*, a beautiful machine, entirely new, and one of the most valuable in the city. The beautiful portrait of the Father of his country, with which she was ornamented, was smashed in, the air chamber destroyed, and many fearful gashes were made in various parts of her body. About two hundred feet of hose was deliberately cut and destroyed.

While this was going on, the City Watch rallied, but were assailed with brickbats and other missiles, and so overpowered by numbers that their services were inefficient, and it was not until the alarm bells were rung, and the citizens began to turn out, that the rioters dispersed.

The College Faculty view these circumstances with deep regret, and have come promptly forward and offered to repair all damages, and will exercise all the means in their power to prevent the repetition of such offences.—*New Haven Herald.*

Sale of Popish Saints.—The following may afford some illustration of the falling off of the influence of Popery in France:

"The church of Melville, Department du Nord, requiring repairs internally and externally, the Building Committee came to a resolution, that the old statues and busts of the saints, which occupied various niches, should be sold by auction; and hand-bills were accordingly posted up. The day of sale arrived, but brought very few purchasers. St. Catharine was knocked down for one franc; St. Sebastian for ten sous; and St. John for eight sous; so on with the rest; and the gross amount of this petty economy did not reach forty francs.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The New York American has recently been publishing several "rafting sketches," drawn up by one apparently engaged in the business on the Ohio. They are beautifully written, and some of the sketches are told in a chaste and graphic manner.—Witness the following:

Bright and early the next morning we were afloat. Towards evening we passed Steubenville, whose puffing factories and colonaded hotel and white seminary gave it a thriving appearance, and night and darkness came down upon us before we reached Wheeling. It is a law that rafts running in the night shall carry a light forward and aft to warn steamboats, but which is only observed by holding a torch when one is heard approaching. Raftmen, however, have nothing to fear from this craft, and many an amusing story is told of encounters between them. A boat going up stream once ran against a raft, and sinking its head ran upon it as far as her wheel house, anticipating much sport in walking over the old float; but when thus far she made a halt, nor could all her paddling and floundering move her an inch, while the raft nothing daunted moved on down stream very coolly.

The engine was reversed, but lo! she was fast! The firemen plied the wood and rosin, the engineer crowded on a full head of steam, the fire roared, the engine clanked and hissed, the echoes of the 'scape pipe rang among the hills, the pilot swore and the captain raved, the passengers laughed, and the raft-men derided and black-guarded the crew, but all would not do, the raft was unyielding, and the boat was at a dead set! The men could neither be hired, coaxed, nor driven to assist in getting her off, and on they floated together for ten miles, when the pilot thinking they had been sufficiently punished, called his men and helped them off.—Steamboats have learned that rafts are "ugly customers," and shun them as they would a sand-bar.

Condition of England.—The picture drawn by journals and individuals, of the distress among the operatives, is not overcolored. Although the Duke of Wellington declared in the House of Lords that every man who would work, could support himself in England, yet it is asserted, again and again, that the hand-loom weavers are starving at their looms! Mr. Crawford stated in the House of Commons last week, that out of five thousand two hundred and forty-two persons visited in a country town, to ascertain their condition, one hundred and thirty-six were subsisting upon *six pence per head per week!*—that two hundred and ninety-one were subsisting upon ten pence ha'penny per head—that five hundred were subsisting upon one shilling per head—that eighteen hundred and fifty-nine were subsisting upon one shilling and sixpence per head—and fifteen hundred were subsisting upon one shilling and nine pence per head, and that eight hundred and twelve were subsisting upon two shillings and two pence per head per week—so that the the poorest had less than *one penny* per day to puy food with, while those who were in a better condition, had but about three pence ha'penny—and this state of destitution was not confined to one section of the country but it was general.

Mr. Crawford went on to say, that five-sixths of the total number mentioned, had scarcely a blanket to cover them—that eighty-five families had no blankets—that forty-seven families were sleeping on chaff beds and wood shavings.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Somnambulism extraordinary.—A most extraordinary feat was performed last week, by a gentleman of Cayuga county, engaged as a juror, and lodging in one of the hotels at Auburn. The jury had been engaged on a very trying case for several hours—not closing their labors till near midnight—soon after the individual alluded to retired to rest. To make use of his own explanation since, he had not long been asleep before his mind became greatly agitated. He imagined himself attacked by a body of Indians—from whom, in attempting to flee, he jumped out of bed—and, after a few well directed blows at the window, bounded out. The distance from the window to the ground is *twenty feet;* and a solid walk of lime stone was there to receive him. His alarm still continued, and he started off to scape the imaginary foe, for some fifty rods, when he was overtaken by some gentlemen, who, lodging in the same room, had been awakened by his movements only in time to witness his exit from the window, and had proceeded with all haste for his recovery. When taken, he was still asleep; and so continued till after his return to the Exchange in their care. Singular enough, a slight pain, and a little blistering of his feet, are the only inconveniences this notable exploit has occasioned the performer.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Escaped probably.—A well clad individual yesterday applied at the Atlas office to have some printing done; and when asked if he had the copy from which to do it, said he would write out his job. He was furnished with writing materials, and after scribbling for half an hour, produced a sheet of unintelligible hyeroglyphics—suns, moons, stars, deaths heads, cross-bones &c., which he wanted executed instanter on gold paper. He said they would be notes on the "Bank of Jerusalem," that he wanted four millions of them printed, and the printer might take his pay out of the edition worked off! this being demurred to, he conceived himself insulted, put himself on his dignity, and declared he was King Solomon; that the Rothschilds had sent him over four ship loads of gold, in part on a long standing claim he had on cities of London and Paris; and that he was now on his way to chastise the Emperor of Russia, for a violation of faith.

He is probably some lunatic escaped from his friends, is apparently fifty years of age, and dressed in a strong suit of gray clothes.—*Albany Atlas.*

Police.—Tuesday.—Officer Bowyer yesterday arrested Wm. S. Snelling, George Wilkes, and George B. Woolridge, Editors and proprietors of a weekly paper called the "Sunday Flash." The arrest was made upon two bench warrants issued from the Court of Sessions, the one upon an indictment of the Grand Jury against the paper itself, the other upon an indictment for libel found in favor of Mr. Levy, a broker of Wall street, who made complaint at the Police office to that effect. Snelling was committed for want of the requisite bail, and the other two were liberated upon giving the requisite security to answer.—*Cour. & Enquirer.*

Slavers at St. Helena.—The ship Howard, at Boston from Calcutta, via St. Helena, reports the arrival at the latter place of the brig Gabriel, a slaver, which had been captured when fifteen days from Havannah, by H. M. brig of war Acorn.—She had a cargo of bale goods lumber and rice. In one of the bags of rice were found papers which gave information that twenty-three slave vessels were fitting out from Havanna. The Gabriel's crew were put on board the Acorn, which sailed for the coast of Africa, to land them on a desolate and uninhabited part of the coast.

Several other slavers previously captured, were breaking up at St. Helena.

No less than 1600 slaves taken from captured slave ships, were at St. Helena when the Howard left.

Horrible.—The state society on the borders of Texas and Arkansass, is horrible in the extreme. The following is an example:

The Natchitoches Herald records a most horrible transaction, in which some Texas marauders were engaged. They crossed the line into the U. S. territory, and captured a man named Boatright, whom they intended to bury alive. He stood by and saw them digging his grave, when he started to run for a thicket—a dozen muskets were levelled at him, and he fell a lifeless corpse. His offence was that he refused to recognize their authority, and expressed his opposition to their many lawless acts.

Supposed attempt at Assassination.—On Wednesday evening of last week, about six o'clock, a ball passed through a pane of glass in the window of the boot store of R. McCulloch, at the corner of Dock and Third sts., and entered a partition wall a few feet distant. It is supposed to have been discharged by an air gun, as the report heard was very indistinct, in the hand of some person standing at or near Mr. Gowen's building, adjoining the Exchange, whose intention was malicious. It passed within a few inches of the head of Mr. John W. McGrath, who was sitting on the window sill, in conversation with Mr. McCulloch.—*Phil. Chron.*

Seaman's Friend Society.—Last evening the 12th anniversary meeting at the First Presbyterian church, Washington Square, and was attended by a large number of persons, in addition to the members of the Society. The exercises were of a very interesting character.

Capt. Henry Lelar, jr., one of the Board of Managers, read a report which was listened to with much attention. From the report we learn that at present there are what are termed "Homes" in this city, three in number, at which, during the past year, more than a thousand seamen were boarded. The board are gratified to report that similar institutions are in all our principal seaports, and even in distant India. The corner-stone of one on a large scale has recently been laid in New York.

After the reading of the report, addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Barnes, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and Rev. Mr Kennedy, which were exciting and interesting. We are satisfied that no one present felt otherwise than as a friend of seamen, and wished success to the institutions designed for the benevolent object of generally ameliorating their condition.

The amount of funds received the past year was $111343, all of which has been expended.—*Phil. Gazette, Oct. 25th.*

Losses by Banks.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, gives a list of all the sums of money that have been lost by robberry, corruption, and mismanagement of banks, that have come to light within one year. The names of the banks, and as far as known, of the individual robbers, are stated at length. The aggregate loss amounts to *forty-two millions two hundred sixty-four thousand dollars.*

Joseph W. Place, who was confined in Vevay, Indiana, awaiting a trial for shooting at, and severely wounding two young ladies, committed suicide by taking poison on the 16th ult.

The ravages of the Yellow Fever.—In a charity sermon preached in New Orleans, by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, he said "that he had resided 20 years, within a few months, in New Orleans, and during that time had witnessed 11 epidemic yellow fever years, and 2 cholera—each epidemic carrying away to a sudden grave never less than 3000 human beings, and often 5000. Within that 20 years 100,000 human beings had found a grave in New Orleans, and of that immense host, 25,000 were young men between the ages of 18 and 20 years; each one the representative of a distant family, with whose fate that family was connected, rising when he rose, and with his fall sinking hopeless and forever."

The old Safety Fund "Bank of Buffalo," the Free "Bank of Olean," and the "Bank of Bennington," Vt. are all rejected by the brokers of this city, except at a heavy discount.

The Milwaukie Journal says that a large and rich body of lead ore has been found on Sugar River.

Twenty thousand bushels of wheat, two thousand eight hundred bushels of corn, and eight thousand two hundred barrels of flour, were the receipts of Buffalo one day last week.

The whole amount of funds raised in the United States and appropriated to the seamen during the present year was $40,000, of which $28,000 was expended by the American Seaman's Friend Society, and $12,000 by local Societies, and for the support of Mariners' churches.

Two years ago, Marcus Morton was elected Governor of Massachusetts by one vote, and at the election just passed in Pennsylvania, Mr. Darise, Whig, was elected to the Senate by a majority of one vote over his competitor.

Cincinnati is about to be lighted with gas. The necessary works are already in progress.

Britton, who has been indicted at the Court of Common Pleas now in session at Lowell, Mass., for murdering Miss Stevenson at the Cambridge alms-house, was brought before the Supreme Court in Cambridge recently, and the trial deferred till April next.

The Mercer (Pa.) Luminary states, that a few nights previous, a party of men from Virginia came to that co. and apprehended four runaway slaves. They secured them, intending to start for home the next day. In the meantime, however, some whites interfered, released the negroes, and arrested the Virginians for kidnapping.

The Brockville Statesman mentions a rumor that the militia forces of Upper and Lower Canada are to be consolidated, and Sir A. McNab to be Adjutant General.

The Library of Harvard University is the largest in the United States, it contains 57,942 volumes.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week 115—adults 61, children 54. In Boston, 32.

The total vote for Govenor at the late election in Pennsylvania was—Porter 136,576; Banks 113,573; Lemoye (Abolition) 793; Porter over Banks, 23,003.

The population of Iowa territory is said to be sufficient to entitle it to admission into the Union as a State.

Some of the people of Illinois talk of amending their Constitution, so as to permit the introduction of slavery, with a view to the cultivation of hemp and tobacco

Pork is said to have been contracted for in Cincinnatti, at $2 per cwt.

Notice is given that the publication of the New York Times & Star is finally given up, and that henceforth it will be merged in the Commercial Advertiser.

The Philadelphia papers, without any exception condemn the political movements of Bishop Hughes.

Thirteen hundred gallons of spirituous liquors were lately burnt on the green in Barre, Me. The liquors constituted the stock of several retailers who promised to give up the business on condition that the temperance people would pay for what they had on hand.

Right is right, though only one man in a thousand pursues it; and wrong will be forever wrong, though it be the owned practice of the other nine hundred and ninety-nine.

Snow was several inches deep on the Allegany mountains, on Monday last.

MARRIED,

In German, on the 24th ultimo., by Rev. Charles Bush, Mr. SAMUEL W. HALL, of DeRuyter, and Miss ELIZABETH R. ROTHSFORD, of Perrysburgh, Ohio.

LIST OF LETTERS.

G. N. Swinney, (business attended to,) Denison & Cately, [Your work shall be done soon.] Rev. Joel Greene, [We *will* write you.] H. M. Hill, [all right,] "John, a Gospel Baptist," [We do not see the force of the article. No responsible name.]—Jesse L. Moss, P. M.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

B. G. Stillman, $2, cr. Matthew Stillman to 34 vol. 3. Oliver Curtis $3, cr. J. B. Wells, vol. 1 & 2. Joel Greene $2,25, cr Utter & Bassett, vol. 2. E. Maxson $1, cr. Betsey Coon, vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW is the time to purchase SILK, WORSTED and LINNEN Goods, just received a large stock which have been purchased and will be sold at no Tariff Prices, at the
October 4th. STONE STORE.

"Lovers of Good Tea"
WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at *S. D. DELLAY'S* than at the *Stone Store*

DRUGS & MEDICINES
"A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians and families 10 per cent *lower* than" BOUGHT by the *STONE STORE* merchant in New York at
S. D. DELLAY'S.

DR. CARLTON'S VEGETABLE INDIAN GREEN PLASTER.

THIS plaster is unrivalled in curing scrofulous swellings, scurvey sores, lame back, and limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatism. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsey. It is also an excellent remedy for diseases of the spine.

The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the states of Vermont and New-York who have tested its efficacy.—Price, 25 cents per roll.
For sale by *S. D. DELLAY.*
De Ruyter, Nov 10. 37tf

G. W. KNOWLTON
HAS taken a shop in the basement of the three story building, one door north of Sutton & Quinby's Store, where he will manufacture to order Boots and Shoes of any kind or style to suit his customers.
Ladies Kid or Morocco Slips and Shoes, Pranello and Gaiter boots, of the first quality and style, very cheap.
N. B. Customer's leather manufactured on short notice, cheap for good pay. Please call and enquire the prices and satisfy yourselves.
De Ruyter, Oct 23, 1841 35tf

STOVES.
COLD WINTER IS COMING.
ABIJAH N. ANNAS.
LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and
Fancy Parlor Stoves,
Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE.* Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH,* even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.
The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,
BRASS AND TIN WARE
Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as
LOW PRICES
Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY.*
Eave Troughs
Made and put up to order. Also,
JUST RECEIVED
And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.
JOB WORK
☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonable prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy will please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street.*
De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

NEW GOODS
AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE!
S. G. WALKER,
HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of
☞BOOTS & SHOES,☜
Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.
De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34yl

MADISON COM. PLEAS
Sarah L. B. Goodwin,
vs.
Mary L. Goodwin, Henry Goodwin, and Jane Goodwin, by John Maxson, the special Guardian of the said Henry and Jane.
IN PARTITION

IN pursuance of an Order made by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Madison, in this cause, we the undersigned Commissioners appointed by said Court to make partition therein, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of November, at 12 o'clock, M., at the house of Wm. C. Gage, in De Ruyter, the premises in the Plaintiff's petition mentioned, situated in the village of De Ruyter, and belonging to the estate of Le Baron Goodwin deceased, and bounded, beginning at the centre of the road leading north through the said village at the north-west corner of a lot owned by Geo. W. Sutton; thence east along the north line of the said lot to the north-east corner thereof; thence south about one rod to lands owned by Oliver Mitchell; thence east on the said Mitchell's north line to lands owned by Marcus Bump; thence north on said Bump's west line to lands owned by Abraham Sutton; thence west to the east line of Lot No. 37; thence south about twenty-six rods; thence west to the centre of the road; thence south in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning; reserving therefrom two lots, one sold to Geo. W. Sutton, the other to Thomas Russel. The said premises will be sold in such parcels and on such terms as may be made known on the day of sale.—Dated, October 20, 1841.
BENJAMIN ENOS,
JAMES NYE,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD, } *Commissioners.*
Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 34w6

NO MONOPOLY!
THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.
De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

FOR SALE,
A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE LOT, cheap enough, situated first Lot south of the S. D. Baptist Meeting-house, containing nearly three-fourths of an acre, being about six rods in front.—Apply to Lauren H. Babcock. 34tf
De Ruyter, Oct. 17, 1841. Wm. MAXSON.

NO IMPOSITION!
NO STATES PRISON WORK!
THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.
De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.
De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.
SUTTON & QUINBY,
HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;
Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as
LOW PRICES,
as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,
One Price and Ready Pay.
Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.
GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians or Families at prices, 10 per cent less than any establishment in this place, at the STONE STORE

JOHN N. ELMORE,
IS Agent for the sale of the following valuable Medicines:—
Rev. I Covert's Balm of Life
Moffat's Phœnix Bitters
Moffat's Life Pills
Phinney's Pills
Phelp's Tomato Pills
Mile's " "
Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.
Balm of China.
Parker's Pulmonary Balm.
Cheeseman's Arabian Balsam.
Hutchinson's Liniment.
With others too numerous to mention.
Oct. 4.

Swedes, English and Russia Bar Iron, Round and square American Iron, Swedes Horse Shoe Iron, Band and Hoop Iron, Nail rods, Saxony German, Cast and Spring Steel, Swedes Iron Nails, Cast Steel Shovels, Mill and X Cut Saws for sale very low at the STONE STORE
October 4.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA
WILL find the article at a low price at ELMORE'S

MENS Coarse Fine Boots, Ladies Gaiter Boots Ladies and Children's Shoes a little better and cheaper than elsewhere, at the
October 4. STONE STORE.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds
Holme's Sampson & Salisbury Edged Tools, consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4 Manufacturers' Agent.

1 CASE Gentlemen's CLOTH CAPS, Fur Trimmed.
1 CASE Ladie's Silk Hats,
ALSO
The splendid $8 LACE VEIL, at $4.50, for sale at the STONE STORE

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
TAKE NOTICE.
THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, Coach and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, and even Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all kinds, and Valices, common and Brussel's Carpet Bags, Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons, Spurs, Cotton and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck yokes, Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles that are ever made or kept in a shop of this kind, which I can sell as low as any shop west of Albany or Utica, and even De Ruyter not excepted, according to quality and for durability.
Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, Wood, and some money, and the remainder in Notes; also, wanted all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese and every thing that is raised by the Farmer in this vicinity. Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, Pine Lumber, &c &c &c.
Pine Lumber for sale, also, any quantity of Lime. 10,000 feet first rate Ash Flooring, and one half of a new Dwelling House to rent for one year or more.
J. R. RIDER
De Ruyter, Oct 5, 1841 22tf

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!
S. M. HOUSE,
RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the business will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order
Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.
N. B Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.
One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.
De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30m6

NOTICE.
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, expires this day by its own limitation. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to call and settle.
JOHN N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
27tf WILLIAM J. AYER.
De Ruyter, Aug. 28, 1841.

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER wanted on accounts, if delivered previous to the 15th Oct. next.
Aug. 28. E. A. & A.

JOHN N. ELMORE,
IS now receiving at the *Stone Store,* an extensive assortment of seasonable Goods, which have been selected with care, purchased low, and will be offered at a small advance from cost. He would take this opportunity to state, that he intends to offer at all times a stock, unequalled for variety, at prices as *cheap as the cheapest.*
De Ruyter, October 4, 1841.

25 Pieces BROAD Cloth, BEAVER Cloth CASSIMERE and SATINETTE, comprising a general assortment, just received at the
Oct. 4th. STONE STORE.

CASH
PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by
Oct. 4. J. N. ELMORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.
CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

POETRY.

From the New England Puritan.

The Scape Goat.

BY WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.

"And Aaron shall lay both hands upon the head of the live goat, and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions and all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat, and shall send them away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness; and the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities into a land not inhabited.—*Leviticus* xvi 21st, 22nd.

Away to the desert the Scape Goat flies;
On him the sin of the people lies;
Confession is made with the laying of hands.
And he bears the transgression to desolate lands.

To desolate lands, with an errand of woes,
And a curse for his burden, the fugitive goes;
And none may stay him on his path—
The heavily prest with Jehovah's wrath!

Now Israel! be glad;—let the timbrel and song
Thro' thy tents the thank-offering of music prolong
From sin and transgression and bale thou art free,
Thy God from the cherubs communeth with thee.

'Tis past the altar no longer is red
With blood, or the flame of sacrifice fed;
The *Scape Goat* no longer burden our woes
And the curse due to sin to the wilderness goes.

And where are the sinning nations now?
Do earth's kingdoms no more idolatry bow?
Transgression and crime, are they not found with us?
And *who* shall bear off the burden of curse!

No Aaron is here with the laying of hands
On the goat that conveys to desolate lands
The guilt of the people, without and within,
To leave them released from the thraldom of sin.

Did Israel return to his folly again!
Type, symbol and substance, for him were they vain
Where shall the wild Gentile appear in his pride,
When the Olive of God even withered and died!

O priest of Melchisideck! only to THEE
Appealing he looks—for THOU, only, can'st free;
Not a family, tribe, not a nation alone—
For a WORLD that has wandered thy blood can atone.

In the GARDEN, on Thee, all its guilt that had past,
And all that the future, uncounted, could cast,
Was confessed, when the hands of Infinite Power
Were laid on the Infinite in agony's hour

On the cross thou didst take and bear it away
To lands where death and corruption have sway,
And tho' fann'd in their triumph, by arrogant wing,
Thou saw'st not their reign, and Thou knew'st not their sting.

Now, NOW, to the cross, in my sorrow I fly,
Assured by the mercy that beams from thine eye,
That from sin, by thy suffering, forever made free,
I'm safe, Blessed Sacrifice! only with THEE.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY!

PALMYRA JAIL, Mo., Sept. 15, 1841.

DEAR BROTHER—It no doubt, seems strange to you, to see my letter dated as above—and strange it *would* be, had not our Savior, more than eighteen hundred years ago, said, "Behold the Devil shall cast some of you into *prison*, that ye may be *tried*"—and did we not remember that the Apostles, and thousands of ancient Christians were cast into prison, "for the name of Jesus," and "for conscience toward God"—Remembering these things, it is not strange that the Devil should even *now* cast God's little ones into prison. We are told, "it is through much tribulation, we must enter into the kingdom of God;" and "All who will live godly in Christ Jesus, *shall suffer persecution*"—"yea, the time cometh, that whosoever *killeth* you will think that he doeth God service." I am not at all astonished to see days of persecution commence—I have *expected* them. I have felt that they would come, before the poor slave could be delivered, and that some must make up their minds to be *sacrificed* upon the altar of Slavery—and if *I* am thus to be sacrificed, I submit cheerfully, gladly, "rejoicing that I am counted *worthy* to suffer shame for the name of Jesus." I feel *unworthy* to be here, but am perfectly *willing*, if the will of my Father be so. "Not as I will, but as thou wilt."

Doubtless you have heard the *cause* of my being in this place—viz., for stretching out my hand to help the *poor*—for following the Samaritan's example—for loving my neighbor as myself—for doing to others, as I would wish them to do to me—for *acting out* the principles of the Bible, and the spirit of the gospel—or, plainly, for attempting to help across the river, one who wished and requested the assistance, being in trouble, and desiring to escape from the iron despotism of *Slavery*. Such, brother, is my offense. For *this*, I have been in this place more than nine weeks—eight of which, we were confined to a very large chair, so that we could move but little. We are now under sentence of TWELVE *years labor in the Penitentiary*, for this GRIEVOUS CRIME!!

We have broken *no* LAW of the state—They have no law touching the point—but being "*exceedingly mad* against" us, and determined on revenge, *any how*, after a trial of two days, the jury brought in a verdict of *guilty*—not according to *law and evidence*, but in accordance with their own prejudice and cruel malice. The excitement has been, and is very great, in old and young—far and near. When the verdict was given in, a *shouting* and clapping of hands filled the house. Hundreds crowded round, and gazed as if they were looking upon some *terrible monsters*.

Do you ask how I *feel* under such treatment?—Happy. The weeks, spent here, have been happy weeks—pleasant, profitable and memorable weeks. I never expect, look back upon any portion of my past life with greater joy, and satisfaction, than upon the time spent in this chair. The Savior has been our constant companion, to whom we have had great delight in approaching, and who has poured into our souls, the consolations of his grace. Time has passed rapidly and sweetly away. I have been enabled to say with David, "Though a *host* should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear." The love of Jesus, has cast out fear, and our souls have been kept in peace.

My mind is calm, and composed, in view of the future. I have no anxiety, as to what shall become of this body, if so be that my Savior be glorified.

If I am to labor for years in prison, to satisfy the spite of blood-thirsty men, be it *known* that I go with a clear conscience, that I go cheerfully, gladly, triumphantly—knowing that the enemies are but heaping coals upon their own heads—that truth will prevail, and that great will be the good resulting from such confinement. I go perfectly satisfied with my Father's dealings; and rejoicing in his will. If the great cause of Liberty, truth, and righteousness will be advanced by *my* suffering or death, I say with all my heart, *Amen*. "Father, glorify Thy name." May thousands, arise in my stead—the cause roll on with power—and the Lord arise, and "cut short the work in righteousness."

For the Truth, and the Slave,

Yours, truly, GEO. THOMPSON.

NOTE—The two brothers with me are Alanson Work, who has a wife and four children, and James E. Burr. ☞ Will the N. Y. Evangelist please give the above an insertion—Many of my *friends* read it.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

We do not live for ourselves alone. We should be willing that others should live as well as ourselves. Give every one a chance. The selfish man envies his neighbor everything which may in any way conduce to his prosperity, and the comfort and happiness of himself and family. He lives for himself alone. He would not "let live," if it interfered in any way with his own views. If he finds another likely to prosper by the same profession he is pursuing, he looks upon him with a jealous eye, as much as to say, "you are taking bread out of my mouth, or money out of my purse." He does not seem to be aware that there are other people to whom the world owes a living besides himself. The laws of mutual rights seem to be unknown to him. Interest he has not for himself. Nobody has rights but himself. Nobody should prosper but himself. Nobody should look cheerful but himself. Nobody should be happy but himself. The narrow-minded selfishness of some speaks but little in favor of kindness and charity. The confident assurance with which they assume exclusive rights indicates a disposition but little creditable to the common feelings of kindness and charity.—People of this nature are to be found in all ranks and grades of society.

"Live and let live" is but too seldom found in the vocabulary of the rich. They live and think others can live too; little thinking that troubles and difficulties surround others in less prosperous condition than themselves. They will take the clothes from the poor man's back for arrearages of rent. They do not consider that because they can live without trouble, care or anxiety, sure of certain incomes, others can support their families, pay their rents and meet all demands against them at once. Because they have resources at all times at their command, they do not seem to be aware that there are others who have not, and that a little unfavorable turn of fortune may reduce them to distress from which they have no immediate means of relief.

Honorable competition is justifiable in every profession, and it encourages industry and improvement, but it is to be regretted that competition is often apt to degenerate into unfair rivalry, and one will resort to mean artifices to supplant another in his exertions to procure an honest living. The "let live" part of the business is entirely overlooked, and the "grab game," or the "get all you can" doctrine predominates over all others.

This kind of "every-one-for-himself" doctrine is sometimes found among mechanics. One announces that he can do more work in the same space of time, do it better and at a cheaper rate than any of his neighbors. Heedless of the motto "let live" he looks out for himself only. He will work for a time at an astonishingly cheap rate, and after the public have been sufficiently blinded, he will put on an enormous charge for some other work, which the unwary suppose to be all right at an exceedingly low rate, and pay without thinking to enquire whether they have been deceived or not.

And thus the world goes on. One endeavors to overreach another, without regarding the honorable motto "live and let live."—*Boston Transcript*.

HISTORICAL INCIDENT.

The writer of this was employed, a short time since, to institute certain enquiries into the pedigree of an obscure family, formerly residing in New Jersey, for the purpose of sustaining their claim to a large estate, which had escheated, for want of heirs, to the State of New York. In the course of his duty he called upon an aged woman residing in Burlington, N. J., who was supposed to possess important information on the subject, having emigrated from Holland at about the same time with the ancestors of the claimants. In the course of conversation, the old woman gave an account of herself, and the causes of her family's emigration. Her husband had held a respectable post in the custom House at Amsterdam, under William V., Prince of Orange, and Stadtholder of Holland.

The French Revolutionary Government was in its first vigor. Holland had long trembled in the vicinity of this political Ogre, who devoured kingdoms as if they had been little children. At length her day came. The legions of France gathered on her frontier. The signal was given, and they poured over the boundary upon their defenceles prey. The ineffectual resistance of a few fortresses scarcely protracted the inevitable result, and it only remained to calculate the necessary length of the march to the capitol, in order to determine the hour when Amsterdam must fall.

In this brief interval, the venerable Prince summoned his people into the principal church of the city—they assembled—an immense multitude, in desponding but anxious silence. At length the Prince, attended by his family and principal servants, entered the church, and moved through the respectful crowds into the pulpit, which he ascended. Thence, with broken voice and tearful eye, he addressed his weeping people; briefly recapitulated the events which compelled him to desert them, whom he could no longer protect; absolved them from their allegiance, and advised them, till better times, to submit peaceably to the invader, still looking to the Kings of kings with humble faith, that he would be the friend of the friendless, the refuge of the oppressed in all their troubles, and at length in his own time, lift up the light of his countenance upon them, and give them rescue and peace.

The sobs of the people and the agitation of the Prince for a while prevailed. He, however, was the first to recover his fortitude, and requested them to join with him in singing the 46th Psalm. With his own voice he led the tune, and all the people joined in chanting.

"God is our refuge and strength: a very present help in time of trouble. Therefore will we not fear; though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the rvers thereof roar and be troubled; though the mountains shake at the swelling thereof.

"There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God; the holy place of the tabernacle of the Most High.

"God is in the midst of her, she shall not be moved; God shall help her, and that right early.

"The heathen raged, the kingdoms were moved; he uttered his voice, the earth melted. The Lord of hosts is *with us*, the God of Jacob is our refuge.

"Come, behold the works of the Lord, what desolations he has made in the earth! Yet he maketh wars to cease; he breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder. Be still, and know that I am God; I will be exalted in the earth; the Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge."

The old woman wept fresh tears as she recapitulated the scene, which was vivid in her recollection, as if it had been acted yesterday.

"I watched the kind old man," said she, "till I could no longer see his grey head above the crowd, as he passed out amid the silent reverence of his people, *and never saw him again*. The same day that he embarked in a miserable fishing boat for England, my husband, children and myself, gathered in haste what we could, and sailed for America. Our fathers had been his father's servants for many ages, and we had no wish to fare better than our good old master. He was an exile, and we were willing to be exiles too, rather than witness the triumph of enemies."

INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH.—Slack stone lime in a large tub or barrel, with boiling water, covering the tub or barrel, to keep in all the steam. When thus slacked, pass six quarts of it through a fine sieve. It will then be in a state of fine flour. Now to six quarts of this lime, add one quart of rock or Turk's Island salt, and one gallon of water, then boil the mixture and skim it clean. To every five gallons, of this skimmed mixture, add one pound of alum, half pound of copperas by slow degrees, add three fourths of a pound of potash, and four quarts of fine sand, or hickory ashes sifted. We suppose any kind of good hard wood ashes will answer as well as hickory.—This mixture will now admit of any coloring matter you please, and may be applied with a brush. It looks better than paint, and is as durable as slate. It will stop small leaks in the roof, prevent the moss from growing over and rotting the wood, and render it incombustible from sparks falling upon it, when laid upon brick work, it renders the brick impervious to rain or wet.

REFORMING THE ALPHABET.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican, that there is now in that city, a gentleman engaged in the laudable purpose of reforming the ALPHABET. He has adopted a new *Alphabet*, in which certain characters are substituted for certain sounds and by the use of which he proposes to dispense with the *mute letters*. He has issued several numbers of a work styled the "Literary Reformer," and gone to the expense of having type made for his new alphabet—he has also succeeded, as certificates state, in learning persons to read the new system in two hours, and he believes he can, in a very short time, one who does not know B from bull's foot, to read as well as the most learned. The professor intends shortly bringing the subject fully before a committee of learned gentlemen.

A correspondent of the Republican thus throws a little light upon this new system of language:

"One of the new letters is named and sounded *awe*. It is shaped some like *a*. I will spell a few words that will contain it, but the printer will use an apostrophe in its place. By using this new letter, we could spell *'t, 'l, 'r, b't, b'k, b'l, d'b, d'ter, f'n, f't, gr't, h'ty, h'k, h'f, l'd, m', m'l, a', n't, r't, t'k, th't*; instead of aught, all and awl, or brought, hawk, ball and bawl, daub, daughter, fawn, fought, groat, haughty, hawk, cough, law, lawd, maw, maul, gnaw, naught and nought, wrought, talk, thought. By the use of other new letters, all the words in our language may be reduced to the above system, a system which needs to be known by every scholar."

CRANBERRIES.—In many parts of the Commonwealth, cranberries are quite an object with the farmer. A vast many are gathered in the northern towns of Middlesex, but we know of no lands which produce more than some of the meadows in Sherburne. Mr. Albert Wier has extensive fields of them, and it is believed he has gathered upwards of 200 bushels from ONE ACRE. Such land is now valued higher than any which is now used for farming purposes: and when it is considered that the Cranberry under proper FLOODING, produces its fruit without interruption for a succession of years, and that 50 bushels was gathered by one man in a single day, we may conceive of the high value set upon such meadows.—*Mass. Plowman.*

DESTRUCTIVE KISSING.—Cicero speaks of a bronze statue of Hercules which had the features worn away by the frequent osculations of the devout. Several instances of the same kind have occurred in modern times. The face of a figure of the Savior, among the bronze bas reliefs which adorn the Cassa Santa at Loretto, has, in this manner, been kissed quite away. The foot of the famous statue of St. Peter, in the Vatican, has lost most of its metal by the continued application of the lips and the foreheads of its Votaries: and it has been found necessary to protect the foot of the statue of the Savior, by Michael Angelo, in the Minerva, from similar injury, by a brass buskin.

MANUFACTURE OF ANCIENT GEMS.—The number of persons engaged in fabricating ancient gems in Rome, at the present day, is, we believe, considerable; and there is consequently great difficulty in ascertaining the genuine from the imitations, when the latter are finely executed. But the appearance of antiquity—that must be copied too: and ingenuity has devised a very curious and extraordinary process for producing the effect. The fresh cut cameo is crammed down the throat of a turkey, and left in its intestines for a sufficient length of time, when the fowl is killed, and it is found that the stone (subject to the trituration of the gizzard), presents every semblance of a grecian treasure which has been buried 2,000 years.—*Literary Gazette.*

They who will abandon a friend for one error, know little of human character, and prove that their hearts are as cold as their judgments are weak.

If heaven does not enter into us by way of holiness, we shall never enter into heaven by way of happiness.

Temperance Department.

RUMSELLING WORSE THAN COUNTERFEITING.

At the great temperance meeting in Baltimore, Mr. Hunt, "the drunkard's friend," made the following remarks:

"What if a man should keep a mad dog for the little boys to plague for a penny, and one get bit and have the hydrophobia, would you take up the little boy and punish him, and let the man go free? No, you'd take the *man* and imprison *him* for such heartless practices. If a poor drunkard should take in change a counterfeit note, he says, I can't afford to lose it, and he tries to pass it away, knowing it to be a counterfeit, you'd put him in prison, wouldn't you, because society has a right to protect itself. And now I want to know, not but that there are some good men in the businesss, (though take them by and large, they are a scurvy set,) which does the most harm, cheating by counterfeit money, or selling liquor? and I want to ask you some questions, and should like to have you answer them. Have you ever known, any of you, a man disabled from paying his debts because he had received counterfeit money? If you have, I want you to say 'yes;' if you have not, I want you to say 'no.' 'No,' cried every one. Well," said Mr. H., "have you ever known a man unable to pay his debts by liquor-selling? If you have, say 'yes'—'Yes,' said every one. Have you ever known a man abuse his wife, beat his children, and himself transformed to a brute by counterfeit money? Have you ever seen a kind father, or an affectionate child become a curse to his family and a disgrace to himself by receiving a counterfeit? If you have, say 'yes;' if not, say 'no;'—all cried 'No.'

"Well, have you ever known, all these and a thousand fold greater evils from the selling of liquor? If you have not, say 'no;' if you have, 'raise your hands. Every hand is up,' said Mr. H., 'and you are right; a thousand fold more crime, poverty and misery, has, come from selling liquor, than ever has, ever will, or ever can, from counterfeiting. What honest man, then, can any longer hesitate whether to sell or not to sell?"

"A little boy went home from a meeting held in a little country town where I had spoken, and said to his father—'Father, how should you like to be a counterfeiter?, 'What do you mean, sir?' said his father. Why, father, said the little fellow, 'a gentleman said selling liquor was worse than couterfeiting, and all the people held up their hands and said it was so.' 'Go to *bed*, you little rascal,' said the old gentleman, 'I don't know what things are coming to, it's this priestcraft and politics—I'll stand it no longer.' However, he went to bed, and presently he began to remember how many men had been ruined at his counter, and never rested, till he went upon his knees and promised God never again to be engaged in the deadly traffic. And in that town at this day not a man can be found who sells liquor."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT S. D. DELLAY'S.

Sept. 28, 1841.

BUNDLES of SILK GOODS, cords of SHEETINGS, heaps of CALICOES, piles of CLOTH and stacks of plain and fancy BEAVER CLOTHS, are now being offered by

S. D. DELLAY,

at his CHEAP CASH and BARTER STORE, in connexion with an unequalled assortment of MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, TAGLIONES &c., &c. &c. at prices greatly reduced, and which he unqualifiedly pledges himself to sell less than his neighbors in this Town or County

His Purchases have been for cash. Goods will be sold equally cheap for good notes as any other Store in this section will sell them for cash.

TEAS SUGARS AND MOLASSES

as usual, cheaper than the cheapest.

To Physicians he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and request from them at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.

Terms of sale, 6 months

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant.

Too well known to need comment

DR. WATERMAN'S

Rheumatic and Strengthening Plaster.

The peculiarities of this [illegible] are owing to the immediate effects produced on the [illegible], it being carried by the absorbents to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, [illegible] cases, such as acute and chronic Rheumatism, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c &c &c

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to the "New David or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above [illegible] reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will never be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags.
10,000 pr. Socks.
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth.
10,000 " Kersey.

☞For which the highest price will be [illegible]
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 62 [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE 17.

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 50 cts pr lb, CASH, Old Hyson do at 5s6 Cash. New Orleans MOLASSES at 30 cts pr Gal.

He has also just opened 3 packages of Crockery, directly from Liverpool, bought for cash, and at prices which he is confident are

50 per cent Lower,

than those of any New-York purchase. He can furnish any style of Crockery which may be wanted, and offers either

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills.
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil.
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey

Godfrey's Cordial.
Foster's Anodyne Cordial.
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organum,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cradked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

WANTED.

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Webster's Dictionary, large.
" " small.
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar.

Novum Græcum Testamentum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
[illegible] "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.

De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber [illegible] a BINDERY [illegible] in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return his thanks for the patronage he has received [illegible] friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken [illegible] formerly occupied by Dr. [illegible] Store,) together with [illegible] where he will be happy to [illegible] with a call—He [illegible] WARRANT his work to be [illegible]

N. B. [illegible] Fashions just received. [illegible]

J. M. [illegible] experienced Journeymen [illegible] to making up [illegible] in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, [illegible] 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—H. H. Baker, Dr. S. Bailey.
Alfred—[illegible] Maxson Greene, Samuel [illegible]
B[illegible] P. M.
B[illegible] Silas Bailey, Alfa [illegible]
B[illegible] Dr. Wm. M. [illegible]
[illegible] Samuel E. Lan[illegible]
[illegible] H. W[illegible], P. M.
[illegible] P. Livermore, P. M., [illegible]
[illegible] H. S. Crandall.
[illegible] Stillman.
[illegible] Crandall.
[illegible] Rogers
[illegible] Geo. P. Burdick
[illegible] Potter, James Hubbard, [illegible]
[illegible] Beauchamp.
[illegible] Stillman.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Jonathan Maxson, Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY

Plainfield—[illegible] Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydorn, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jeptha F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

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Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing ot continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 38.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor.—A. H. BURDICK, Printer. [WHOLE NO. 90.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE,] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1841. [$2.50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Religious Department.

From the London Christian Guardian.

EFFECTS OF FAITHFUL REPROOF.

In the autumn of 1829, I met with an accident of so serious a nature, that, had not surgical assistance been rendered almost instantaneously, I should not have lived an hour. This happened on a Sabbath morning. When the necessary operation had been performed, and I was able to speak, my first exclamation was, "Doctor I thought I was off!" which I accompanied with an oath.

The worthy surgeon, who was a very young man, replied, "You were indeed nearly off this world's stage; but, may I take the liberty of asking you were you prepared to meet that great Being whose name you so lightly treated?"

I cannot describe the confusion I felt at this merited reproof, any more than the astonishment it occasioned. I confessed that I feared I was not in a state to meet my Maker in judgment.

"Pardon my observation, sir," said he, "you may perhaps think that I am stepping out of my province, in interposing in spiritual matters; but, sir, I should consider myself an unworthy member of the mystical body of our Lord Jesus Christ, if I suffered you, or any one I may be called upon to attend, to imagine that I felt any thing short of deep sorrow, when I hear the name of my Maker irreverently treated."

I apologized for my becoming levity, assuring him that I used the expression most unthinkingly, and with no intention of disrespect to my Creator.

"Believe me, my dear sir," he replied, "I do not accuse you of any intentional disrespect to your Creator, much less to me; but allow me to observe, that I should have thought the most natural sentiment of your heart would have been, to have returned your sincere thanks for your preservation; for no man was ever nearer death that did not die. I was merely the instrument of rescuing you from so sudden an end—the success of my endeavors belonged to God; and to him are your praises and thanksgivings due. May I request you to consider seriously the events of the last hour? Think that in that short period of time, you were perfectly well, and on the verge of eternity, and again restored; think what might have been your fate, had it pleased the great Disposer of events to have called you into his presence. I will say no more at present, as I am sure, when you reflect on these matters, you will not wonder at my rebuke."

I was left without reply. He took his leave, promised to call on me the following day. Perhaps at no period of my life did I ever feel more ashamed of myself, or a greater degree of admiration and respect for an utter stranger, for he was not our family surgeon, but was called in as the nearest at hand. In this apparently accidental circumstance I traced the finger of divine providence. Another practitioner, might, no doubt, have been equally successful in his operation, but I might have used the same observation unnoticed, and have been left equally unthankful to my Maker, as I was at the moment I used the expression. This providential accident afforded me an opportunity of contracting an intimate acquaintance with this pious, humble-minded Christian, who was a man of intelligent mind, and capable of giving instructions in the great truths of Christianity. He first opened my eyes to the real beauties of the Gospel, though I thought I knew them perfectly well at the time. He first brought me to understand what was meant by "justification of faith," and the doctrine of the imputed righteousness of Christ. He was born of Socinian parents, and educated in that unfortunate system until he arrived at the age of eighteen, at which period he was walking in the hospitals in London, and was the gayest among the gay and thoughtless. His conversion was brought about in rather a singular manner. Having one evening gone out with some licentious object in vew, his attention was attracted by the sound of music and singing.

He drew near to the house whence the sound proceeded. There was a number of respectable people singing a hymn. The singing was so good, that, instead of setting up a laugh at the "swadlers," as he termed them, he remained stationary until it was ended, when one of the men, who must have observed him while the hymn was singing, came out and asked him to walk in. He did so, though merely in order to furnish himself with a subject on which to exercise his powers of ridicule. A chair was placed for him, and then one of the men read a chapter from Corinthians, which he afterwards commented on; and then followed a sort of conversational disquisition, in which several took a part. "I liked," said he to me, "all that I heard, so much, that I felt gratified by being invited to meet the same parties on the following Wednesday." After a very short acquaintance, he made known his sentiments, or rather those in which he had been educated, and which he entirely renounced in less than a month, and from that time became a steady Christian.

As I have already stated, I owe to him, under God, a change of ideas which I sincerely believe will tend to my eternal benefit. I feel their grateful effects at this moment. I know, and feel an inward assurance of my Redeemer's love, that enables me to bear misfortunes, at least with resignation—conscious, that "all things will work together for good to those that love God."

From the Boston Recorder.

A SMALL DISCIPLE.

There are such. We have seen them. If our readers never saw one, we are glad. We will give a brief description of one, hoping they may be profited with the picture.

1. He has small acquaintance with the Bible. If the actual worth of that book could have been an incitement to a large acquaintance with it, or the earnest injunction of its author to study it, had prevailed, there would have been deep knowledge of it. But they have both failed.—The Scriptures are a territory into which he has taken only now and then a hasty ramble. Long and diligent journeying, then, to know what might be known, has never been practised. Hence a very small circle of ideas would embrace all his knowledge of the lively oracles.

2. He is very sparing in his attendance upon Christian privileges. Custom, and perhaps other motives, make him acquainted with the sanctuary on the Sabbath, but he is seldom discernable on other occasions. This neglect helps to keep him small. If he only had the heart to turn into all the fat pastures that are open to him, he might find ample food, and increase in spiritual stature.

3. His prayers are small. The whole heart and soul is not in them, only a part of it. And when but a small part of the soul is engaged, the prayers themselves cannot be otherwise than small. They do not go largely forth, expanding and increasing, as they must from an heart all on fire with love and zeal. They are fettered and cramped, and are dwarfish. There is nothing of the giant about them.

4. His faith is small. A grain of mustard seed is too large an object for the comparison. If his faith filled but that small measure, Zion would not be long in learning that man's spiritual strength. But he has only dim visions of eternal things. Instead of soaring upward as on eagle's wings, he grovels and creeps. If you were to place him beside some of the men of strong faith, that may be found in Zion, you would be surprised at the contrast.—Their shadow over him would make it difficult to find him.

5. He is very small also in his charities. They are drops, small drops, and not very near together either. We have heard one commended who gave all that she had, which is a large donation; and of others who have given *themselves*—and of others who have done what they could. All this is large and noble. But this disciple was never found in such company. It is pitiful to see one who is so *largely indebted* to God's beneficence, as a disciple, and one whose profession *so rich*, and one whose hopes embrace *so large* and glorious an inheritance hereafter, it is pitiful to find charity with him a small affair. It ought to be one of the largest of his Christian graces. Indeed Paul would have disciples abound in it so much that it should be like a mantle, covering and binding together all the other Christian graces, the very "bond of perfectness." We wish this disciple had hearkened to Paul. What a noble position he might have held, compared with the sorry spectacle he now presents.

Now, because all these things are true, we do not see how we can call the person any thing else than a small disciple. We looked about for a better name, but could not find one. The Scriptures speak of growing in grace, and of rising "unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of of Christ." But it has not been so in this case. We have to tax charity heavily to hope he ever began to grow at all. We trust there is some life in what so nearly resembles a dead body. But all the indications are so small that we cannot but have anxiety.

We should like to make a personal address to all the small disciples, who read this article. But we have misgivings about its being of any use, because the really small disciple is the last person to suspect his own diminutiveness. He would not dream this article had any relation to him. Hence the shot would fly harmlessly over his head. We will leave him, therefore, hoping that to some of our readers, this small account of the small disciple shall be at least of some small advantage.

An Excellent Rule.—Two professors of religion were standing at the door of a *theatre* in the city of New York, when one of them proposed to go in and see the play, and desired his friend to accompany him. The other declined the invitation, and after being repeatedly solicited to enter, gave this excellent reason for his refusal: "If I should go in, and while there be called into eternity, and should be asked at the door of heaven *where I had come from*, I should be ashamed to answer."

This incident furnishes a rule for general observance. *Never go to a place where you would be ashamed to die.* No doubt every man would prefer to die in his bed, with his friends around him, but duty may call him away to posts on which he may fall. But duty never calls him away to the theatre or to the gambling table, or to any of the thousand gilded gates of hell, that stand open night and day, in our cities and chief towns. And, when temptation whispers in the ear that there is no harm in going once, merely to see what is to be seen, and learn the ways of the world, let conscience ask if it is a fitting place in which to die.—*N. Y. Obs.*

IRRITABLE CHRISTIANS.

There is too much truth in the following from the Religious Magazine:—

There was a clergyman who often became quite vexed at finding his little grandchildren in his study. One day one of these little children was standing by his mother's side, and she was speaking to him of heaven.

"Ma," said he, "I dont want to go to heaven."

"Don't want to go to heaven, my son?"

"No, ma, I am sure I don't."

"Why not, my son?"

"Why, grandpa will be there, won't he?"

"Why, yes, I hope he will."

"Well just as soon as he sees us, he will come scolding along, and say, *whew! whew! whew! what are these boys here for?* I dont want to go to heaven if grandpapa is going to be there."

There is no doubt that many Christians bring a reproach on religion, and disgust the young with serious things, by the moroseness of their tempers, their perpetual fretting and fuming when every thing goes not to suit them. The young are ready to say if religion makes its possessors so unlovely, I never want it. Cheerfulness, kindness, pleasant looks and words are the fruits of grace. The religion of Christ is love, and though it does not instantly root out all the evil propensities of the human heart, it must gradually transform the natural character until the Christian reflects the image of him from whose lips the language only of kindness fell.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Selfishness.

Cold as the grave must be the heart
That pity never moves—
Which in distress bears no part,
But self, self only loves.

Though in the world, a stranger [illegible]
Earth's beauty and her bloom,
Is but a shadow, dark and drear,
And barren as the tomb.

Distrust is read in every eye—
Deception in each breast;
My God, O rather let me die,
Than live to self addrest.

Speak not often of your own actions, nor even (when it can be properly avoided,) make allusion to yourself, as an agent in transactions which are calculated to attract notice. We do not suppose, as some may be inclined to do, that frequently speaking of our actions is necessarily a proof, although it may furnish a presumption of inordinate self-love or vanity; but it cannot be denied that by such a course, we expose ourselves to temptation and dangers in that direction. It is much safer, and is certainly much more profitable, to speak of what has been done for us and wrought in us—to speak, for instance, of ourselves as the recipients of the goodness of God than to speak of what we have ourselves done. But even here, also, although it may often be an imperative duty, there is need of deliberation and caution.—*Guide to Christian Perfection.*

Parent's Department.

Extracts from "Means and End of Self-Training."

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

BY MISS [illegible]

'What is education?' asked a teacher of a class of girls. Young persons, when asked such general questions, do not reply promptly. They have no thoughts on the subject, and therefore have nothing to say; or, their thoughts not being arranged, they are not ready to answer; or, they may be too difficult to answer at all. On this occasion half the girls were silent, and the rest replied, 'I don't know sir.'

'Oblige me, girls, by saying something,' urged the teacher. 'The word is not Greek—surely you have some ideas about it. What is your notion of education, Mary Bliss?'

'Does it not mean, sir, learning to read and write?' Mary Bliss paused, and the girl next her added, "and cyphering, sir, and grammar, and geography?"

'Yes, it means this, and something more. What is your idea of education, Sarah Johnson?'

'I did not suppose education meant much more than the girls have mentioned, sir. Mr. Smith, said, at the Lyceum Lecture, that the majority of the great mass of the people received their education at the common schools; and the girls have named nearly all that we learn at the common schools.'

'Does not education mean,' asked Maria Jarvis, 'the learning young men obtain at colleges? I often hear people say of a man that he has 'had an education,' when they mean merely that he has been through college.'

'You are right, Maria, in believing this to be a commonly received meaning of the term, "education:"—but it means more, and as it is important to you to have right and fixed ideas on this subject, I earnestly beg you to give me your attention, while I attempt to explain to you its full meaning.

'A great man, Mr. Locke, said, "that the difference to be found in the manners and abilities of men, is owing more to their education than any thing else." Now, as you are acquainted with men who have never seen the inside of a college, and yet who are superior in manners and abilities to some others who have passed four of the best years of their lives there, you must conclude that education is not confined to college walls.

'You are born with certain faculties.—Whatever tends to develope and improve these, is education. Whatever trains your mental powers, your affections, manners, and habits, is education. Your education is not limited to any period of your life, but is going on as long as you live. Whatever prepares you to be a profitable servant of God, and a faithful disciple of Christ—whatever increases your reverence and love of your Maker—all that in the Scripture is called "nurture and admonition of the Lord," is a part of your religious *education*.

'Whatever you do to promote your health, to develope and improve the strength and powers of body, is a part of your physical *education*.'

'What, sir?' interrupted Mary Lewis, 'do you mean running, and jumping rope, and trundling hoops, and clambering over rocks; is that a part of *education*?'

'I certainly do: but why do you laugh, my dear child?'

'Because, sir, I never knew that [illegible] any thing so pleasant as this.—I wish my mother could hear you, sir; she would let me play more, instead of [illegible] all the time, if she only knew that driving hoop was called [illegible].'

The teacher smiled and proceeded: 'Whatever calls forth your affections, strengthens them, whatever directs and subdues your passions, whatever exalts your virtues, and whatever improves your manners, is a part of your moral *education*.'

'Then,' said the same lively little girl, 'that is what my mother means when she says, "there is a *lesson* for you, Anne," every time any one of the family does a good thing. It seems to me I am at *lessons* all the time.'

"You are, Anne—the world is your school, and good examples are your very best lessons. Whatever unfolds the faculties of the mind, improves your reason, and augments your stores of knowledge, is a part of your intellectual *education*.

'Whatever improves your capacity for domestic affairs, or for business of any sort, is a part of your economical education. Now you will perceive from what I have said, that education is not confined to schools and colleges, but that as Anne has very well remarked, we are "educating all the time." Nor is the conduct of education confined to professed teachers, we are educating one another.

'While I am teaching you geography and arithmetic, you are perhaps trying my patience, or by your own patience calling forth my gratitude. If I make progress in these virtues, you are helping on moral education.

'The knowledge you impart to each other, the kindness you receive, the love you exchange, are all a part of your education. When you learn to sweep a room, to make a bed, or a cup of tea, a shirt, or a loaf of bread, you are getting on in your education.

'Every thing around us, my children, may help forward this great work. The sun, the moon, and the stars teach their sublime lessons. "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge." The seasons make their revelations. The rain and snow, dew and frost, the trees and rocks, fruits and flowers, plants, herbs, the very stones and grass we tread upon, are full of instruction to those who study them.

'All the events and circumstances of your lives are contributing to your education. Your class-mate, Lucy Davis, has been absent from school the last two months. Reflect on what I have been saying to you, and then tell me whether Lucy, during this time, though she has not looked into a school-book, has made any progress in her education.'

The girls were silent and thoughtful for a few moments. Maria Jarvis spoke first.

'Lucy's "economical education," as you call it, sir,' she said, 'has been going on, for she has had the care of the family, and every thing to do, all through her mother's illness.'

'And I guess she has been going on in her "moral education,"' interposed little Mary Lewis, 'for I never saw any body so patient as she was with her mother's cross baby.'

'And she has not lost this opportunity for improving in her religious education,' resumed the teacher. 'You all saw her yesterday at her mother's funeral, subduing the grief of her little sisters, by her quiet resignation and affectionate devotion to them. Ah, she has been taking lessons in more important branches of education than are taught in schools.

'So you see, my dear children, that life is a school—a primary school; and that we are [illegible] scholars, and are all preparing for a day of examination, when the infallible Judge will decide how we have profited by our means of *education*.

Temperance Department.

From the New England Christian Advocate.

TEMPERANCE DIALOGUE.

Teetotaller.—Well, neighbor, I hope you are better natured than when we parted the other morning, for I wish to talk a little with you in relation to your business, for, notwithstanding the offense you took at my remarks, I am constrained to say that I am unable to reconcile rum-selling with strict moral principle.

R.—[illegible]

[illegible]

R.—You reason upon the [illegible] spirit is good for nothing, which is [illegible] matter, though many abuse it, which is not the fault of the vender; [illegible] is beneficial, and therefore you [illegible] accusing me of selling what is good for nothing.

T.—I suppose you are aware [illegible] denied that rum is ever [illegible] drunk, and with so many facts [illegible] staring you in the face, I do not see how you can pretend that it is beneficial. As a man's bill is increased with the dry goods dealer, or the provision [illegible], the comforts of life are increased to his family, but not so when his bill is increased with you. What family enjoys any more of the comforts or the necessaries of life, or any more domestic peace and happiness, as his bill is increased with the rum-seller? That rum is not necessary, is plain from the fact that some never use it, and others who have been in the habit of using it have left off, and now they say that they are better off without it than they were with it. Look at your neighbors, some have never purchased rum, while others have dealt with you for years; now look at them for yourself, and see which have made the most of their opportunities. While those who have used no alcohol have generally been prospered, not one of your customers has made any thing by his trade with you; no one now owns any more land, or produces one bushel more of grain from what he does possess, while numbers have lost their farms, and many mechanics have lost their business, *in consequence of having dealt too largely with you*. Now you, during the same period, appear to have made money by your trade with these customers, while they have only lost by their trade with you;

[illegible]

Natural History.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

[illegible]

How sublime the [illegible] is presented [illegible] falling perpendicularly into the ocean below, whose depth it is not possible for man to fathom.

[illegible] which is [illegible] splendor, yet sublimity of the scene [illegible] new to the spectator, and creates emotions hard to be described.

[illegible] of the stormy [illegible] tempest [illegible] sounds [illegible] varied.

Strangers who remain over night, though the sound of the Falls is in their ears when they retire to rest, yet when they happen to awake from their slumbers, frequently fancy themselves in the midst of a tempest; the house trembles, the windows and doors clatter, the wind rushes and whistles around, the rain pours; and amid all, they hear the unceasing sound of the cataract. They rise to look out upon the raging storm; and when they draw the curtain, or throw up the windows, they perceive that the stars are shining sweetly, and not a zephyr disturbs the pendent leaves.

In some directions the roar of the Falls is not usually heard over six or seven miles; along the course of the river they are constantly perceptible for about [illegible] miles; they have been occasionally heard at the distance of 30 miles; and in one instance an individual asserts to have heard them at at the city of Toronto, in Canada; distant 44 miles.

The concussions of the falling waters jar the adjoining shores and the houses tremble in concert with the unceasing shock.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter. November 17, 1841.

Our Denomination.

In December, 1671, the first S. D. Baptist church was constituted in America, at Newport, R. I. This was the sixth Baptist church in the United States. Since that time, during a period of 170 years, the number of churches has increased to about 50, and the communicants to 5,500. During the same period, the Baptists have increased to several hundred. Our relative increase has been very small, and by the time that we ought to have extended a knowledge of our distinguishing sentiments throughout the land, we are but an inefficient band.—For many years our increase has been very small. The idea seemed to have prevailed that it were impossible to extend a knowledge of our peculiarities. The disadvantages of observing a day as a Sabbath different from others, has kept those in obscurity who otherwise would have shone conspicuously in almost every department of enterprize and usefulness. Within a few years past a different sentiment has prevailed.—Formerly our brethren firmly believed that all would come to observe the Sabbath of the Lord God, but were slow in the use of means to attain the object. Now the same sentiment prevails, in connection with the deep-settled conviction that God *requires us to labor for this purpose.* The command of the Savior, 'let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven,' comes with all its divine force, leaving no room to doubt as to what is required at our hands. Our faith in the word of inspiration teaches us that all men shall yet call the Sabbath a delight, and cease to observe a day that God has not appointed. We can not account for our comparative small increase, otherwise than from inefficiency in action. In reckoning the prospect of success, we have not sufficiently regarded the Divine influence that accompanies a faithful exhibition of truth. God has declared that his word shall not return unto him void.—And we know that the truth is sharper than a two-edged sword, and is capable of subduing the heart and changing the life. If men love God they must also love his commandments. If they place a proper estimate on His approbation, they will certainly be induced to renounce error and embrace the truth, though at the expense of worldly interests. It is therefore with us to exhibit what light God has committed to us, and others, to receive or reject at their pleasure.

For a few years past, the additions to our numbers have been greatly augmented. And were the denomination now to use the means they possess, the truths that characterize us would be widely spread, and multitudes would embrace them. The Providence of God seems to assign us a more important work in evangelizing the world than we have heretofore occupied. If it be true that the fourth command is yet binding, then it is our labor to inculcate this truth to the world. No greater obstacle apparently is placed in the way of the conversion of the Jews, than the practice of those laboring to convert them in disregarding the fourth command. So long as the validity of the Decalogue is acknowledged by the Jews, it will be impossible to convert them to a religion that denies any part of it. Therefore, the Providence of God manifestly invites us to this labor; and we know of no two departments of labor that can be better blended than these. Thousands are ready to aid in the work of the conversion of the Jews, who cannot approach them themselves on account of their disagreement relative to the fourth command of the Decalogue. It has long been a prevalent opinion that God required us to act in this matter. If this is true, is it not time to commence in earnest? Look at the field, how extensive! and already white for the harvest! Who will thrust in the sickle and reap?

'What thou doest do quickly.'

Important considerations press this language upon the Christian's heart. The world is his field, the salvation of souls is his labor, and time the season in which to work. If he look over the field he finds it peopled with a vast multitude, defiled with sin by nature, whose every thought is evil, and whose every act is sinful. A vast majority of these are enshrouded with the darkness of heathenism, in whose ears the name of Jesus has never sounded. The impress of immortality is legibly stamped upon them, while the soul-destroying influence of heathenism is defiling and unfitting them for the blissful and pure scenes of Paradise.—Others he sees who are enjoying peculiar advantages from their connection with those who fear God, who are in a still more deplorable condition fearing neither God nor regarding man, and running with open eyes in the way of Death. All around him he sees them falling a prey to death, & in their fall exclaiming, 'the battle is fought but the victory is lost forever.' He sees, too, that the enemy of souls is quick and vigilant in his efforts to destroy them. Therefore, if he will do them good, he must do it quickly.

The human heart drinks in sin without an effort. The springs of life are corrupted, and every breeze wafts the thoughtless down the streams of pleasure and vanity to the gulph of perdition. When the descent of sin is commenced, an accelerated motion hastens its victim onward. Every gay scene invites the wayward youth, and hurries him on in his career of vice, till the monitions of conscience are disregarded, and habits of sin are almost the only springs to action. To prevent this Christians are to do quickly, what they do. They are to meet the first dawnings of reason with the genial influence of religion, and implant in the young heart the principles of virtue and piety, before it has learned to love the ways of sin.

The season of man's probation is as the continuance of a vapor—'tis like the morning cloud or early dew. The first joyful note of existence ends in the heaving sigh that presages approaching dissolution. Every hour exposes him to the shafts of the destroyer, and none can tell when these fiery darts will hurry him to the tomb. He may be timely warned of his end, or he may be hurried to account for the deeds done in the body, ere he is aware that danger is nigh. Therefore the duty is impressed, 'what thou doest do quickly; whatsoever thy hands find to do, do with thy might, for there is no work, or knowledge, or device in the grave, whither thou hasteth.'

A brother who lives far from any of our societies, writes: "The three papers I wrote for last winter are doing good, and I know of no way in which I can promote the knowledge of the *truth* at so cheap a rate as by circulating the Register."—While we thank our brother for his good opinion of the "Register," we would say, we believe there is no better way for us to present truth to the mind of thousands whose attention has not been called to it, than by well written and clear expositions of it through the medium of the press. We have sometimes printed an extra number of Registers that contained important arguments for gratuitous distribution. And we would be glad if our subscription list would warrant us in doing so to a greater extent.

The Register not a Political Paper.

It has been suggested to us, that the terms in which we spoke of the election in this State last week, were such as to identify us (and perhaps the Register,) with the Whig party. Well, suppose it did? have we not as much right as any other citizen to our own views of political men and measures? In using the term "Opposition," we referred to those opposed to the State and National Administrations. All that we ask in the matter is, that when we neither do nor say any thing, nor vote any ticket whatever, we be not accused of being a politician, and that the Register be not identified with politics, when there is not a sentence in its columns that can be so construed, otherwise than as a matter of news.

The Title of Rev.

A brother has kindly reminded us that we apply the title "*Rev.*" to some of our ministers and not to others. Also, that the General Conference recommended the disuse of that title. Our apology is, that while some are opposed to the use of the title, others are not, and know of no reason why it should be discontinued. Many of our ministers were not present at that Conference when the Resolution referred to was passed, and it is a matter of doubt whether the denomination wish the title discontinued. For ourself, we have no anxiety in the matter, but have discontinued the use of it wherever we supposed it was desired, and used it in other cases.

Gambling Christians.

Look at it again; what incongruity!—We have heard the term, but we know not how to reconcile it with consistency. And we have heard that Christians *gamble*, i. e., *trade in Lottery tickets!* But it must be evident to any one, who has any idea of the religion of Jesus Christ, that he who will do this has not a vital spark of religion in his heart, though he may be clothed with the *name.*

☞The Board of Trustees of De Ruyter Institute will meet at their room on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

For the Register.

Labor in Vain.

When we see mankind wearying and exhausting themselves by various toils, the question very naturally presents itself to the mind, what great and good purpose will all this answer?

It is not uncommon that we may observe people of both sexes, and all conditions, laboring with intense activity to deck their mortal bodies for the exhibition of a moment, calling into requisition what it has cost days, and perhaps months and years to obtain; and all this to gratify the gazing multitude, or gain the short-lived admiration of a selected few. Little, indeed, do they think of the magnitude of the reward which is to be obtained. For what consolation is derived from it? Does it satisfy the mind with regard to that important call, "be ye also ready"? or give comfort and peace with the god of this world alone? and every action has its design either to benefit the condition or injure the well being of some.

It oftentimes happens that men rise early, sit up late, and give all diligence to make sure the object of their pursuit, which has no other ultimatum than to accumulate wealth; but when gained they lock up or keep it with a selfishness equal to the precaution which is necessary to confine a wild beast. Poor souls, how much better would it be for them to let this viper (so studiously nourished in their bosoms,) roam abroad, free, where he would lose the venom so abundantly engendered by his confinement, than to keep him the constant companion of all their vocations and numerous pursuits.

But what strange infatuation and inconsistency must that be, when professing christians, and ministers of the gospel, who should be heralds of salvation and peace to a fallen race, zealously set forth and uphold doctrines, which, if they were not adapted to their secular interests, and received by the world at large, would, doubtless, like many others much more plausible, be set down as anti-christian, and calculated to sap the foundations of all moral institutions.

Moreover, when even the truth itself is proclaimed and put forth, not because it is the spirit of the word of God alone, but is upheld and lauded on account of being accompanied by the names of Esq. B——, the Rev. Doct. C——, and the like, thereby giving more honor to the creature than to the Creator. May we not exclaim with emphasis, "*vanity of vanities,*" to think that mankind will stoop so low as to lay aside the real and lasting blessings so profusely spread out before them, for such minor considerations as profit but little, and must soon pass away, oftentimes perverting the mind from its legitimate source; thus destroying those influences which, if rightly brought to bear upon it, would secure elevated affections; lasting benefit; unshaken hope; abiding honor, and ever-enduring life beyond the grave.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Pike, Nov. 4th, 1841.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Boston Atlas.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The British steam packet Britannia, Capt John Hewitt, arrived in our harbor yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The news she brings is not very important, although we have by her eight days later intelligence from China than that received by the Huntress and Narragansett, at New York.

The tardiness of the Britannia, which has occasioned no little anxiety here, was caused by her detention forty-eight hours at Liverpool, as well as by severe westerly gales on her passage. The Britannia was detained by order of the Postmaster General, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Caledonia, which was expected to bring some important despatches for the government from the Canadas. The anxiety of the people of England for intelligence from the other side of the Atlantic was intense, and special railway trains were for some days in waiting to carry her news instantly to London. She came into port on Tuesday, Oct. 19th, having been preceded by the packet ship South America, which sailed from New York on the day previous to her departure from here.—As the papers received by the South America announced that the Caledonia would leave here on the 2d, and the commander of the packet ship was, of course, unaware of the damage which the steamer had sustained on her passage from this port to Halifax, it was supposed that she had been detained in the latter port for other than the real reasons, and public curiosity was still further awakened to ascertain the exact cause of the delay.

Prorogation of Parliament.

Parliament was prorogued on the 7th by commission: The ceremonial was therefore not of a very imposing nature. The Commissioners having taken their places on chairs at the foot of the throne in the House of Lords, the attendance of the Commons was required as usual, at the bar of their Lordships' House, by the Usher of the Black Rod. Preceded by the Speaker, several members attended accordingly, when the following Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor—

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that it appears advisable to her Majesty to bring to a close the present session of Parliament.

"In conformity with the advice of her Parliament, and in pursuance of the declared intention of her Majesty, her Majesty has taken the requisite measures for the formation of a new Administration, and the arrangements for that purpose have been made by her Majesty.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"We have it in command from her Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to her Majesty for those branches of the public service for which complete provision had not been made by the late Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"The measures which it will be expedient to adopt for the purpose of equalizing the public income and other important objects connected with the trade and commerce of the country, will necessarily occupy your attention at an early period after the recess.

"Her Majesty has commanded us to repeat the expression of her deep concern at the distress which has prevailed for a considerable period in some of the manufacturing districts, and to assure you that you may rely upon the cordial concurrence of her Majesty in all such measures as shall appear, after mature consideration, best calculated to prevent the recurrence of that distress, and to promote the great object of all her Majesty's wishes, the happiness and contentment of her people."

As an evidence of the great want of employment in England, [illegible] there were more than four thousand applications in one week, in answer to an advertisement for a man to fill a responsible place at a salary of only £100 per annum.

There was some excitement in the suburbs of London in consequence of the refusal of the metropolitan commissioners longer to light the streets beyond the limits of the city.

The crops in Ireland had fallen greatly short of the usual average; but the spread of temperance, it was thought would prevent that distress among the poor which might otherwise become insupportable.

From the Continent there is little news of importance, except from Spain. In France, all was still. The census was proceeding towards its termination but not without afflicting demonstrations on the part of the people in many districts. The proceedings in the case of Queisset, the assassin, were proceeding. No day had been fixed for his trial. Several further arrests had taken place of persons in the atrocious attempt of Quenisset. The prisoners declared they had no knowledge of Quenisset, but he persisted in affirming that they were his accomplices.

We are indebted to Samuel Moore, Esq., Purser of the Britannia, for London and Liverpool papers to the latest dates, and to Snelling Powell, Esq., for a copy of the European.

The steam frigate Styx, with Sir Charles Bagot, the new Governor General of Canada, was detained at the Cove of Cork, awaiting the arrival of the Caledonia with the news of McLeod's Trial, and [illegible] of the seizure of Grogan—that he could have the final instruction of the Home Government.

A letter from the Turkish frontiers of the 25th ult., asserts that the Russian government is displeased with the arrangement of the Servian question made by Baron Lieven, the Czar being opposed to the return of the exiled senators.

The following changes are made in the French cabinet:—M. Martin remains with the portfolio of justice, which will be separated from that of public worship, which will be given to M. Sauzet, president of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Thiers, who has ratted, adds the *Post*, intends abandoning the attack on M. Guizot relative to the foreign policy, and to attack him on the domestic policy.

The following is a correct and authentic list of the officers comprising the personal staff of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., who has succeeded the late Lord Sydenham as Governor-General of British North America:—Capt. J. T. W. Jones, of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be military Secretary and first Aid-de-Camp; and Captain George Talbot, and Lieut. the Hon. Thos. Greenville Cholmondely of the 43d Light Infantry to be his Excellency's Aides-de-Camp.

The Thames Tunnel is rapidly advancing to completion. The sub-marine cutting has been finished some months, but, in order to secure easy facility of entrance, it has been found necessary to bore farther beyond high-water mark than was originally intended.

M. Jaudon, the agent of the U. S. Bank, has addressed a notice to the holders of the loan for £900,000 sterling, contracted at Paris on the 26th of December, 1839, in which he states that, in consequence of unavoidable circumstances, the Bank of the United States will be unable to reimburse the half of the aforesaid loan on the 15th inst., according to the terms of the loan; he therefore requests a postponement of the time of payment for one year, in consideration of a bonus of £15,000, for the liquidation of which he has placed ample security in the hands of Messrs. Rothschild and Sons, of London.

The Thames river overflowed on the morning of Oct. 18th, causing considerable destruction of property.

A great many failures had taken place in England, both in the commercial and banking departments.

The Parisians are exceedingly angry with this country for having raised her tariff 20 per cent.

Revolution in Spain.

In Spain a formidable movement in favor of the former Regent Christiana, has excited no little alarm, both in that country and abroad, for the safety of the present Government. It seems to have been commenced by a partizan of the Regent, named O'Donnel, who attacked, carried, and at the last accounts still held possession of Pampeluna. While he retains this city,—Montes de Oca, an ex-Minister, has assumed the head of a Provisional Government at Vittoria, and Diego Leon makes an attempt to seize the person of the Queen.—The scheme, however, though large and bold, snapped in pieces almost as soon as it was put to a practical use. Leon and his partizans in Madrid could make no head against E[illegible] all who were not put to route [illegible] perfect [illegible] the metropolitan [illegible] or the [illegible] back. [illegible] Government who [illegible] pal privileges of the Biscayes, does not appear to [illegible] vor of Christina. [illegible] O'Donnel [illegible] said to be [illegible] prisoner [illegible] that the [illegible] these Montes de Oca [illegible] mation [illegible] that it [illegible] must [illegible] elsewhere.

It has [illegible]

[illegible]

and her sister [illegible] loudly [illegible] Mina, who [illegible] took every [illegible] the musk [illegible] apartment.

During the [illegible] visited the palace [illegible] tion, [illegible] the [illegible] still remained [illegible] the Sta. Maria [illegible] quil.

The latest [illegible] from [illegible] in Paris on [illegible] 12th inst. [illegible] had declared [illegible] commission [illegible] provided.

Intelligence had [illegible] through [illegible] that the hotel of the French Charge d'Affaires at [illegible] had been attacked by the mob, and more than 40 shots fired through the windows. In spite of the attack, the Charge d'Affaires [illegible] persevered in [illegible]

Gen. Pavia has been arrested at Barcelona. The arming of the people of Biscay was vigorously proceeding, and that of the province of Alava had commenced.

It is now confidently believed that General Ribero, Viceroy of Navarre, had been thoroughly acquainted with the plot before the breaking out of the insurrection, and that his natural indecision prevented him from joining in the rebellion.

The insurrection, it is said, was intended to have commenced on the 15th inst., but had been hurried on somewhat prematurely in consequence of the arrival of Don Francisco de Paula.

Eight Days later from China.

Some later advices from China had been received by the Castle Huntley, from Canton, which arrived at Bombay just before the departure of the mail for Suez. They consist of Canton papers to the 26th, and private letters to the 27th of June, being eight days later than the dates of the accounts copied by the London newspapers from the Bombay journals. It does not appear that during those eight days any important movement had taken place on either side, though it was stated that the Chinese were actively repairing the defenses of the river—that the fort of Wangtung, which we believe is situated on an island just above the Bogue, had been again garrisoned [illegible] and that [illegible] had been [illegible] when going up the river. By [illegible] from Canton, all [illegible] Canton [illegible] but no [illegible] Hong merchants refusing to buy [illegible] the American market. A [illegible] and some Americans [illegible] Canton [illegible] the general impression [illegible] it was decidedly unsafe for [illegible] to remain, and they were [illegible] to secure the British [illegible] Taylor, which had just arrived [illegible] House [illegible] it was thought not [illegible] blockade of the [illegible]

[illegible]

News of the Day.

[illegible] AMERICAN INSTITUTE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] American friends—the friends of American labor and prosperity look to the United States, with her 3700 miles of canal, and 1500 miles of rail road, constructed at an expense of $160,000,000, and free government and institutions, com[illegible] as a nation, more that is excellent, than can be said of any other nation on the globe.

"The subject of Agriculture has been the chief matter of discussion before the Institute. On this subject it has been addressed by Judge Baldwin, Gov Everett, Gov. Davis, Mr. Southard, and Mr Webster.

The American Institute was founded for the benefit of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce. We maintain that if our Country would do justice to Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture would be protected and have all we ask. The condition of our country is prosperous, in territory and resources, beyond compa and unequalled in its mighty results, rendering, each year, by reason of its increase, all past calculations inapplicable. And while we acknowledge all this, and allude to the fact of our Country being exempt from war, pestilence or famine, *something must be wrong while the labor of our countrymen is so depressed.* A few days since, I cut out from a city newspaper, a slip, from which it appears that *four-fifths of the vessels arriving here with foreign merchandize were European.* Our purpose is to trace this to its true source—unwise legislation. *We respect foreigners—receive them with open arms, and give them the benefit of all our civil rights; but we remonstrate against being made their inferiors in the land of our birth.* By the tables from the Custom House, it appears that, *with foreign nations, nine-tenths of the imports from France are on foreign account;* and almost the same from Germany and Great Britain. What are the circumstances under which this inequality rests? No country possesses the same advantages as the

——————"Sea-girt isle."

By her policy she manages to claim all the benefits in her commercial relations, without giving any thing whatever in return.—Look to her Corn Laws—to name them is enough. Talk of equality and reciprocity with us, while she refuses to take any produce in return for her manufactures! *Above $1,000,000 of specie are required to be shipped every month in exchange for her productions.* Go with Flour, you find the duties amount to a prohibition. Take Pork to any spot within or under British dominion, and if carried in American vessels, you meet with discriminating duties which defeat the voyage. *One third, too, of the commerce of the United States is carried on in British bottoms,* and the increase of foreign trade is increasing the proportion of foreign vessels. For the causes of this, look, for instance, to the *Tobacco* trade—the production of the South, adapted to her clime and soil. The duty on one pound of Tobacco worth 40 cents in America, is nine shillings sterling—a duty of 2000 per cent! Now, fellow citizens, *how can this be called free trade?* The American Institute advise free trade—Washington, Jefferson, and the elder Adams proposed free trade; but if not free, then we ask a reciprocity; that rejected, the American Institute on being put on an equality. They ask not for high tariff duties. We say to England take our Tobacco on equal terms, free, or on the principle of reciprocity—that refused, we put on your broadcloths and merchandize what you put on our agriculture.

Rice worth 3 1-2 or 4 dollars per cwt., in the U. S., shipped to England, is subject to a duty of $3 and $4 per 100 lbs.—This is prohibition.

Pork, too, cannot be sold in open market without paying a duty of at least one-third its value in the United States. We repeat, we ask for free trade, reciprocity, or equality.

Labor.—Go to your mountains, and see how you are affected by this system of *free* trade. Sailing up the Savannah river, I met not an American flag, but met no less than 11 British vessels laden with the lumber of Georgia. There is surely a cause for this. Yankees are not behind hand when there is a chance to gain a penny by industry.—"For every where there is a wherefore."

Shingles shipped to Nova Scotia in American vessels, subject to duty $3,25 per 1000, while they may be found rolling from vessels with the British flag at $3, being 25 cents less than the duty on the American flag.

Silk.—On the part of France, take her gewgaws, which so well become my wife, and your wife and daughter, it draws away our specie, however, *half a million* a month, and not an article from our country in return.

Cotton has not yet been prohibited, and why? It is an article England cannot yet do without. She is, however, turning her attention to other portions of the globe for supplies. 105 barrels of American cotton seed, with American workmen to cultivate, have been shipped to India. Brazil and Texas, too, are looked to for future supplies.

Shipping on the Lakes.—On Lake Ontario.

American vessels,	597
British vessels,	1,011
Tonnage American vessels,	63,517 tons.
Tonnage British vessels,	215,080 "

This subject was dwelt upon at some length, with remarks upon the increase of the tolls on the Welland Canal, and comparative decrease on our own.

Ship Building.—During the last year, there were built in

Massachusetts,	113 vessels,	17,811 tons.
Maine,	181 "	38,936 "
New-Jersey,	109 "	
Pennsylvania,	103 "	
Maryland,	111 "	

"Stand back," continued General T., "and let in New Jersey and Maryland; for during the same period there were built in New-York 72 vessels!"

Rapid driving in our streets, crowded as they are by people on foot, crossing our streets, should be stopped. An Irish cabman rode over a little girl the other day in rapidly passing a corner, which will probably cost the little creature her life. He was fined $5. The Era says this is most *salutary*—$5 for your child!—*N. Y. Watchman.*

They say Colt is thinking about becoming insane, so as to make it available at his trial. The arts adopted to secure criminals from punishment, are now practised to a great extent in this community.—*N. Y. Watchman.*

A Remedy for Arsenic.—A young lady in New Hampshire who recently swallowed a portion of arsenic, that had been prepared for the destruction of rats, was cured by swallowing the juice of *tobacco.*

A Fact.—The United States have paid Great Britain, within a few years, $80,000,000 for iron manufactures. Is not this fact sufficient to arouse our countrymen to the importance of working our own superior and superabundant iron? How long shall this ruinous policy be pursued?

A war steamer is to be built on the Lakes by the United States.

In England, Scotland and Wales, there is but one voter to every seventeen inhabitants; in Ireland only one in every eighty?

Editor's Accommodations.—An exchange paper says very truly, that "an editor's room" should have chairs enough—that is, *not more* than one; occupants enough—that is, *only* one; and not too many supernumeraries—that is, less than one. In short, three things mainly—elbow room, leg room, and nose room.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

Steam Engine for Rocking Cradles.—I saw on Saturday, a perfect little steam engine, of "a child of two years' old power," to which a simple apparatus is fitted by the action of a steam engine, upon which a cradle containing an infant was rocked to and fro, with infinitely more regularity than the toe of the most experienced nurse could accomplish.—*Correspondence of the Dublin Monitor.*

A PROCLAMATION.

In the year which is about to close, Divine Providence hath been pleased, as in former years, to vouchsafe to the inhabitants of this State, the various fruits of the earth in their proper seasons—health, security and tranquility—prosperous commerce, and peaceful relations with foreign countries—freedom of conscience—religious instruction and consolation—moral, social and intellectual improvement—and laws established and administered by representatives chosen by the People.

I do, therefore, appoint *Thursday the ninth day of December next,* to be set apart for the customary annual offerings of Public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, for all his mercies and blessings; and I recommend that the occasion be observed throughout the Commonwealth, with the humility, devotion and gratitude which become a free and favored Christian People.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the privy seal of the said State, to be affixed, at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of
[L. S.] October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of American Independence the sixty-sixth.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

By the Governor:
Henry Underwood, Private Secretary.

Chinese Cannon.—In the Pancock-hall, which arrived in St. Catherine's Dock a few days since, from China, were two splendid cannon, which were taken from the Chinese by the English at the Bogue Forts. They have been sent to this country as a present to her Majesty's Government, and are to be placed, it is believed, in the Tower of London, as curiosities.—They are of Spanish manufacture, about 11 feet in length; the touch-holes have been spiked, which renders them quite useless; they weigh about two tons each. One of them bears the following inscription: "Por Vida do Capitao-geral de Macao, Manoel y Tavares Bocaroa, Afez, 1651." On the other is the Spanish crown, and "Don Felipe I. Rey d'Espana."—"Don Miguel Tavares Rocaerozsey San Geral y Mor, ecaptiad de Ari Acan Macao, A. 1652." They are looked upon as great curiosities, and numbers of persons are daily drawn to the wharf of the docks where they now lie. A large bullet, of Chinese manufacture, was also sent by the same ship; it is exceedingly rough and ill-shaped, and seems to have been cast in two pieces, and riveted together afterwards; this also, it is supposed, will be deposited in the Tower.—*English paper.*

A Russian's Estimate of Authorship.—A popular Russian fable, (by Krulloft,) represents an author and a thief in hell. They are in two separate kettles, and the devil has lighted a huge fire under that belonging to the man of letters, while the light-fingered hero is only enjoying a gentle degree of warmth. The author reproaches Satan with his partiality, but the latter justifies himself thus: "You are a much greater sinner than the thief; his sins have died with him, but yours will survive for centuries."

The famous case of Reeside, the mail contractor, is in course of litigation in Philadelphia. Reeside claims of the U. S. a balance of $148,994.31—the U. S. claims of him a balance of $32,709.62—making a difference of $181,703.93.

A magnificent volcano, 12,400 feet above the level of the Sea, on the 27th of January last, by H. M. S. Erebus, and is in lat. 77 31 S. and long. 167 0 E.

The donations to the Female Moral Reform Society for the last six years, has been nearly equal to $11,000.

Maine is the potato State. The village of Kennebeck alone sold last week for exportation, twenty thousand bushels of the article at two shillings a bushel. The value of the potato crop of the State will well compare with the cotton crop at Georgia.

A new State is proposed to be formed out of the northern portion of Tennessee, and of Kentucky, west of Kentucky river.

It is supposed by the Canada papers that the Provincial Government will recommend to the Home Government compensation to McLeod for his expenses and losses and sufferings during his imprisonment.

Gen. D. Parker, formerly Adjutant and Inspector General, and subsequently Paymaster General of the Army, has been appointed by the Secretary of War, chief Clerk of that department.

An old lady in New Orleans, buried a box with about $100 worth of gold coins and jewelry in it, some thirty or forty years ago, and kept the fact secret until the day of her death, last summer.

The amount of city tax for Utica this year is $8000. $1800 are appropriated to the support of a night watch, $2000 for repairing roads, highways, and bridges, and $700 for lighting the streets.

The Ladies Temperance Society of Boston are said to have reclaimed more than 200 intemperate females.

A young girl dressed in men's clothes, was recently shot and dangerously wounded in Washington, on the 30th ult., while attempting in company with others, to amuse herself by 'stealing cabbages' on "hallow e'en."

The store of Mr. Lyman Smith, of Westfield, Mass., was broken into on the night of the 24th ult., and robbed of $407 in bank bills, $36 in gold and silver, and notes and orders amounting to $846.42.

The Wheeling Times urges the policy of bridging the Ohio river at that point, among the reasons assigned in favor of the project are, that the stoppage of the mails by the running ice in the winter, and the detention of travelers on the National road, would both be prevented by the construction of a bridge.

In the year ending September 1840, there were imported for consumption in this country, 19,681,478 pounds of tea, at an expense of $5,417,589; 64,966,045 of coffee at $8,561,222; and 2,723,563 of cocoa at $461,389, making a total cost of fourteen millions of dollars.

A treaty offensive and defensive has been formed between Texas and Yucatan. The cotton crops of Texas are coming in rapidly. The Custom House at Galveston has been robbed of between three and four thousand dollars, and the robber detected by his wife, and the money recovered.

A bottle of spurious port wine, manufactured in this city, was found, on analysis, to contain—Alcohol 3 oz.—Cider 4 oz. Sugar 1 1-2 oz.—Alum 2 scr.—Tartaric Acid 1 scr.—Concentrated Solution of Logwood 4 oz.

Maryland holds the fourth rank among the States for ship building. The first is Maine; second, Massachusetts; third, New York; fourth, Maryland; fifth, New Jersey, and sixth Ohio.

The last quarterly report of the Washington Temperance Society of this city, it is stated that [illegible] persons have already been rescued from intemperance by the new movement.

A census of the population of all the British Isles has just been taken. From some of the returns which have been published, it is conjectured, that since 1831 there has been an increase of 15 per cent, which would make the present number of inhabitants nearly [illegible].

The number of practising lawyers in the State is 2912; there are probably over 1000 in fact. In this city there are 800—enough to form a full regiment in the United States army.

One of the *on dits* at Washington is that Hon. Caleb Cushing is soon to wed a daughter of President Tyler.

The Wheat Crops of 1842.—We learn from a friend who has been spending a few days at different points in the Great Miami Valley, that the wheat which has been sown the present fall in this fertile section of the State, amounts to about three times the usual quantity. If the farmers in the other principal grain districts of the State have sown any think like as extensively, with a favorable season, the wheat product of 1842 will be very large.

The seed along the Miami has come up well, and the fields present a beautiful and healthy appearance. The *fly* has shown itself in some districts, but has as yet done but little damage. Entire exemption from its ravages is not to be expected, but the present indications are that it will be far less destructive than it was last fall.—*Cin. Republican.*

Steamboat Disasters.—Since the 1st of January, 1841, the following boats engaged in the St. Louis trade have been lost:

The Vermont, sunk between St. Louis and the mouth of the Ohio, valued at			$5,000
Rieniz,	do	do	8,000
Peoria,	do	do	5,000
Chester,	do	do	20,000
Homer,	do	do	6,000
Maid of Orleans,	do	do	25,000
Orregon,	do	do	25,000
Keokuk,	do	do	6,000
Wm. Paris,	do	do	12,000
A. M. Phillips,	do	do	6,000
Tehula,	do	do	15,000
U. S. Mail,	do	do	15,000
Brazil sunk on the upper Mississppi			8,000
Carolina, do below mouth of Ohio			34,000
Chief Magistrate,		do	15,000
Baltic,	do	do	12,000
Malta, sunk on the Missouri,			15,000
Missouri, burnt at the wharf,			50,000
Total value,			$290,000

The above we believe is a complete list of all the boats totally lost; and the value of them is set down below the rate they were insured at, and all greatly below their actual cost. of these vessels would not fall short of $400,000.

Of these vessels, not exceeding fifteen per cent. had not been saved from the wrecks. In fact we believe the actual amount much below this sum.—*St. Louis Repub.*

Counterfeit.—A new counterfeit of the following description was detected in this city this morning: $5 bank of Auburn—pay to B. Beed or bearer—dated Aug. 1, 1841—J. S. Seymor, Cashier; Samuel Kellogg, President—engraved by S. Stiles, Sherman & Smith, N. Y. Mr. Kellogg has been dead some two years.—*Buff. Com.*

From Jamaica.—We are indebted to a correspondent at Jamaica for a regular file of the Kingston Morning Journal to the 27th ult. inclusive.

The British ship Race-Horse had arrived at Port Royal from Vera Cruz, with $000,000 for the Commissariat and Colonel Bank.

Severe shocks of earthquake had been experienced at the Islands of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Antigua.

In consequence of the blockade of the Port Carthagena, by which several vessels from Jamaica had been turned off, a meeting had been held at Kingston, for the purpose of considering what measures should be adopted for the protection of British interests in New Grenada. It was stated that the commander of the French naval force on the Carthagena station had expressed his intentions of affording the protection of his flag to any English or American vessel that should require it of him.

Hayti.—The Journal of the 17th ult. says,—

The information which has reached us from Hayti [illegible] to lead to the conclusion [illegible], an effort will be made by the [illegible] to rid themselves of the [illegible] which they now suffer.—[illegible]

[illegible]

We learn that the [illegible] were unable to agree with the [illegible] the liberal offers that were made [illegible] promptly and [illegible]

A correspondent remarks that there will be [illegible] to the people of [illegible] of their territory, and [illegible] from the neighboring States.

The persecution of the colored people is extending all along the Ohio river. It broke out in New Orleans, and Mississippi then took the alarm. Then Indiana and Ohio. And now we hear, that in Kentucky the same wicked spirit is abroad. At Louisville, the free people of color have been warned out of the State. In Lexington they are charged as incendiaries. At Maysville they have been molested, and their church burnt.

We cannot but think, that one of the chief objects in lately imprisoning all the free colored persons, was to allow the slave-hunters a chance to search for runaways. The story was current, that Cincinnati was an asylum for fugitive slaves, and now an opportunity was afforded to test its truth. Some 30 or 40 slave holders busied themselves in making the examination, but among all the examined, but one was claimed as a slave, and the claim to him is not yet made out. Among others engaged in this revolting business, was a woman from Kentucky.

Miraculous Escape.—On Saturday morning the following miraculous escape occurred New-cut Lambeth. A little boy named Frank Holmes, only seven years of age, in the employ of Mr. Ballard, chimney sweeper, Lowmarsh, Lambeth, ascended a chimney in the house of a person residing in the New-cut, for the purpose of cleaning it. On reaching the top, on which was a chimney-pot, he rattled his brush, and when in the act of doing so, the pot became loosened from the mortar, and with the little fellow in it, fell off the chimney, and rolling down the tiles, bounded off into the street, a height of between 40 and 50 feet. The bystanders who witnessed the occurrence ran to him, expecting he was killed on the spot, but were astonished to find he had escaped with only a few bruises and the loss of three of his teeth.—*London Times.*

A Lost Vessel Found.—An American fishing schooner, with only a boy on board, put into port Matoon, N. S., having been blown out of Gloucester during the late gale.—She has some dry fish on board,(600 barrels mackerel.) The boy is well.

DIED,

In Milton Rock co., Wiskonsan of the liver complaint, on the 21st ult., Mrs. SALLY STILLMAN, wife of Dea. George Stillman, formerly of Alfred N. Y., aged 78 years.

In the same place, on the 23d ult., Mrs. SALLY COON, widow of Stephen Coon, deceased, aged 74 years.

MARRIED,

In Hopkinton, on the 30th ult., by Eld. John Green, Mr. CLARK SPICER and Miss SARAH A. DAVIS all of Hopkinton.

LIST OF LETTERS

Joseph Goodrich, Geo. S. Green, Schuyler Saunders, S. C. Carr, Samuel Van Campen, B. Church P. M., (thank you.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

NOW is the time to purchase SILK, WORSTED and LINNEN Goods, just received a large stock which have been purchased and will be sold at no Tariff Prices, at the
October 4th. STONE STORE.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find a good [illegible] at S. D. DELLAY'S [illegible]

DRUGS & MEDICINES

"A COMPLETE assortment of [illegible] BOUGHT [illegible] STONE STORE [illegible] New York [illegible]
S. D. DELLAY'S

DR. CARLTON'S VEGETABLE INDIAN GREEN PLASTER.

THIS plaster is [illegible]
For sale [illegible] S. D. DELLAY.
De Ruyter, Nov. 10

G. W. KNOWLTON

HAS [illegible]
N. B. [illegible]
De Ruyter, Oct. [illegible] 1841.

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

LATE [illegible]

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

[illegible]

BRASS AND TIN WARE

LOW PRICES

Eave Troughs

JUST RECEIVED

JOB WORK

NEW GOODS AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

S. G. WALKER.

HAVING [illegible] Dry Goods, Groceries, [illegible] HARDWARE [illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES,

[illegible] CHEAPER [illegible] CASH [illegible]

MADISON COMMON PLEAS.

[illegible] IN PARTITION.

[illegible] Marcus Bumpus [illegible]
20, 1841. BENJAMIN ENOS, JAMES NYE, EPHRAIM ARNOLD,
Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney.

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to [illegible] BOOTS & SHOES will find them CHEAPER at the Farmer's Exchange than any other [illegible] in town.
De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.
S. G. WALKER.

FOR SALE.

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE LOT, [illegible] situated first lot south of the S. D. Baptist Meeting-house, containing nearly three fourths of an acre, being about six rods in [illegible] Apply to Lauren H. Babcock.
De Ruyter, Oct. 17, 1841. Wm. MANSON

NO IMPOSITION!

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.
De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. S. Wil[illegible] BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT OF GEO. W. SUTTON'S, [illegible] the inhabitants of [illegible] surrounding country, that they are [illegible] from New-York, a splendid stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs:
[illegible] ever before offered [illegible] they flatter themselves from [illegible] in purchasing, they can [illegible]

LOW PRICES.

[illegible] city of New-York [illegible] invariably be

One Price and Ready Pay.

[illegible] purchase Goods cheap, are [illegible] them a call, and examine [illegible] at prices that cannot fail to [illegible]
GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A [illegible]
STONE STORE

JOHN N. ELMORE,

[illegible]

[illegible] STONE STORE

TAKE NOTICE.

T[illegible]

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

R[illegible] BENJAMIN [illegible]

NOTICE

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, expires this day [illegible]
JOHN N. ELMORE.
A. N. ANNAS.
WILLIAM J. AYER.
De Ruyter, Aug. 28, 1841

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER wanted on account, [illegible]
Aug. 28. E. A. & A.

JOHN N. ELMORE,

IS now receiving [illegible] an extensive assortment [illegible] for variety, [illegible]
De Ruyter, Oct. [illegible] 1841

25 PIECES BROAD Cloth BEAVER Cloth CASSIMERE and SATINETTE, comprising a general assortment just received at the
Oct. 4th. STONE STORE.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by
Oct. 4. J. N. ELMORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
S. G. WALKER.

POETRY.

From the Churchman.

One by one Love's Links are Broken.

One by one the objects of our affection depart from us. Thou glorious Spirit-land! O, that I could behold thee as thou art,—the region of life, and light, and love, and the dwelling place of those beloved ones, whose being has flowed onward like a silver clear stream into the solemn sounding main, into the ocean of eternity!" HYPERION.

One by one love's links are broken,
One by one our friends depart,
Voices that have kindly spoken,
Heart which throbbed to kindred heart.

Gentle tones with ours that blended
At the holy hour of prayer,
Lips from which Te Deum ascended,
We ask for these, and find them—where?

Some are resting in the ocean,
Hidden 'mid its secret deep,
Heedless of its wild commotion,
Sleeping there a dreamless sleep.

Some have wandered o'er the billow,
Prayers nor tears their lives could save,
Deep they rest beneath the willow,
In a far-off church-yard grave.

And some are near us calmly lying,
Our love-words cannot wake their sleep;
No answer comes but wild winds sighing
Through the grass o'er which we weep.

List for the heart-warm greeting
Loved and prized in days gone by!
Look we for fond glances meeting
Ours from the soul-lit eye?

Ask we for the joyous beaming
Of the smiles that radiant shone
Round us in our youthful dreaming?
Ask for *these*?—Where are they?—Gone!

Like the fresh and dewy sweetness,
Of the summer's balmy flowers,
Such the fragrance, such the fleetness,
Of those blessed dreams of ours.

Ah, not here, not here our dwelling,
In this changing world of time;
Thanks to GOD! all change is telling
Of a holier, happier clime.

Thanks to GOD! this parting, paining,
Weans the heart from earthly ties;
Life's night of sorrow darkly waning,
Will break in morn upon the skies.

Weep not over hopes departed,
Seek not here the scattered band;
Soul of mine, look up, look forward
To the glorious spirit-land!

Miscellaneous Department.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

BY PROF. OLMSTEAD, OF YALE COLLEGE.

Circumstances of peculiar safety in exposure in thunder storms.

A just view of the laws that govern the electric fluid, will lead us to form a correct opinion of the relative security or danger of particular situations, and of the influence of particular circumstances, either increasing or diminishing our liability to be struck with lightning. Most of the cases will readily be resolved by keeping in view the principle, that lightning in its passage from one point to another, as from a cloud to the earth, always selects the best conductors that lie near its path. The air itself, even when moistened with rain, is but an imperfect conductor; and the fluid will readily desert it for any solid or liquid substances, that lie in its route, these are generally much better conductors than air. Among these, also, the fluid will often make a delicate discrimination, always preferring the best conductors. The idea that metallic bodies attract lightning, is not perfectly correct; they determine its course through them in consequence of their superior conductory powers. Let us consider a number of distinct cases.

1. Is a house less or more safe for having a metallic covering, as of zinc, sheet lead, or tin? If a house has a lightning rod, and the roofing is in contact or close communication with the rod, it promotes the safety of the house, composing in fact a part of the conductor, and tending to convey to the rod any charge which might meet the roof at any point distant from it. In the same manner, metallic gutters and water pipes may help to defend the house, if a good conducting communication is formed between them and the ground. If, on the contrary, the house has no lightning rod, such metallic coverings or pipes enhance the danger in a greater or less degree, varying with the materials of the building. Were the building composed of non-conductors, like glass, a metallic roof would be insulated, and would not determine the charge to take that course to the earth. But the materials of which houses are usually constructed, are partial conductors, and metallic roofs increase their aggregate conductory power so much as to enhance the liability to be struck.

2. Do silk dresses and feather beds afford protection during thunder storms? Silk and feathers being severally non-conductors, they have generally been supposed condusive to safety. Indeed, silk dresses were formerly kept for the express purpose of being worn during thunder storms. Were the persons completely enveloped in a silk covering, it would afford some protection; but while the head and feet were exposed as usual, such a dress would rather augment than diminish the danger. A ready path would be afforded to the lightning from head to foot beneath the dress, and the fluid would take the body instead of the silk, because it is a better conductor. In fact, a metallic dress would be safer than one of silk, for the lightning would take the metal sooner than the body, because it is a better conductor. A similar remark may be made respecting feather beds. Were the person enveloped in feathers, it would afford some protection; but resting as we do on the outside of a bed, I conceive that a bed of iron or any metal would be safer than of feathers. In the one case, the lightning would take the man instead of the feathers, because he is a better conductor; and in the other case, it would take the iron bed or bedstead, instead of the man, for the same reason. Whatever advantage we may derive from remaining in bed during a thunder storm, is to be referred to the horizontal posture, which is much safer than an erect posture.

3. Do tall trees, standing near a house increase or diminish its liability to be struck with lightning? In general they afford some protection; being composed of as good conducting a substance as the house; and, the tall and pointed tops affording a readier passage for the lightning, they diminish the liability of the house being struck. Still, it would be unsafe to sit, and much more to stand, in a door way or piazza, wih a tall tree in front; for the human body being a better conductor than wood, the lightning would be apt to leap from the tree and take the body. For a similar reason, a position under a tree during a thunder storm, is peculiarly unsafe. Trees in a forest are less liable to be struck with lightning, than single trees standing in an open field; the great number of pointed branches presented to the cloud, have the effect to dissipate or divide the charge, and prevent its descending upon any individual object in a concentrated form. So, also, houses standing thickly together in a large town, are less liable to be struck with lightning than single buildings in the country.

4. 'What part of a house is safest in a thunder storm? A chimney, unless there is attached to it a lightning rod, is to be avoided, and especially a kitchen chimney where a fire is burning. The head of a bed should not be placed, as is sometimes done, near a fire place. It is unsafe to stand in the door way, or near an open window. During thunder storms, windows and doors ought to be closed, for greater security not only against lightning, but also against violent winds. A position near the walls of a house, is less safe than in the central parts of the room. A sitting is safer than an erect posture, but a horizontal posture is the safest of all. Some suppose that the cellar is a place of greater security than the upper rooms. This is probably not the case, for if the lightning strikes the house any where, the charge usually terminates in the cellar. The vicinity of a puddle, or small body of water, is a situation of peculiar danger, since a stroke of lightning, approaching the ground, would be determined towards such a spot by the greater conductory power of water. A situation, however, which is surrounded by water, as a small boat on a lake, would not be one of peculiar exposure, since the lightning could descend into the water anywhere without changing its course.

If one is abroad on horseback, during a thunder storm, he ought by no means to take shelter under a shed, without dismounting. If he cannot find a convenient and safe shelter, it will be prudent to dismount and tying his horse to some low object, to seat himself at as low a level as possible. An umbrella held over his head would probably not enhance the danger, since the dry staff or handle is but an imperfect conductor.

An umbrella, indeed, might be easily made to afford additional protection, either by inverting over the top of the staff a glass phial or tube, so as to make a non-conductor, or by attaching to the staff a chain or wire, or a wet rope, leading to the ground. Various other cases of exposure, which occur in the circumstances of different individuals, may be solved in a manner similar to the foregoing, always keeping in view the relative conducting powers of different bodies. The leading principle which governs all the different modes of protection, is extremely simple, and needs nothing but common sense to apply it successfully.

From the New York Observer.

A DAUGHTER'S LOVE.

In an upper room of a humble dwelling in the city of New York, I found, a few days ago, a dying girl. She was about 18 years of age, and far from home. In early life she had left her mother's cot "in the Emerald Isle," and with a band of emigrants she had sought America, trusting to the labor of her hands for her daily bread. In one of our thousand mills she had found employment, but had laid up nothing against an evil day; and when sickness overtook her, and consumption stretched her on a dying bed, she was dependent utterly on the *charity* of others—relatives she had none this side of the great water.

It is needless to say how I was led to her chamber. Upon sitting down and speaking of the only refuge of the soul in the hour of dissolving nature, and of the happiness of those who trust in Jesus, I asked her if she felt willing to die. "Yes," said she, "but—but—I should like to see my mother;" and as she spoke, her eyes filled with tears, she drew the covering over her head and wept.

It was a tribute of filial love. Those who were present felt it, and we sat in silence till the swollen tide subsided.

I have mentioned this fact, not to repeat the conversation that ensued, but simply for the sake of this expression of a daughter's love for her mother in the hour of death.—Years and years had passed away since she had seen that mother; and oceans had rolled between them; and hard labor, and poverty, and sickness, had been her lot. She had been an exile from home in a strange land, but through all the changes of her hard journeyings, the memory of a mother clung to her, and melted her heart while death-chills were on it.

There is something to be learned from this little incident. It is the mother's power. If the ties are so strong, how deep the obligation to make those ties fast to the principles of the religion of Jesus Christ. In very infancy, in the tenderest years of childhood, the mother as she winds her own heart-strings around her children, should bind those children with cords, stronger than earthly ties, to the cross of Jesus. Many a proud man has felt "the pressure of his mother's hand" restraining him from sin, long after that mother had been in her grave. Many are the youth whose first awakening to a sense of sin has been the revival of the memory of a mother's [illegible] and tears. Who can tell how many daughters, now outcasts on the world, lost to heaven and hope, might have been ornaments on earth, and stars in heaven, had maternal influence impressed their infant minds with the truths of God's word. Will mothers think of this?

The young woman whose touching remark suggested these lines, had never forgotten the impressions of childhood. Though a stranger in a strange land, with no parent to counsel or restrain her, she had been kept from the paths of vice, and had early [illegible] in a Savior. She assured me that in the midst of her protracted illness, she had found that Savior precious, and trusted only in him for salvation.

This was my first visit. She asked me to come again. They told me [illegible] way that she would probably live a [illegible] or two: but three days afterwards [illegible] and she was buried. They will [illegible] few hours only after she told me she should like to see her mother. I hope she will.

Poor girl! poor as the world goes [illegible] charity gave her a burial. Bl[illegible] now with Lazarus in Abraham's bosom.

IRENAEUS.

Receive a lesson of Christian charity and toleration from father Theobald Mathew, the great Irish reformer. Listen to his discourse on the following wise:

"The time is coming when that house (pointing to the poor house, which stands on the opposite hill,) will become an empty monument of the drunkenness of former times. When our jails and prisons will become roofless, and their falling walls, [illegible] ing to ruins and overgrown with moss, will only be sad memorials of the vices and crimes of an age passed away [illegible] more. He would impress upon [illegible] unless they were possessed of Christian charity, or brotherly love, all their other gifts and accomplishments were as nothing. Charity was the distinguishing [illegible] the Gospel which our Savior taught. [illegible] were bound to consider every man [illegible] they beheld as a brother. [illegible] means of his Apostles [illegible] the children, a new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another. [illegible] Redeemer had himself said, "By this shall all men know that ye are [illegible] you love one another." The test of discipleship was not to be found in the [illegible] which the followers of Christ held, or in [illegible] belief which they entertained. The only test of discipleship which Christ [illegible] brotherly love. "Ye are my disciples [illegible] love one another." The particular [illegible] ion of religion which a man [illegible] left to his conscience and his God. [illegible] duty to judge of men by their [illegible] and to act towards them [illegible] standard. Whilst, with the Apostle [illegible] to wish that all—men were not only almost but altogether, such as we are, [illegible] to extend brotherly love to all, and to be kind and obliging to those of every [illegible] —not forgetting to do good [illegible] acting in obedience to the spirit of the holy gospel of Jesus Christ.

The lesson of Christian charity was beautifully illustrated in Dr. Franklin's parable against persecution, in imitation of scripture: "And it came to pass after these things, that Abraham sat in the door of his tent, about the going down of the sun. And, behold, a man bent with age came from the way of the wilderness, leaning on a staff. And Abraham arose, and met him, and said unto him, Turn in, I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry all night: and thou shalt arise early in the morning, and go on thy way. And the man said, nay: for I will abide under this tree. But Abraham pressed him greatly: so he turned, and they went into the tent: and Abraham baked unleavened bread and they did eat. And when Abraham saw that the man blessed not God, he said unto him, Wherefore dost thou not worship the Most High God, Creator of heaven and earth? And the man answered and said, I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name, for I have made to myself a God, which abideth always in my house, and provideth me with all things. And Abraham's zeal was kindled against the man, and he arose, and fell upon him, and drove him forth with blows, into the wilderness. And God called upon Abraham, saying, Where is the stranger? And Abraham answered and said, Lord, he would not worship thee, neither would he call upon thy name; therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderness. And God said, have I borne with him these hundred and ninety and eight years, and nourished him, and clothed him, notwithstanding his rebellion against me: and couldst not thou, who art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?"

GRAVES OF BURNED WIDOWS.—Just outside the village we noticed a cluster of mounds, somewhat resembling our ancient tombs; a few had rather splendid stone edifices erected, of such form and architecture as proclaimed them Hindoo cemeteries. We turned aside to see them, and found them to be tombs of Hindoo wives, who in better days, as they say, of this village, were burned at sattis (suttees,) with their husbands' bodies. They are always honored with the memorial of a grave. Those whose friends are able have a stone or brick monument over; those who are poor, have to be content with an humble mound of earth. I [illegible] strangely solemn as I stood up [illegible] looked round upon a circle of [illegible] quarter of a hundred of others which marked the very spots where many women have sacrificed themselves to the foolish and wicked prejudices of their country! They have been sacrificed; yes, hecatombs of the [illegible] women of their country! and yet the country has not been benefited by these sacrifices. The marks of disapprobation from Him to whom sacrifices ought to be offered have written upon the country in [illegible] ages cannot obliterate. [illegible]

—*Rev. J. H. M*[illegible]

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

De Lamartine, in his [illegible] book called "A Pilgrimage to the Holy Land," relates the following [illegible] legend, preserved in the tradition of the [illegible] the circumstances which led [illegible] Solomon's selection of a site for the temple.

"Jerusalem was a ploughed field, and the ground on which the temple now stands was the joint inheritance of two brothers; one of whom [illegible] children [illegible] bound up their sheaves, and made of them two equal stacks, which they left upon the field. During the night a good thought presented itself to the younger. 'My brother,' said he to himself, [illegible] and children to maintain. It is not just that our shares should be equal. [illegible] then take a few sheaves from my stack, and secretly add them to his; he will not perceive it, and therefore cannot refuse them.' This project the young man immediately executed.

[illegible]

From the New [illegible]

[illegible]

Dean [illegible] I remember a touching incident which happened at the Cape of Good Hope when I was there. A party had gone out to shoot baboons. [illegible] severely. Great was his surprise, on seeing the animal thus wounded leave the rest of the troop, approach him and lie down at his feet. Looking him full in the face, the fainting, dying creature pointed at its bleeding side, as much as to say, "This is your cruel work, and what have I done to deserve it?" No language could surpass this in truth of appeal, or the moral lesson which it taught.—*Rev Dr. Jones' Lecture on Oratory.*

EASTERN METHOD OF MEASURING TIME.—The people of the East measure time by the length of their shadow. Hence if you ask a man what o'clock it is, he immediately goes into the sun, stands erect, looking where the shadow terminates, he measures his length with his feet and tells you nearly the time. Thus the workmen earnestly desire the shadow which indicates the time for leaving their work. A person wishing to leave his toil, says, "How long my shadow is in coming!"—"Why did you not come sooner?" "Because I waited for my shadow." In the 7th of Job, we find it written, "As a servant earnestly desireth his shadow."

Though you point your arrows, never poison them; and if the club of Hercules must be raised, let it be the naked club, not entwined with serpents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT [illegible]

Sept. 28, 1841.

[illegible]

S. D. DELLAY.

[illegible]

Sayre's Invaluable [illegible] Expectorant.

[illegible]

ROOT'S [illegible]

[illegible]

ROOT'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of foundered horses, [illegible] galled backs, cracked heels occasioned by over-reach, or tread of another horse, scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 41m6

S. D. DELLAY.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A. & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

WANTED.

300 [illegible]

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The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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AT DE RUYTER, MADISON [illegible] N. Y.

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

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TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1841. [$2.50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

A review of Rev. Joseph R. Johnson's Articles on the Trinity, recently published in the Register.

NO. I.

MR. EDITOR;—I have already, in my last letter, given my reasons for considering the work before me an Essay, or Treatise on the Trinity, rather than a reply to my "reasons for not embracing the doctrine.' But whether it be regarded as an Essay, or a Reply, my main business is to review his proofs of the doctrine with a view to test their validity, and to determine on which side of the question the truth lies.

This is confessedly a serious and momentous subject, and should be investigated with the utmost candor, diligence and impartiality. If we have any other object in view than the development of truth, the glory of God, and the good of souls, our motives are unworthy of the sacredness and importance of the subject. It behooves both writers and readers to see that we approach it with a proper spirit.

Mr. Johnson commences his defense of the doctrine of the Trinity, (see no. 19 of the Register, Vol. II.,) with a statement of the doctrine, and adopts the definition given by the Westminster Assembly, viz: that "there are three persons in the Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one true, eternal God, the same in substance, equal in power and glory, although distinguished by their personal properties." And what he means by *person* when applied to God, he states in the language of Dr. Emmons, viz: "the only living and true God exists in such a manner that there is a foundation in his nature to speak of himself in the first, second and third person, and say I, thou, he, meaning only himself." This may be as clear a definition of the doctrine as can be given; but it must be obvious that it wraps up the subject in mystery. It makes the Trinity an *indefinable something*. Neither the Assembly, nor the Doctor could tell what it is; nor can any one else.

Professor Stewart, whom he afterwards quotes, tells us what *it is not*; but acknowledges his inability to tell us *affirmatively what it is*, or what the distinction contended for consists in; and attempts to sustain himself by the plea that there is an analogy between this case and that of the underived existence of God; and, consequently, that the former ought not to be rejected on account of its being *affirmatively indefinable*, any more than the latter. But I think the cases are not analagous. When we speak of *underived* existence, we speak of a *plain, intelligible fact*, though we can not comprehend the *how* respecting its existence. The *mere fact* of God's existing without a beginning, or without an extraneous cause, is as easy to be conceived of as any other fact. *How* it is that he so exists is altogether another question. But in the above definition of persons in the Trinity, there is no *intelligible fact*, or *point* stated. There is no definition given of which the mind can form a clear and distinct idea. It is said that there is a foundation in God's nature for the application of the three personal pronouns, when he means only himself. But the question, *what is* that foundation, remains unanswered—untouched. This, in my view, is a serious objection to the doctrine, especially as being regarded in the light of a fundamental truth.

This definition differs, also, from other definitions which have been given of the doctrine. Dr. Dwight calls the three persons "three percipient agents." But what is a *percipient agent*, but a real, intelligent person in the common acceptation of the term. The plain, unavoidable consequence of the Doctor's view, though he would not admit it, is *Tritheism*. I have heard the *distinct individuality* of each person asserted from the desk, which appears to me to be in effect affirming the existence of *three Supreme Gods*.

The Nicene Creed maintained that Christ is "very God of very God," which, for aught I can see, makes him a *Supreme God*, produced, or caused by *another Supreme God*, which involves a palpable absurdity and contradiction.

Bishop Pierson, in explaining the Apostle's creed, as it is termed, contends, that the Father, who is the first person in the Godhead, "communicated the whole Deity to the Son, and that the Father and Son communicated the whole Deity to the Holy Spirit." But this notion of communicated Deity is manifestly at war with self-existence and independence. Hence, these distinctions are now regarded by many as improper, or at least inadequate; and the distinction in question is made to consist in a certain *indefinable something*, as above. And yet the belief of, we know not *what*, is considered indispensable to Christian character, and the true hope of salvation.

But what is most of all objectionable to Mr. Johnson's definition, is its want of a scriptural sanction. If he had cited the text in which the doctrine is so asserted and defined, it would have been to the purpose. But here he has failed, and that from the necessity of the case.

It is true, he might have produced evidence that the pronoun *I*, and *thou*, are employed by Christ when addressing the Father, and *vice versa*; but none that the Son spoke thus as being himself the Supreme God; or that the Father spoke thus to the Son, considering him as the Supreme God—none that the *same* being applied both pronouns to *himself*. He might also have produced evidence, that Christ in a particular case applied the *third* personal pronoun to the Holy Spirit, having first introduced it as a figurative person—a Comforter, or rather Advocate, which is the primary meaning of παρακλητος; but not that he applied it thus, as being himself the Supreme God. But I think he could not have produced any passage in which the Almighty Father addressed the Spirit in the *third* person. *His* mode of speaking is "*my Spirit*," in the first person singular —the Spirit belonging to his very person —bearing the same relation to him that the Spirit of a man does to a man. This fact is alone sufficient to show the incorrectness of the above definition. And I would here remark, that many who rank among Trinitarians are dissatisfied with the prevailing definitions given of the Trinity, and make it consist of three different modes of manifestation, or the three offices. But this can not be a proper Trinity. It is essentially Unitarianism. But without insisting farther on Mr. Johnson's failure to define the word *person*, we will proceed to consider his proofs of a three-fold distinction in the Godhead, which he denominates three persons, equal in power and glory, and yet the same in substance.

The *first*, is God's speaking in the *plural* sense, as, for instance, "let us make man in our image." But how does this prove a Trinity of co-equal persons?—What is there in this mode of speaking but what may be perfectly accounted for, upon the principle that the Father thus addressed his Son, who is "the first born of every creature," and "by whom he made the world"? Evidently nothing. Certainly two make a *plurality* without implying an *equality*. Here, therefore, is no proof of a Trinity.

He next notices the Baptismal Commissioon, Mat xxviii. 19, and first translates it "baptizing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." It is manifest that baptizing *into the name*, (εις το ονομα,) is a different thing from baptizing *in the name*, (εν τῳ ονοματι.) What, then, is the meaning of baptizing *into* the name &c.? By consulting the most able and approved Trinitarian authors, he will find that it is conceived, and that correctly, that it is baptizing disciples "into the *belief* and *profession* of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit." But this is far from proving that these are three distinct, co-equal and co-eternal persons in one God. For aught he has exhibited to the contrary, it is perfectly consistent with the Father's being, "the only true God," and Jesus Christ's being, his Son and our Mediator, who has derived his being and all his powers from his Father, and with the Holy Spirit's being the Father's own Spirit, essential to his person, and not a distinct person, and thus distinctly mentioned, because God ordinarily operates in this world by his Spirit which is omnipresent, and not by a visible manifestation of his personal glory. Doctor Dwight, and Matthew Henry, and Doctor Scott, and a hundred other Doctors saying that "it is a plain and unanswerable exhibition of the doctrine of the Trinity," does not make it so. This is but the opinion of certain great and good men, while others as great and good as they are of a different opinion. We must look at the passage each one for himself. Does it plainly and necessarily teach that there are three co-equal and co-eternal persons in one God? If not, (and I think it manifestly does not,) it fails of sustaining the doctrine under consideration.

His next proof is the Apostolic Benediction, 2d, Cor. xiii. 14. "The grace of the Lord Jesus, the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost be with you all." "How," he asks, "would it have appeared, if Paul had written, the grace of Paul, and the love of God? or the grace of Gabriel? Place," says he, "the name of any mere creature there, and we are shocked at the change." Why should we be shocked? Because, neither Paul, nor Gabriel, nor any other man, or angel, stands in the same relation to God and man that Jesus Christ does. Had God appointed either Paul, or Gabriel to be the prime minister of his kingdom, and mediator between himself and man, instead of his first-born Son, Jesus Christ, and had replenished him with the abundant gifts of his Spirit, and had made him "full of grace and truth" to be dispensed to the children of men, there would have been nothing shocking in such a wish or prayer. It would have been perfectly consistent. There is nothing in this clause of the benediction which necessarily carries the mind of the reader beyond the character of Christ as the anointed being and mediator in Zion, in which character he is confessedly inferior to God; and hence it furnishes no proof that he is a co-equal person in the Godhead. *His* grace, though given him, as all things else are, is very properly connected with the love of God in this appropriate benediction. So also is the communion of the Holy Spirit, though it professes no distinct personality from the Father; because it is by his Spirit that God dwells with saints, and brings them into holy fellowship with himself.

These two texts, containing the baptismal commission, and the Apostolic benediction, are the only ones which he addresses in this place, as presenting the doctrine of the Trinity at one view. He forbears to mention 1 John v. 7, on account of its genuineness being denied by Anti-Trinitarians, and defers his vindication of it to a subsequent number. I shall therefore defer my objections to its genuineness until I come to it in the order in which it stands in this Essay, and I shall then attempt to show that it is verily an interpolation, and no part of the inspired record; although if its genuineness should be admitted, it would by no means prove that there are three distinct co-equal persons in one God, as I have showed in my former articles. Let no reader be started at the suggestion that the passage is not genuine; for if it should be made to appear that the same rules of evidence which require us to admit the authenticity of the scriptures in general, require us to reject the genuineness of this text in particular, we are bound to do so. Be pleased to suspend your decision till you shall have heard both sides of the case.

In taking my leave of this number, I would remark, that, in my sober judgment, Mr. Johnson has utterly failed of presenting any satisfactory proof that God exists a Trinity in Unity in the common acceptation of the phrase. And, yet, if the doctrine be true, and not only true; but fundamental to the Christian system, we should reasonably expect to find it presented clearly and definitely, at one connected view, in some part of the sacred cannon—yea, so presented *repeatedly*, and by *different* writers. This is the case with other prominent doctrines, and surely it must have been the case with this, if the doctrine be true: more especially, as just views of God lie at the foundation of true religion, and as the point of God's *absolute unity* is so often—so dearly—and so solemnly stated. But, instead of this, not a single passage is produced in which it is thus presented; (the disputed one excepted, which itself fails of definitely expressing the entire doctrine.) How happens this? Is it not a circumstance decidedly unfavorable to the Trinitarian hypothesis? Is it not one, which should, at least, induce us to examine very critically, the separate and detached forms of evidence in which it is supposed to be presented?

Have patience with me, dear reader, and, (the Lord permitting,) I will further examine our author's proof-texts and arguments in subsequent numbers.

Affectionately yours,

JABEZ CHADWICK.

Weedsport, Sept. 1841.

If heaven doth not enter into us by way of holiness, we shall never enter into heaven by way of happiness.

If you would lay up a treasure of glory in heaven, lay up a treasure of grace in your hearts.

If your souls are rich in grace, they will be rich in glory.

Religious Department.

From the New York Observer.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

In looking over some old papers a few days since we met with a letter which throws additional light on the character of a remarkable man. It may be known to many of the readers of the Missionary Herald that some fifteen or twenty years ago, there lived in the State of Vermont, a man by the name of Solomon Goodell, whose donations to benevolent objects, considering the day in which he lived, and his pecuniary circumstances, were extraordinary, and worthy of being remembered and imitated by Christians at the present time. Jeremiah Evarts, Esq., prepared a biographical sketch of this worthy individual, which was published in the Missionary Herald for August 1825. It has recently appeared in the *Day Spring*, and we gather from it a few facts to give the reader a farther acquaintance with the man whose letter is to follow.

"His property could not at any time, have been sold for $5,000, but he pursued a course of charity, *as a business for life*, with a laborious self-denial, a hardihood, a perseverance, and an enlarged catholicism, which unitedly formed a character of Christian heroism, as rare as it is honorable.

"About the year 1809, the writer observed a donation of $100 to the Connecticut Missionary Society, published in the annual accounts as from Mr. Goodell. Such donations were at that time very uncommon in this country, and in regard to that Society, nearly or quite unprecedented. The thought occurred, that doubtless some gentleman of independent fortune had thought proper to take up his residence in the interior of Vermont, and that he considered the Society just named a good channel for his pious beneficence. This conclusion was strengthened by seeing a similar donation from the same source, at the return of each successive year for a considerable period.

"When the American Board of Foreign Missions began its operations, Mr Goodell did not wait for an agent to visit him, but sent a message (or came himself) more than fifty miles, to a member of the Board, saying that he wished to subscribe $500 for immediate use, and $1,000 for the permanent fund. He sent $50 as earnest money, and said he would forward the remaining $450 as soon as he could raise the sum; and would pay the interest annually upon $1,000 till the principal should be paid. This engagement he punctually complied with, paying the interest, and just before his death transferring notes and bonds secured by mortgages, which, (including the $1,000 above mentioned) amounted to $1,708 37; that is, a new donation was made of $708 37, to which afterwards was added another bond and mortgage of $350.

"Mr. Goodell had made what he thought suitable provision for his children, as he passed through life. After consulting his wife, he left her such a portion of his estate as was satisfactory to her, gave several small legacies, and made the Board his residuary legatee. He supposed that the property left to the Board by will, would not be less than $1,000.

"On visiting Mr. Goodell at his house, you would find no gentleman with an independent fortune; but a plain man, in moderate circumstances, on one of the rudest spots in the neighborhood of the Green Mountains, every dollar of whose property was either gained by severe personal labor, or saved by strict frugality, or received as interest on small sums lent to his neighbors. His house was comfortable; but with the farm on which it stood, was worth only between $700 and $1,000. His income was derived principally from a dairy.

"When he took a journey of fifty miles to pay over $465 of his hard earned property, for the circulation of the Scriptures on the other side of the world,—a donation which would have been acknowledged as generous from a British nobleman,—his whole appearance and equipage would indicate that he was in the plainest class of laborious farmers. All his wearing apparel, at the time of his death, did not equal in value what is often paid for a single garment by persons who *can not afford* to expend any thing in the way of charity.

"Besides the donations above mentioned, Mr. Goodell made many smaller ones to missionary societies, formed to send the gospel to new settlements. He paid $50, or more, at one time, to a missionary, whom he employed to preach in the destitute towns near him.

He aided in the education of pious young men for the ministry, by furnishing them with money for their necessary expenses. He discovered no ostentation, so far as we have been able to learn, in his religious charities. Certain it is, that he always appeared to consider himself as the obliged party, and as obtaining a favor from Societies, which he made the almoners of his bounty. Farthest of all was he from supposing that his charitable exertions could make any atonement for sin, or authorize any claims upon the Divine mercy. He held to the most entire self-renunciation, and to dependence upon Christ alone."

The letter to which we have alluded reveals another of the channels through which this liberal man suffered his substance to flow for the relief of the destitute. As [illegible] of benevolence suggested by [illegible]oodell is evidently the fruit of pure [illegible] publication will [illegible] the suspicion of fanaticism, and [illegible] for him wider admiration, and, we trust, imitation. At least, the narrative [illegible] and the letter below, will serve [illegible] ample from actual life [illegible] what a man in very moderate circumstances, with a family dependent on the [illegible] labor of his hands, may do [illegible] men, and for Christ, if he has [illegible] position to do what he [illegible]

[illegible]

To Rev. Dr. [illegible]

DEAR SIR,—If you write to [illegible] in England or Scotland, [illegible] of their poor coming over here, [illegible] well to mention the [illegible] being farmers; and if those [illegible] write back as soon as might be, [illegible] say what number will come [illegible] circumstances they may be [illegible] they will bring any [illegible] ries or not, and what [illegible] here, whether this fall or next [illegible] next spring, it would be best [illegible] here as early as might be. I propose [illegible] to devote $1,[illegible] can provide for [illegible] them to get [illegible] first that come over should [illegible] much, the next year I would [illegible] until that sum is expended. [illegible] that those [illegible] what I do for them [illegible] another [illegible] or more. [illegible] industrious people may be sent, [illegible] be willing to do what [illegible] own support. I write this [illegible] God, and [illegible] upon my [illegible] And [illegible] sure to minister to the necessities [illegible] when Christ will set [illegible] himself.

I earnestly desire [illegible] ers of your [illegible] grant his blessing [illegible] and that I and those I may [illegible] may daily [illegible]

[illegible]

With [illegible]

I subscribe myself [illegible]

So[illegible]

What if the [illegible] farmers [illegible] Christ should [illegible] works of benevolence [illegible] Would [illegible] Would [illegible] be [illegible] Would the [illegible] lack of the bread of [illegible] scattereth and yet increaseth, [illegible] that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

[illegible]

THE CHRISTIAN HERITAGE.

Oh, how consolatory is the thought!—If the spirit has been justified, regenerated, sanctified, it will return to [illegible] of God in heaven [illegible] for ever happy. It will be a dissolution from that body of corruption which has been a clog, a weight, a hindrance. How little we know of the disembodied spirit! How little do we know of the [illegible] the spirit that has emerged [illegible] We have often followed [illegible] flight of the spirit. But we [illegible]

[illegible]

They are in glory, they are with Christ, they are separated from [illegible] temptations and trials of this [illegible] The journeying spirit returns; [illegible] at home. Yes, after the toil and peril and fatigues of his journey [illegible] pilgrim—after the toil of [illegible] enters his father's house [illegible] at the table [illegible] the happy family:

[illegible]

Yes it is the soldier, the hardy veteran who has endured the fatigues of successive campaigns, who has worn his armor constantly, and used his sword manfully, and kept the shield of his faith steadfastly, and finished his course gloriously. It is the triumphant soldier stepping on the neck of his last enemy, and shouting as he rises, "O death where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory?" He returns to God; he lays by his sword, he takes the victorious palm and waves it before the throne; he takes off his [illegible], he unbuckles his breast plate, he removes his helmet, he lays by his shield; God clothes him with a robe of salvation, and he walks with those who are before the throne.

Yes, it is the weather-beaten mariner; he has endured many hardships, many dangers; now at length he has weathered every storm; he is now entering the port, no more to be dashed on the surface of the troublous ocean, no more to feel the surges beat against him. Angels welcome him—he lands on the shores of immortality to be forever with Jesus. It is the spirit returning to God.—*Lesly.*

Children's Department.

[illegible]

THE BIBLE, AND THE WASTE PAPER.

[illegible] saw a Sunday School scholar [illegible] her was [illegible] of his [illegible] for the seat [illegible] book lying [illegible] the floor. After seeing the teacher, [illegible] with a careless air. [illegible] to show [illegible] his Bible, that I [illegible] a verse or two in it. [illegible] for the sacred [illegible] his seat, he looked [illegible] all covered [illegible] dirt. Hastily [illegible] it up, and began [illegible]

Do you think that boy loved his Bible, [illegible] Young [illegible] with things they [illegible] show you [illegible] the book of [illegible]

[illegible] School scholar [illegible] replied the [illegible] the child, [illegible] was the really [illegible] the boy, [illegible] I thought it [illegible] replied [illegible] and ask [illegible] the young [illegible] give the [illegible] that it may not [illegible] boy, [illegible] back to the woman [illegible] can not give me [illegible] be under great [illegible] the old Bible, the [illegible] shall have the [illegible] weight in waste paper.'

[illegible] offer, the poor child [illegible] and asked his [illegible] gave him all she [illegible] the paper [illegible] scale, and [illegible] his precious [illegible]

"[illegible] I have got it, I have [illegible] the Bible!"

[illegible] like this [illegible] love.— [illegible] men and children the way to eternal life.

THE CONTRAST.

[illegible] was on [illegible] were gliding rapidly over its [illegible] surface. A dashing equipage was driven to the centre of a commercial square, and its thickly cloaked occupant stepped upon the pavement. A poor woman with a shivering child stood before him.

'Good sir, my child is starving—give me a shilling to buy bread.'

He looked sternly upon her, and her upturned eyes dropped at the fierce look, while she [illegible] pressed her infant close to her breast.

'Woman! go to the Alms-house; I have nothing for you.'

The [illegible] the harshness of the tone in which the words were spoken, [illegible] her [illegible] expression of his features. She sighed, and said to her child, "God take compassion on thee, for the heart of this man does not feel for thee!" and her sobs and wailing expressed the bitterness of the mother's sorrow.

He passed on.

The horses were champing on the bright bits, and throwing up their sleek and arching necks, as if delighted with the clanging sounds of the bells so profusely strung around them. A boy of ten or eleven years of age was gazing with the eagerness of juvenile curiosity, wonder, and delight, upon the splendid vehicle, and the noble horses. Although on his way to school, he had turned aside for a few moments, and in his open and pleased face was written the expectation of the joy which he would experience, when, at some future day, he might sit behind such animals, and be whirled along the smooth road.

While his eyes were thus occupied, and his feelings were thus swelling up like the waters of an overflowing spring, his ears heard the low and piteous request of the indigent petitioner, and the coarseness and brutality of the rich man to whom it was addressed, checked the current of his joyous emotions. Scarcely were the words uttered before he was hurrying off, and ere the moanings of the woman had ceased, he was running back from a shop, distant but a few yards.

"Here, poor woman, take this bread, and feed your child."

The sobbings were exchanged for a scream of surprised delight; the bread was quickly seized, and a portion of it given to the child, who, almost famished, and stiffened with cold, could with difficulty receive the proffered sustenance. The boy stood until the child commenced to eat, and the mother, whose attention and persuasive accents had been employed in various methods to impart warmth, and to induce it to eat, looked up, while a gleam of satisfaction at the result of her experiments, and of thankfulness for the timely relief, broke over her anxious and saddened countenance. "God bless you, little sir," said she, "and if you have a mother, may she be long preserved to you!"

The blood rose to his cheeks, and the glow spread over his forehead; his throat seemed as if filling with something, which rising, almost induced choking; tears rushed to his eyes; and with mingled feelings of pity and gladness, he ran on to the school-house. Genuine charity! thou hast the uniform light and heat of the sun.

Children, be kind to the poor, for he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, November 24, 1841.

Action! Action!

There is a want of vital action in our churches. Our benevolent operations are nearly suspended, and with here and there an exception, our churches have relapsed into a state of supineness nearly bordering on death; and but little of that fervent piety which should ever characterize the disciples of Christ is exhibited, where discord does not exist. Sinners are becoming hardened in their sins, while the energies of the church are so paralized, and professors are losing the enjoyment of a Savior's presence.

Is it not time for action, to save both the church and the world? How few, alas! among all that have felt a Savior's love warming their hearts, and filling them with raptures, have fanned the flame and kept it burning with increased fervency? How many more have left their first love, and forgotten that they were purged from their former sins? It is to such we now make our appeal. And shall our plea be vain? Shall we point out the languishing energies of the church? Shall we refer you to her waste places in vain? It is your coldness of heart, your want of co-operation that has brought about this state of things, and caused death to abound when life should reign. In your own heart may you find the cause of this, and without your aid it can not be removed. Your minister may preach the truth with Paul's eloquence, or Peter's zeal, if it falls on frozen hearts, it can profit but little. Our ministers may be all zeal and energy, unless they can find a response from you their efforts will be greatly paralized. Who, we ask, will bear all this responsibility? Who will remain inactive while so much remains to be done? There is a great work to be done to bring the church into a proper state. This work must commence with individuals. It must commence with every one that has left the mercy-seat—with all who have in any degree departed from the right way of the Lord, and forgotten their first love. Le the work commence now, and long ere the Spring shall reanimate Nature, multitudes will be brought from the darkness of sin to the light of the gospel. Our faith in the word of God teaches us that whenever the children of God turn to their first love, and are importunate in their prayers and faithful in their labors for sinners that the Spirit will be poured out without measure, and multitudes in consequence thereof be brought to repentance and salvation. Your prayers are needed, O ye that have neglected to pray, for the church of God and for sinners. The church, in its divisions and supineness, demands them; your own eternal interests demand them; Sinners, who are continually filling up the measure of their iniquities, or who are falling into their graves, and in their fall lamenting the victory lost forever, demand them.

All experience, together with the word of God, teaches that where christians are praying and laboring in the vineyard of God, the work of conversion of sinners is sure to attend it. "The fervent effectual prayer of the righteous availeth much." God is waiting to hear this. His attentive ear is open to his children when they cry, and their cries shall not be vain, for He will arise and exhibit his power to save. He cannot deny himself. He will not withhold from his Son the praise that would result to him from the conversion of sinners. Who, then, will commence, having before him the ruined condition of sinners? How many will be found doing with diligence whatever is before them? The prayers of one have been answered in the conversion of many. How much, then, may we expect from the united prayers of the whole denomination? And may we not hope that every one will feel himself bound by all the interests of religion and the soul, to cling to the mercy-seat? This will all be accomplished when each individual for himself takes the stand of Joshua, "As for me and my house we will serve the Lord." It is our privilege—our right—to pray for, expect and receive great things. Who has a mind to work?

Inequality of Laws.

Provisions are made by our Laws, so that he who steals from his neighbor a trifling sum, that he would never miss, is incarcerated in the walls of a prison. If a man slander his neighbor, the arm of the law avenges the wrong and makes the guilty suffer.—But the shamless libertine, the lowest and most degraded of all creatures, the violator of the seventh command stalks abroad, ruining characters, rending hearts with the keenest anguish, trampling on the righteous laws of heaven, blasting the fairest prospects, covering with perpetual infamy and disgrace the unprotected and virtuous, regardless of right, and reckless of consequences, with impunity.

That which is most dear to every heart where virtue dwells, is unprotected by those laws that offer security to property. A man's wealth and character are protected by law, while his affections, the dearest interests of all, virtue and peace, are at the mercy of the vile seducer—the soulless libertine. It is the duty of every philanthropist to awaken to this subject, and combine his efforts with those who are now already engaged in the work to effect a reform. Commence by signing the Petition in the "Advocate of Moral Reform" of the 15th inst., and continue the effort until Adultery and Fornication shall withdraw themselves to the "Pit," from whence they came.

"Freemen to the Rescue."

There is an enemy in our midst that is secretly and yet efficiently waging a successful warfare against the liberties of our fellow-citizens, and every year slaying its thousands of those who otherwise might be the pride and defense of our institutions. Awake! and combine your energies before the demon Intemperance becomes an invincible enemy. What is doing for this cause, and who is doing it? Every day sordid avarice is pouring down the liquid fire to eat out the life and destroy the souls of those around us, and in our midst. The coming winter affords a favorable time to hunt out the monster and drive him from among us. Let there be concerted action and the work will go successfully on, till there shall not be a drunkard to disgrace human nature. Will the officers of our society here set the work agoing?

Trinity Discussion.

We supposed we should not have any thing more to publish when we closed Mr. Johnson's argument. Since that time we have received two articles from Mr. Chadwick. We do not feel ourselves bound to publish them, from the fact that near the first of the discussion we stated that Mr. Chadwick's letters would be published first, and Mr. Johnson's would end the Discussion. It seems that Mr. Chadwick did not so understand the matter. We have, therefore, concluded to publish the two letters we have on hand, lest any should think we were partial in our decisions, or were afraid of investigation. Mr. J. informs us that he shall not reply. We expect, therefore, that there will be nothing further offered on the subject.

N. Y. Evangelist and the Sabbath.

We are happy to find the following in the Evangelist of the 13th inst. "In every town where the church can secure the observance of this day, [the Sabbath,] according to the commandment, the progress of improvement will be sure and rapid." "If we can save the Sabbath, all is saved, if not all is lost."

This is right. We are happy to see men contending for the Sabbath "according to the commandment," being assured that it can be sustained by no other argument.—And now that our brother of the Evangelist is right *in theory*, we trust his love of consistency will so change his conduct as to make his *theory and practice agree*; i. e.—that he will cease observing a day that God has not commanded, to the neglect of the Sabbath of the "commandment." Try it.

MONTHLY SERMONS,

BY

A VILLAGE PASTOR:

(NOVEMBER, 1841.)

NO. XI.—THE SUPERSCRIPTION OF THE EPISTLES.

ROMANS i. 1, 7.—*Paul———To all that be in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints: Grace to you, and peace from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ.*

I will now repeat this passage to you again, and the characteristic of this superscription to which I solicit your attention, will be designated by emphasis:—Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, called to be an apostle, separated unto the Gospel of God; To all that be in Rome, *beloved of God, called to be saints:* Grace to *you*, and peace from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ. It is thus that the inspired penman designates this epistle as the property of *Christians*. Our simple design is, to examine the superscription of each of the epistles, that we may determine how many of them contain this same definitive characteristic.

1 COR.—Paul———and Sothenes our brother, Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints, with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, both theirs and ours.

2 COR.—Paul———and Timothy our brother, Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, with all the saints which are in all Achaia:

GAL.—Paul,———and all the brethren which are with me, Unto the churches of Galatia.

EPH.—Paul,———to the saints which are at Ephesus, and to the faithful in Christ Jesus.

PHIL.—Paul and Timotheus, the servants of Jesus Christ, to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Phillippi, with the bishops and deacons:

COLOSS.—Paul———and Timotheus our brother, To the saints and faithful brethren in Christ Jesus which are at Colosse:

1 THESS.—Paul, and Silvanus, and Timotheus unto the church of the Thessalonians which is in God the Father, and in the Lord Jesus Christ.

2 THESS.—The superscription is the same as in 1 Thess.

1 TIM.—Paul———Unto Timothy mine own son in the faith.

2 TIM.—To Timothy, my dearly beloved son.

TITUS.—Paul, To Titus, mine own son after the common faith.

PHIL.—Paul, a prisoner of Jesus Christ, and Timotheus our brother, unto Philemon our dearly beloved and fellow-laborer, and to our beloved Apphia, and Archippus our fellow-soldier, and to the church in thy house.

HEB.—Holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling.

JAMES.—James———To the twelve tribes which are scattered abroad, greeting.

1 PET.—Peter, to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia, Elect according to the fore-knowledge of God the Father, through the sanctification of the Spirit, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ: Grace unto you, and peace be multiplied.

2 PET.—To them that have obtained like precious faith with us, through the righteousness of God, and our Savior Jesus Christ.

1 JOHN.—My little children: Beloved.

2 JOHN.—The elder unto the elect lady and her children whom I love in the truth: and not I only, but also all they that have known the truth: For the truth's sake, which dwelleth in us, and shall be in us forever.

3 JOHN.—The elder unto the well beloved Gaius whom I love in the truth.

JUDE.—Jude———to them that are sanctified by God the Father, and preserved in Jesus Christ, and called; Mercy unto you, and peace, and love.

THE REVELATION OF ST. JOHN.—John to the SEVEN CHURCHES which are in Asia.

The SUMMARY may thus be stated:—

We find nine epistles of Paul to churches,—to saints in a collective capacity; beside the one called Hebrews, which is to "Holy brethren." We have four epistles of the same apostle, directed to pious individuals: two epistles of Peter to saints: one of James "to the twelve tribes:" three epistles of John to saints; the Apocalypse to the seven churches. Total, twenty-one; all superscribed to some department of the church of God.

REFLECTIONS.

1. The baneful idea which some at the present day attempt to teach, viz:—that there is no need of any specific church organization, is fully refuted by these superscriptions of the epistles. Many of the epistles are directed to distinct church organizations. "The church of God at Corinth: the churches of Galatia: Unto the church of the Tessalonians: To the church in thy house: Unto the seven churches" &c. These expressions can have no meaning, unless we recognize church organization:—The epistle to the Phillippians is directed to "saints" "*with the bishops and deacons.*" Of course, these saints existed in an organized body, over which the bishops and deacons presided as church officers.

2. We are reminded of our obligation to those who preserved these epistles.—Through much care, and the care of many, they have come to us.

3. We are reminded of the great privilege of being connected with the church of Christ. These epistles, or letters, *are to us.* We can open them, and appropriate these rich blessings to ourselves.

4. We see the great mistake of ungodly persons who apply the *promises* of the epistles to themselves.

To whom do the writers of the epistles send "Grace, mercy, and peace"? *Who* partake of the glorious resurrection which is mentioned in 1 Cor. ch. 15? *On whom* is the Apostolic Benediction pronounced? Those who share in these blessings, are those who are assimilated in character to those who are mentioned in these inspired superscriptions: "saints"—"the faithful in Christ Jesus" &c., in short, those who are new creatures in Christ Jesus. The unregenerated have no share in these blessings. "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema, Maranatha"—let him be accursed at the coming of the Lord. If the impenitent continue to deceive themselves by appropriating to themselves the blessings which the epistles contain, their consternation will be great at the last great Day. Suppose one goes to our village post-office, and taking from it a letter, which he opens, he joyfully proclaims to all, that this letter informs him that he is an heir to a vast estate. On a second inspection of the superscription, he finds that the letter is not for him; the bequest is for another. How great his disappointment! But what will the incorrigibly impenitent do in the day of final retribution? In the face of clearly inscribed superscriptions, which plainly mark the epistles as designed for God's own dear children, they walk up boldly, and claim for themselves promises, with which, in their present character they have "no part nor lot." They continue to do this, until they cherish the belief that all the 'Grace, mercy and peace' of the epistles, do really belong to themselves.

Sinners! Shake off this delusion! For you, in your present character as rebels against God, "there is no peace,"—but there is "tribulation and wrath."

5. But you may have a share in all the heavenly salutations, and glorious hopes, and everlasting promises, which you can find in the twenty-one epistles. You may say this superscription is for *me*. ——"To them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints, *with all* that *in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord*, both theirs and ours." By faith in his atoning blood, call upon his Almighty name, and you will be "beloved of God"—you will be one whom the saints will 'love in the truth, for the truth's sake.' Heaven's salutation to you, will be—"*Grace to you, and peace from God our Father, and the* LORD JESUS CHRIST." AMEN.

News of the Day.

A Slave Question with Georgia.—Gov. McDonald, in his message to the Legislature of Georgia, states that in the month of April last, a slave was stolen by a person who escaped to the State of New York, and that the proper papers were prepared and authenticated, and a demand made upon Gov. Seward for the arrest and delivery of the fugitive. Gov. Seward has declined to comply with the demand until he has received proof of the facts and circumstances. "This proof, although entirely convenient," states the message, "I declined procuring, as I was fully satisfied that I had complied with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and Act of Congress."

This paragraph does not present the "Slave Question with Georgia" truly. The "fugitive" referred to is a Mr. Greenman, who is said to be employed in canal navigation. It is charged that Greenman passed the last winter in Georgia, and that on leaving there in the spring he enticed a Female Slave, (for whom he spoke a passage) to come with him. The slave was found on board, before the ship sailed and returned to her master. After the ship sailed the slave stated that she was induced to run away by Greenman, who was subsequently demanded of Gov. Seward upon the requisition of Gov. McDonald, as a fugitive from the Justice of Georgia, charged, 1st, with Stealing a Slave, and 2d, with Stealing the Slave's wearing apparel.—*Eve. Jour.*

A Wife worth having.—We noticed with peculiar pleasure, the recent marriage of Miss Charlotte Mitchell, of Georgia, to Wm. Wattington, Esq. The lady appeared on her wedding day dressed entirely in silk of her own manufacture—cap, gloves, stockings and dress—equal to the best pongee. Girls do you hear that? Such a girl would be worth more to a young man just starting in the world, than a thousand dollar farm and a half a dozen pianos to boot.

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

Low water in the Lake—Enlargement of the Canal.—In the memorial on the subject of the enlargement of the canal, published in yesterday's paper, it was assumed that in the year 1820 the water in the lake was at its lowest stage of depression. Such, we learn, is not the fact. From the years 1809 to 1814, inclusive, the water was two feet lower than in 1820, the reefs between this and Fort Erie, now covered, were then entirely out of water, and on Bird Island, which for many years past had been almost wholly under water, buildings were erected. There is good reason to fear that a similar state of things may be again experienced. Its possible consequences are of the highest importance. If the lake should fall as low as it was during the five years above mentioned, a canal constructed upon the plan adopted for the enlargement from this to Lockport, would leave the whole utterly useless as far as Montezuma. Between that place and Lockport, it would require nearly, if not quite, the whole of the Genesee river to secure an adequate supply of water. This matter, therefore, is of the highest interest to the whole State, and to Rochester its importance is incalculable. The foundation of that city's prosperity, that which is [illegible] its very existence even, may be [illegible] destroyed when least expected. We shall procure as speedily as possible, [illegible] information on this subject, and put it in such a shape as will, we trust, command the earliest attention of the Canal Commissioners and the Legislature.

Later Still.—Capt. Van [illegible], of the brig Charles Carroll, [illegible] days from Tampico reports that the whole of the North of Mexico had declared for the change of the present government, and that President Bustamente was unfit to govern. Santa Anna had been named Commander-in-Chief, and the belief was that he would be declared Supreme Dictator, as Congress was to be dissolved, and he to call a new one, which should declare who was to govern. The mass of the citizens [illegible] interest themselves in any way with the Revolution. The agitation was carried on solely by the army, which governs every thing, and whose orders are received by express from Mexico. Business had [illegible] entirely been suspended at the latter place.

Mysterious.—On Monday [illegible] last, as the Hagerstown [illegible], while the Western stage was approaching [illegible], a passenger who seemed to be laboring under mental derangement, made several attempts to jump from the vehicle. When [illegible] the town, he accomplished it, and repairing to the house of an old woman, he entered and left his purse containing five hundred and thirty dollars in gold. While the stage was in town, he came up with it again and proceeded on his journey. His name is understood to be Hagerman. Nothing else seems to be known of him. The money was deposited in Bank by the old lady, and still remains there.

Daring Attempt to Poison a [illegible]—We learn, says the New Orleans Post, from the ship Swanton, Capt. Heath, arrived from Liverpool this day, that a most atrocious attempt was made by the black steward, Charles Burton, to poison the whole crew with corrosive sublimate, which he put into their food.

Nine were poisoned, and have suffered most excruciating pains, though none have yet died. It was his intention to poison the whole—captain, passengers, and men, at once. He made an attempt to escape detection; but was taken, secured, and is now in irons.

The Devil Killed.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Rasp gives the following account of a fellow being shot in Georgia lately in the disguise of the devil.

The fellow disguised himself with a club foot, went to the house of an old lady, a rich widow, called himself the devil, and frightening the family off the premises, took the old lady's money, and eloped. In the act of retreating he was met a mile or two from the house by a man with a gun who had been to attend a muster, and was then returning home, who, too, had taken a little too much of the "critter." The man upon meeting him, retreated, levelled his gun, and demanded who comes there? "I am the Prince of Darkness, but it is not thee that I am after, Jesse Bradlock. I had but one or two subjects, and them I have despatched to the lower regions." Jesse not being disposed to let his devilship pass, presented his gun and ordered him not to move. Satan commenced swelling, emitting smoke at the same time and burning sulphur. Jesse not liking the scent of the sulphur, fired and laid the Satanic Majesty a corpse at his feet. He then made his way to the house of the old lady, where he found the family in the greatest distress. Upon inquiry, he was told that the devil had been there, and they were compelled to fly to the woods for protection, or be carried off by him alive.

They immediately took the road, and tracked him by track of the club foot until they came up with his body, when they disrobed him of his garments, took off the club foot, recovered the money which he had stolen, washed his face, and recognized him as a man who had lived neighbor to them for many years.

Wreck of the Crusader.—We announced yesterday the wreck of the schooner Crusader, bound from this Port to Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday night, and the loss of three persons on board. The Gloucester Telegraph gives the particulars of the disaster, and the preservation of the rest of the crew. The Crusader had on board a valuable cargo of goods for Portsmouth traders. When she had reached within two or three miles of the Isle of Shoals, the storm became so violent that the Captain was obliged to put the vessel before the wind, and thinking it not prudent to attempt going round the centre, he steered for Annisquam. It being nearly low water, the vessel struck the bar at half past ten o'clock, and in a short time filled. It was so dark that she was not discovered until morning, when, by means of the life boat, Capt. Geo. Bennett, [illegible] Broadhurst, mate, and Noah Elms, seaman, were taken off the wreck much exhausted, having hung in the rigging six or seven hours.—Two men, John Burnham and Evan Davis, and Mary Broadhurst, the mate's wife had perished. The survivors were taken to the house of Mr. Day, Keeper of the Light, where they received every attention to render them comfortable.—*Boston Daily Ad.*

[illegible]—We regret to learn that a [illegible] by the name of Davidson, and a [illegible] belonging to Mr. Pynchon of [illegible], were accidentally drowned in the Savannah River on Sunday last. They were attached to the sloop Macon, of this port. [illegible] makes three valuable negroes [illegible] by Mr. P. during the month [illegible]. One of which was scalded [illegible] the steamer Beaufort, [illegible] the same day from [illegible].—*Savannah Repub.*

[illegible] to the lives of the slaves [illegible] valuable [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible], thank God! has left us [illegible]. The reports of the Board of Health may show [illegible] isolated case of death from this disease, but as an epidemic, or even as a source of danger to the new comer, its terrors have departed. We are likely to remember the season of 1841, as the most fatal which has for years afflicted our city. There seems but little profit or pleasure in reminiscences of mortality, and yet the mind can not help reverting to this dreadful scourge, and [illegible] sorrowfully on its victims—among which [illegible] every citizen can number [illegible] relative. Among the better classes and more valued members of society, its ravages have been this year appalling. It appeared to seek out with a surprising [illegible] of victims every [illegible] exemption for a long series of years had [illegible] with the condition of safety. It [illegible] heard—and when we state that the deaths did not exceed ten per cent of the sick, and that the records of the Board of Health will exhibit a total of [illegible] some idea may be formed of the numbers who were attacked.

But [illegible] has [illegible] us, satiated with slaughter, and [illegible] from his prey [illegible] the [illegible] elements.—Away then with gloomy recollections, [illegible] of public health [illegible] dawns once more upon us; strangers [illegible] friends are daily [illegible] the streets are [illegible] thoroughfares [illegible] thronged [illegible] pleasure of the present and anticipations of the future, occupy every mind, and the horrors of the [illegible] will soon be remembered [illegible].—To [illegible] is sometimes a benefaction [illegible].

We have heard it suggested that the public authorities should recommend to the citizens the observance of some appropriate time as a day of humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer. If we have been sorely afflicted, we have still much that should command our gratitude to the giver of all good. We cordially unite in the suggestion, and hope it will be carried into effect.

Lost Mail Found.—Letters were received from Columbus to-day announcing the arrival of the New York mail of [illegible]. It is quite too bad that the great mails of the country with their immense values, should be thus treated. This mail was probably thrown off by some [illegible] who thought his load too heavy. We hope Mr. Wickliffe will be able to contrive and execute some system of responsibility which will secure the mails.

A Good Sign.—The Army and Navy Chronicle states it as an interesting fact, and one perhaps not generally known, that within a few years past, as many as twelve or fifteen officers of the army, and it is believed some from the navy, have laid aside the military profession for the more peaceful, but not less arduous vocation of the Christian ministry, and are now usefully employed, in various portions of the U. S. in preaching the gospel.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday morning a young girl about twenty years old, named Jane Noble, who resided at the corner of 86th street and 7th avenue, was accidentally shot by her father, William Noble, a master mason, who was a contractor for some of the public works. In consequence of having some time back received an intimation that his house would be attacked by some dissolute characters residing in his neighborhood, he kept fire arms ready loaded in order to resist them. Yesterday morning he was showing one of his pistols to a neighbor who came into his house, and as there was no cap upon the touch hole, he cocked and pulled the trigger, when it immediately exploded and the charge entered his daughter's head, who was standing within a few feet of him and killed her on the spot. It was subsequently ascertained that there was a detonating cap in the hollow of the lock, which the unfortunate father was not aware of when he pulled the trigger. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—*Jour. of Com.*

SAVANNAH, NOV. 9.

Latest from Florida.—By the steamer Newbern, Capt. McNulty, the Editors of the Georgian have received the following from a correspondent.

East Florida, Nov. 5, 1841.—Sam Jones' party in the Big Cypress have separated. Sam is on the Loosahatchie. Alluck-Tustenuggee has joined him. Par-sarc-i-mi-co, one of the Chiefs late in operation with 36 of his people. 38 of Tiger Tail's people have arrived at Tampa. Runners have been despatched by Tiger Tail, in pursuit of the remainder. Lieut. Sprague, A. D. C. and Lieut. Hoffman, with a detachment of 20 men, left Fort King yesterday for the Panee Suffka, to endeavor to open a communication with some Indians, supposed to reside in that neighborhood. Alligator and Tiger Tail accompanied them. Two friendly Indians are now hunting for some of their people east of the St. Johns. Two more are up the Oclawaha. Both parties are the bearers of a talk from Tiger Tail. The movement upon the Big Cypress commenced on the 1st inst. My word for it—the war will be over by the 1st of March next. Yours truly.

The War of England upon China.—A most immortal and hypocritical fallacy prevails as to this war. We constantly hear even well-informed and serious people justifying or excusing its disgraceful origin, by reference to its probable good results in introducing western civilization and Christianity among 300,000,000 of semi-barbarous people. Now, on such a plea, Nicholas of Russia is justified in his ruthless and fiendish attack on the nationality and independence of Circassia. Such an excuse would palliate any public crime; and on the principles which it involves, picking pockets may be deemed a moral act, because it is probable that the punishment consequent on conviction may lead to the reformation of the criminal.

Any palliation of this war is idle; the Legislature gave to the India Company a monopoly of opium, which was cultivated for the Chinese market, with a knowledge of its demoralizing and destructive effects on that people; and the present war is to defend British interests from the consequence of the illegal introduction of the poisonous drug into China. In its origin the war is wholly indefensible, though in the progress of the events which immediately led to hostilities, most undoubtedly the Chinese did grossly insult the honor of the British Crown.—*London Morning Chronicle.*

The Unfortunate Cypher.—The Marseilles Gazette, a few weeks ago, told us a curious anecdote, relating to one of the first commercial men of the town. This gentleman, having a business correspondent on the African coast, bethought him some time since, that, as some members of his family had shown a partiality for *monkeys*, he might gratify them by sending for one or two specimens of these animals from Africa. Accordingly he wrote to his correspondent to procure two or three of the finest and most admired species, and transport them to Marseilles. Chance so ordered it that the merchant, in putting down the *ou*, (in English *or*,) between the figures 2 and 3, made the *o* very prominent, while the *u* remained scarcely visible.

"What great events from trifling causes spring."

Some months afterwards, a ship porter came in all haste to the old merchant, and announced to him that his menagerie had arrived. "Menagerie!" cried the merchant. "Yes, a menagerie; a whole cargo of monkeys had arrived to his consignment!" The merchant could scarcely credit the announcement, until the letter of his correspondent was put into his hand.—In that epistle, the African negociant, a man of the most uncompromising exactitude, excused himself very earnestly for not having been able with all his exertions to procure more than 160 monkeys, in place of the 203 ordered; but promises as soon as possible to fulfil the entire demand. The feelings of the honest merchant may be guessed, when, on moving down to the quay to satisfy himself on the subject by ocular inspection, he beheld his 160 monkeys all duly caged and littered, grinning at him with the most laudable pertinacity. It was a moment when a man might reasonably doubt whether it would be best to laugh or cry.

At Steubenville, O., the cashier of a menagarie, having given out in change some stage tickets, refused to receive them again. Upon this a mob rallied and assailed the establishment with brick bats and stones, and cutting their tents into strips. A sortie and a battle ensued, in which several were wounded. A constable present, who endeavored to set up the majesty of the law, was instantly silenced.—*Cin. Gaz.*

MONUMENTS OF WASHINGTON'S PATRIOTISM.—Third edition, with additions and embellishments. Washington, 1841. This is the title of a work containing a fac-simile of General Washington's public accounts, kept with his own hand, during the period he was achieving the independence of our republic, from June, 1775, to July, 1783.—It contains also some of the most interesting documents connected with his military command and civil administration, from the archieves of the Government. Several engravings adorn its pages. It is a volume which every American will regard as precious relic of the *Father of his Country*, and a desirable acquisition for the library and centre table.

It is stated in the Sangamo Journal, Springfield, Ill., that the State of Illinois has now become specially interested in Cairo city, at the mouth of the Ohio. It is said that at London, some of the Illinois bonds have been exchanged for Cairo bonds.

AN INCIDENT.—An incident of peculiar interest occurred during the burning of the Presbyterian church in Oswego. The schooner Essex was out—owing to the darkness and snow of the night, was unable to discover the light-house, and must in all probability have been lost but for the light of the fire, which pointed her to the harbor and lighted her safely into port.—*Rochester Democrat.*

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—Within the last few years a person of the name of Pardoe, upwards of seventy years of age, has become an inmate of St. Giles' work-house, and the following is a tale related by him respecting a matrimonial affair in which he had been engaged:—It appears that he is a widower, by trade a shoemaker, and formerly resided at Potter's bar, Enfield. Some months ago a friend called upon him, and told him that he knew of something which, if he liked to undertake the part required of him, would be to his pecuniary advantage. He then said that a lady, between forty and fifty years of age, who lived in London, had a large sum of money willed to her, but she could not enjoy it unless she married: that she had an aversion to a married life, but he had mentioned Pardoe's name to the lady's solicitor, who wished to have an interview with him, and to make a proposition. Pardoe replied that he was willing to be engaged in any way, and having disposed of what little property he possessed, he came up to town and waited upon the solicitor, with whose name and address he had been made acquainted, and who told him that the lady would marry such a person as himself, but would not see him before the marriage took place; that she would not live with him after the ceremony had been performed, and that he must immediately afterwards be ready to sign with her a deed of separation, and concluded by asking him if he was willing on those terms to be the bridegroom? —For doing so he should receive the sum of £40, and he should subsequently be assisted with money should he require it.

Pardoe acquiesced to the proposition, and by appointment went, accompanied by an attorney to whom he had made known the circumstances, to the house of a registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, where he found the lady and her solicitor anxiously waiting his arrival, his intended bride being closely veiled, which prevented him from having more than an imperfect view of her features. A license being provided, the form of marriage was gone through by the registrar, and at its conclusion as he had been informed would be the case, the deed of separation was produced, to which both he and the lady affixed their signatures, after which the lady, wishing him good morning, retired. The attorney he (Pardoe) had then engaged, handed him over £40, which he had received, on the part of the bride, from her solicitor, and he has not since received any communication from the parties. The above named sum, his marriage portion, being all expended, and being too infirm to follow his trade, he was obliged to make application to the parish of St. Giles, to which he belongs, and the result has been his admission into the work-house.—*English paper.*

ATTEMPT TO BREAK PRISON.—A few days ago twenty-five or twenty-six of the prisoners confined in the Parish jail at New-Orleans, came within an ace of escaping.—On Tuesday, 2d inst., about 2 o'clock, a. m., one of the keepers of the Jail hearing a smothered noise in the upper story of the prison, thought something extraordinary was taking place, and awoke the clerk.—The two, having armed themselves, proceeded towards the spot whence the noise appeared to come. Having ascended to the highest story, they opened one of the female convict's cells, and beheld a number of the prisoners congregated together. The moment the latter perceived they were discovered, they attacked the jail keeper and clerk, and though they were armed, their assailants were so numerous that the issue might have been fatal, had not the shout of the party attacked and the noise of the scuffle brought the other keepers to the rescue.—The prisoners were subdued after a resistance so obstinate, that several of them were wounded in the affray. It appears that the prisoners had, by dint of much labor, effected a communication between the apartments in which they were confined, and those on the upper story. They had ascended on the night of the discovery, and were engaged in effecting a passage to the roof. A few moments later and their escape would have been certain. The room in the upper story, into which the prisoners had made an entrance from beneath, was occupied by three women, whose husbands were among those who had conducted the desperate enterprise. These women were, doubtless, accomplices. Among the prisoners detected in the act, are De Putron, Smith, Philips, Morrison, J. Johnson, D. Jackson, Lowry, Waters, D. Porter, Hand, Wilmot, &c. Ample means have been adopted to prevent further experiments of the kind.—*New Orleans Bee.*

"THE CONVENTION OF EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, which was called to be held at Frankfort, Ky., on the 16th of October, was not numerously attended. The convention was however organized, and the old "bill of prices" submitted to a committee, revised, and then adopted by all present. It appears to be the purpose, in Kentucky, to adopt the cash system, which has been adopted in the East, as the best for each side. The credit system, now so prevalent, it was agreed by those present at the above meeting, caused an average loss of 25 per cent., and that it was this which so generally embarrassed the successful prosecution of the printing business. When credit is given for subscription and advertising, the sums due are so small, and due from individuals so scattered, and whose locations are so frequently changed, that when the time for collection comes round, many of the individuals are not to be found, and, to find the few, who are, costs nearly as much as the sum to be collected. When demanded, it has been found, that on account of the smallness of the sum, individuals were as willing to pay at that time, as after; whilst the cash gives new spirit to those conducting the press. It was determined at the convention above, to call another meeting, during the session of the Legislature this winter, and try and have the system generally adopted in Kentucky."

The officers of the volunteers concerned in the arrest of Grogan within the Vermont frontier, have been dismissed by the Commander of the Forces, Sir Richard Jackson, in conformity to the sentence of a court martial.—*Montreal paper.*

COLLEGE RIOTERS.—Justice Wheeler this morning bound Moody over to the County Court—sentenced Underhill to pay a fine of $7 and costs of prosecution—and Eccles and Kain to pay each a fine of $5 and costs. Underhill, Eccles and Kain took an appeal.—*N. Haven Palladium.*

Austrian Commerce.—The average amount of exportations from Austria, is officially estimated at nearly eighty millions of Austrian guilders per annum, or about $32,000,000. Nearly one fourth of this amount consists in the export of silk from the Italian provinces; next in value is the export of wool from Morovia and Bohemia; the rest is in linnen, steel and iron ware from Syria and the arch-dukedom of Austria.

The mercantile vessels of Austria amount to 515—the whole tonnage, 123,000. Of these, only ten are three-masted vessels, tonnage 7,000; and fifteen steamers, tonnage 5,000. The rest are small in size and tonnage. The navy is employed as follows:—160 in the Adriatic sea, 150 in the Black sea and the river Danube, 170 in the Mediterranean, 12 in the Atlantic, 2 in the Caspian sea, 2 in the Baltic, and 19 trade to America. The whole amount of Austrian vessels which pass the straits of Gibralter consequently does not exceed 35.—*Boston Jour.*

Late and Interesting from Mexico.—The annexed letter from Vera Cruz, brings us the latest intelligence from Mexico:

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Vera Cruz Oct. 7.

Things are getting bad in the city of Mexico. Bustamente has pronounced for the Federation. The mail of this morning brings news that both parties are fighting, and Santa Anna was to make a bold push on the 2nd inst. against Bustamente.

We do not know what to think, for since that day, no extraordinary courier has come here from the capitol. A Gen. Bandara, of Mexico, an influential character since Bustamente pronounced for the Federation, has joined him, promising 5,000 men, the Ceperos.

Here we are in peace. The barque Anahuac is to leave here on the 11th.

P. S. Since putting the above in type, we have received New Orleans papers of the 26th ult., containing the following particulars:

Santa Anna, having arrived at the Capitol with his troops, on the night of the 2d October about 3 o'clock, captured by assault the port of San Francisco, one of the strongest holds of Bustamente, and also the fort of St. Geronimo. Most of the officers and men captured immedately enrolled themselves among Santa Anna's party.—On the 3d, President Bustamente, with 1,500 infantry and 500 cavalry, attacked one of the posts of Santa Anna, but being reristed by 500 men of the corps of Peubla and Largas, was repulsed with great loss, and retired, leaving on the ground his killed and wounded. Gen. Galindo, on the same day, with 700 men, abandoned the cause of Bustamente and joined Santa Anna. The Censor says, that at the last accounts Gen. Santa Anna had completed the besieging line around the capitol, with the prospect of its early surrender.

Extract of a letter, dated

Vera Cruz, Oct. 7, 1841.

The mail from Mexico has just arrived, with information that the negotiation pending between Santa Anna and Bustamente had produced no result. In the time, the Federal party had taken advantage of the state of things, to proclaim the system of State Government, in the name of Bustamente; to which, however, Bustamente had not yet assented. General Victoria has been called in as a mediator, and has left Xalapa for Mexico; and it was hoped a compromise would, through him, be effected so as to pacify all parties.

Melancholy Result of Cupidity.—The Louisville Journal states that two or three weeks ago, three hundred foreign emigrants arrived at the Balize below New Orleans. The city authorities, hearing of their arrival, and anxious that they should not fall victims to the yellow fever, sent a deputation, warning them not to enter the city, and offering to furnish them with the means of subsistence until the pestilence should subside. The emigrants thought that it was all a Yankee trick. "We are told," said they to the deputation, "that we can make three dollars a day in New Orleans; if the authorities will pay us that, we will stay where we are—if not, not." The poor fellows hastened to the city; and, at the last dates, it is said that not one of them was living.—*N. Y. Tattler.*

Georgia.—The new Gov. of Ga., McDonald, has just transmitted his message to the Legislature, in which he recommends the establishment of a great centeral State bank, with branches in different parts of the State, and that the charters of all the present banks be suffered to expire. He also states that in the month of April last a slave was stolen by a person who escaped to the State of New-York, that he made the proper requsitions of Gov. Seward, who declined to comply, until he had recived proof of the facts, which the gallant Governor would not begin to afford. He consequently recommends to the Legislature to pass a law subjecting to inspection any package of goods that shall be shipped from this State; and that any *suspected* person coming from the State, be required to furnish security for good behavior! Our liberty would be truly a valuable possession.

Conviction of Konig.—Another of the party engaged in the murder of Bigham, has been convicted—the Jury, yesterday, in the case of Frederic Konig, having in fifteen minutes after the District Attorney closed his speech, which was about 8 o'clock, brought in a verdict of *Guilty of murder in the second degree.*

This is the fourth conviction for this murder. There remain still three more prisoners in jail to be tried for participation in the same crime, but their trials will be postponed for a day or two, neither of them having been called this morning.—*Balt. Patriot*

"*Negroes.*—We opine that if a stricter search than at present is practised, were instituted over this city, vast numbers of negroes might be *caught in the act of learning to read*, from white abolitionists. It is not long since that we heard of a slave owner in the upper part of this city, who on hearing for several nights successively a low murmuring sound in the rooms of his negroes, went to listen finally to see what it was about. He found a cluster of three or four with books in their hands, *attempting the mystery of reading*, and on inquiry, found farther that they had been in the habit of paying fifty cents a week each, to a schoolmaster in the neighborhood for the *abolition philanthropy* in the premises. It is very certain that our slaveholders cannot watch their negroes too narrowly, and if we wish to remain as we now are, a compact and contented people, *every one of them thus caught reading, or trying to learn, should be visited with lashes.* This may seem a harsh doctrine, but it is not half so harsh as the butchery of our families and children. We hope in this case the old Latin maxim of *verbum sat*, will be sufficient."—*New Orleans "Crescent City" of Aug. 11.*

A New way of 'Raising the Wind.'—A loafer in a country village in Massachusetts, having got out at the elbows applied to the first of the '*Select Men*,' for admittance to the Alms House; and received an order on the superintendent to this effect; 'To Mr. A. B., superintendant, &c. Please to admit the bearer to the ——— Alms House, for three months,

C——— D———.

The loafer no sooner got the order than he went directly to a poor old laborer, who had applied in vain for the same favor, actually sold him the order for cash enough to purchase another 'jug of rum,' at the store.—(*Fact.*)

Newspaper Delinquencies.—There are fifty thousand dollars due for the Missionary Herald by delinquent subscribers since the year 1821. "And," said one of the officers of the American Board, at a recent meeting, "were all the delinquents to pay up, the board would be free from debt."

Notices.

Madison County Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Madison county Agricultural Society will be held at 12 o'clock M. on Monday the 27th December next, at the court-house in Morrisville.

The members, and all those who feel an interest in the promotion of agriculture, and the welfare of the country, are earnestly requested to attend.

The executive committee will meet on the same day at 11 A. M.

Nov. 15, 1841.

A. S. SLOAN, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ The papers of the county will please copy the above notice.

LIST OF LETTERS.

C. P. Browning, P. M. C. Hubbard, P. M. Bennet, Backus and Hawley, (we can do better,) G. Card

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

C. Hubbard, $1, [illegible] P. Green, [illegible] C. Card, $1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi. Beat that if you can Messrs. HUMBUGS.

Nov. 24.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at ELMORE'S.

Nov. 24.

It is of no use my *little man*, so have done with your crying. LOVERS OF *GOOD TEA* will call at the Stone Store, and those only who wish to purchase a good for nothing article will call at the *HUMBUG store*. By the way, what is the use of the *little man's* advertising that he goes the humbug system? *every* body knows it.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.

Nov. 24.

Has not the *little man* of the *HUMBUG store* waked up the wrong customer! And does *his* anxious mother know he's out?

Nov. 24.

NOW is the time to purchase SILK, WORSTED and LINNEN Goods, just received a large stock which have been purchased and will be sold at no Tariff Prices, at the STONE STORE.

October 4th.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL [illegible] 20 per cent [illegible] *DELLAY'S* [illegible]

DRUGS & MEDICINES

"A COMPLETE [illegible] are now offered [illegible] per cent *lower* [illegible] *STORE* merchant in New York [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. CARLTON'S VEGETABLE INDIAN GREEN PLASTER.

THIS plaster [illegible] swellings [illegible]

[illegible]

The virtues of [illegible] thousands of the most [illegible] states of Vermont [illegible] its efficacy.—Price, 25 [illegible]

For sale by [illegible]

De Ruyter, Nov. 10. [illegible]

G. W. KNOWLTON

HAS taken [illegible] story [illegible]

[illegible]

N. B. [illegible] short notice [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 23, 1841. [illegible]

STOVES.
COLD WINTER IS COMING.

[illegible]

LATE of the [illegible] has moved [illegible] *Stone Store* [illegible] *Block*, where [illegible] assortment of STOVES ever [illegible] market, comprising every [illegible] Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate [illegible]

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers [illegible] able terms as can be purchased [illegible] *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE.* [illegible] Old Cast-iron, and *CASH*, [illegible] fused in payment [illegible] business.

The subscriber [illegible] Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron [illegible]

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description [illegible] on hand, and offers [illegible]

LOW PRICES

[illegible] *LEAKY*

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of [illegible] and Climax Stoves and Cameron [illegible]

JOB WORK

[illegible] Done well on short notice [illegible] N. B. Purchasers [illegible] please Call at the Centre Store, [illegible] Block No. 3 *Central Street.*

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. [illegible]

NEW GOODS
AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE!

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING [illegible] DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, &c. [illegible] LARGEST stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

Ever offered in De Ruyter [illegible] be sold *CHEAPER* than [illegible] "*Peculiar advantages* [illegible]" [illegible] *CASH* [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. [illegible]

MADISON COM. PLEAS.
Sarah L. B. Goodwin,
vs.
Mary L. Goodwin, Henry Goodwin and Jane Goodwin [illegible] Moyson, the special Guardian of the said Henry and Jane
IN PARTITION

IN pursuance of an Order [illegible] Common Pleas of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of Lot No. [illegible] about twenty-six rods; thence [illegible] of the road; thence south [illegible] road to the place of beginning; reserving therefrom two lots, one sold to Geo. W. Sutton, the other to Thomas Russel. The said premises will be sold in such parcels and on such terms as may be made known on the day of sale.—Dated, October 20, 1841.

BENJAMIN ENOS,
JAMES NYE,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD, Commissioners.

Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney [illegible]

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.

De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.

31tf S. G. WALKER.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE LOT, [illegible] enough, situated first Lot south of the [illegible] Baptist Meeting-house, containing nearly [illegible] fourths of an acre, being about six rods [illegible] Apply to Lauren H. Babcock. [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 17, 1841. WM. MANSON

NO IMPOSITION!
NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the store formerly occupied by H. J. Wil[illegible] [illegible] with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, [illegible] respectfully announce to the inhabitants of [illegible] surrounding country, that they are [illegible] from New-York a splendid stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

[illegible] with the former stock completes [illegible] assortment ever before offered in [illegible] they flatter themselves from [illegible] advantages in purchasing, they can [illegible]

LOW PRICES,

[illegible] establishment west of the city of New-York. The [illegible] system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

[illegible] wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are [illegible] to give them a call, and examine a [illegible] Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to [illegible] shrewdest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, [illegible] offered to Physicians or Families at prices [illegible] per cent less than any establishment in this [illegible] STONE STORE.

JOHN N. ELMORE,

IS [illegible] for sale at the following valuable [illegible]

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life.
Moffat's Phœnix Bitters.
Moffat's Life Pills.
[illegible] Pills.
Phelp's Tomato Pills.
M[illegible]
Winslow's Balsam of Horehound.
Balm of China.
Parker's Pulmonary Balm.
Cheeseman's Arabian Balsam.
Hutchinson's Liniment.
With others too numerous to mention.

Oct. 4.

S[illegible] English and Russia Bar Iron. [illegible] square American Iron, Swedes Horse [illegible] Band and Hoop Iron, Nail rods, Swedes [illegible] Cast and Spring Steel, Swedes Iron Nails, Cast Steel Shovels, Mill and X Cut Saws for sale very low at the STONE STORE.

October 4.

MENS Coarse Fine Boots, Ladies Gaiter Boots, [illegible] Children's Shoes a little better [illegible] elsewhere, at the

October 4 STONE STORE

L. W. BLISS' Window Sash [illegible] Bass & Co. [illegible] Blinds. [illegible] Simpson & Salisbury Edged Tools, consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and [illegible] at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,

October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

1 CASE Gentlemen's CLOTH CAPS, Fur Trimmed.

1 CASE Ladies Silk Hats

ALSO:

[illegible] splendid $8 LACE VEIL, at $4,50, for sale at [illegible] STONE STORE

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, [illegible] Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, [illegible] Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all [illegible] Valices, common and Brussels Carpet [illegible] Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons, Spurs, [illegible] Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck [illegible] Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles [illegible] ever made or kept in a shop of this [illegible] as low as any shop west of Albany [illegible] and even De Ruyter not excepted, [illegible] for durability.

Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, Wood, and some money, and the remainder [illegible] Notes; also, wanted all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese [illegible] every thing that is raised by the Farmer [illegible] Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, [illegible] &c. &c. &c.

[illegible] Lime [illegible] for sale, also, any quantity of Lime. [illegible] feet first rate Ash Flooring, and one half of [illegible] Dwelling House to rent for one year or more.

J. R. RIDER

De Ruyter, Oct. 5, 1841. 32tf

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal [illegible] He would say that he [illegible] and the business will be continued [illegible] firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, [illegible] ready at all times to do work [illegible]

[illegible] the shortest notice, and warranted [illegible]

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 [illegible]

[illegible] S. D. Dellay's Store.

[illegible] 21, 1841. 30w6

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of [illegible] ANNAS & AYER, expires this day [illegible] All persons having unsettled [illegible] are requested to call and [illegible]

JOHN N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
WILLIAM J. AYER.

De Ruyter, Aug. 28, 1841.

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER wanted on accounts, if delivered previous to the 15th Oct. next.

Aug. 28. E. A. & A.

JOHN N. ELMORE,

IS now receiving at the *Stone Store*, an extensive assortment of seasonable Goods, which have been selected with care, purchased low, and will be offered at a small advance from cost. He would [illegible] this opportunity to state, that he intends to [illegible] times a stock, unequalled for variety, at [illegible] *as cheap as the cheapest.*

De Ruyter, October 4, 1841.

25 PIECES BROAD Cloth, BEAVER Cloth CASSIMERE and SATINETTE, comprising a general assortment, just received at the [illegible] STONE STORE.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by

Oct. 4. J. N. ELMORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct 20, 1841.

31tf S. G. WALKER.

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the

Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker.

Trust in Heaven.

This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
The smiles of joy, the tears of wo,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow—
There's nothing true but Heaven!

MOORE.

Trust in heaven!—when o'er thy path,
Clouds and tempests come in wrath;
When thy grief oppresseth thee,
When obscured thy prospects be,
When around thee mists are driven,
Heed them not, but trust in Heaven!

Trust in Heaven!—when morning lifts
Up her head, and casts her gifts,
Light and dew upon the earth;
When she brings the blossoms forth,
'Till shall shine the stars of even,
For a safeguared trust in Heaven!

Trust in Heaven!—when there afar
Burneth many a glorious star;
Can'st thou doubt when thus her light
Gleams unshaded through the night,
That protection may be given
To thy pillow!—trust in Heaven!

Trust in heaven!—when one by one
Swift the waves of hope glide on,
Leaving thee a wreck at last
On the shore whence they passed;
Though thy heart be wrung and riven,
Still forever trust in Heaven!

Trust in heaven!—when from its way
Those thou lovest go astray;
Strive, still strive to bring them back
To its strait and thornless track;
And that truth may soon be given
To their spirits, trust in heaven!

Trust in Heaven!—it shall not fail,
When the darkest griefs prevail,
And when death at length shall come
When around thee spreads his gloom,
Pray that thou may'st be forgiven—
Place thy dearest trust in Heaven!

Natural History.

GREAT ERUPTION IN THE VOLCANO OF KILAUEA, IN HAWAII, SANDWICH ISLANDS,

Letter from Mr. Coan, dated,

Hilo, Sept. 25, 1840.

I cannot close without saying a word respecting the late volcano eruption in Puna, on this island. At the time this eruption took place we were all absent from Hilo to attend the general meeting at Oahu, a circumstance which I much regret, as it deprived us of a view of the most splendid and awful part of the scene. Since our return from Oahu I have made a pretty thorough exploration of the tract of country where the eruption occurred, having found its source, and traced the stream through most of its windings, to the sea. Some of the principal facts which have been collected from creditable testimony, and personal observation, I will now give you. For several years past the great crater of Kilauea has been rapidly filling up, by the rising of the superincumbent crust, and by the frequent gushing forth of the molten sea below. In this manner the great basin below the black ledge, which has been computed from three to five hundred feet deep, was long since filled up by the ejection and cooling of successive masses of the fiery fluid. These silent eruptions continued to occur at intervals, until the black ledge was repeatedly overflowed, each cooling, and forming a new layer from two feet thick and upwards, until the whole area of the crater was filled up at least fifty feet above the original black ledge, and thus reducing the whole depth of the crater to less than nine hundred feet. This process of filling up continued until the latter part of May, 1840, when, as many natives testify, the whole area of the crater became one entire sea of ignifluous matter, raging like old ocean when lashed into fury by a tempest. For several days the fire raged with fearful intensity, exhibiting a scene awfully terrific. The infuriated waves sent up infernal sounds, and dashed with such maddening energy against the sides of the chaldron, as to shake the solid earth above, and to detach huge masses of overhanging rocks, which, leaving their ancient beds, plunged into the fiery gulf below. So terrific was the scene that no one dared to approach near it, and travelers on the main road, which lay along the verge of the crater, feeling the ground tremble beneath their feet, fled and passed by at a distance. I should be inclined to discredit these statements of the natives, had I not since been to Kilauea and examined it minutely with these reports in view. Every appearance, however, of the crater confirms these reports. Every thing within the chaldron is new. Not a particle of lava remains as it was when I last visited it. All has been melted down and re-cast. All is new. The whole appears like a raging sea, whose waves had been suddenly solidified while in the most violent agitation.

Having stated something of the appearance of the great crater, for several days previous to the disgorgement of its fiery contents, I will now give a short history of the eruption itself. I say short, because it would require a volume to give a full and minute detail of all the facts in the case.

On the 30th of May the people of Puna observed the appearance of smoke and fire in the interior, a mountainous and desolate region of that district. Thinking that the fire might be the burning jungle, they took little notice of it until the next day, Sabbath, when the meetings in the different villages were thrown into confusion by sudden and grand exhibitions of fire, on a scale so large and fearful as to leave no room to doubt the cause of the phenomenon. The fire augmented during the day and night; but did not seem to flow off rapidly in any direction. All were in consternation, as it was expected that the molten flood would pour itself down from its height of four thousand feet to the coast, and no one knew to what point it would flow, or what devastation would attend its fiery course. On Monday, June 1st, the stream began to flow off in a North-Easterly direction, and on the following Wednesday, June 3d, at evening, the burning river reached the sea, having averaged about half a mile an hour in its progress. The rapidity of the flow was very unequal, being modified by the inequalities of the surface, over which the stream passed. Sometimes it is supposed to have moved five miles an hour, and other times, owing to abstractions, making no apparent progress, except in filling up deep valleys; and in swelling over or breaking away hills and and precipices.

But I will return to the source of the eruption. This is in a forest, and in the bottom of an ancient wooded crater, about four hundred feet deep, and probably eight miles east from Kilauea. The region being uninhabited and covered with a thicket, it was some time before the place was discovered, and up to this time, though several foreigners have attempted it, no one except myself, has reached the spot.—From Kilauea this place the lava flows in a subterranean gallery, probably at the depth of a thousand feet, but its course can be distinctly traced all the way, by the rending of the crust of the earth into innumerable fissures, and by the emission of smoke, steam and gases. The eruption in this old crater is small, and from this place the stream disappears again for the distance of a mile or two, when the lava again gushed up and spread over an area of about fifty acres. Again it passes under ground for two or three miles, when it re-appears in another old wooded crater, consuming the forest, and partly filling up the basin. Once more it disappears, and flowing in a subterranean channel, cracks and breaks the earth, opening fissures from six inches to ten or twelve feet in width, and sometimes splitting the trunk of a tree so exactly that its legs stand astride at the fissure. At some places it is impossible to trace the subterranean stream on account of the impenetrable thicket under which it passes. After flowing under ground several miles, perhaps six or eight, it again broke out like an overwhelming flood, and sweeping forest, hamlet, plantation, and every thing before it, rolled down with resistless energy to the sea, where, leaping a vast precipice of forty or fifty feet, it poured in one vast cataract of fire into the deep below, with loud detonations, fearful hissings, and a thousand unearthly and indescribable sounds. Imagine to yourself a river of fused minerals of the breadth and depth of Niagara, and of the deep, gory red, falling in one emblazoned sheet, one raging torrent into the ocean! The scene, as described by eye-witnesses, was terribly sublime. Two mighty agencies in collision. Two antagonists and gigantic forces in contact, and producing effect on a scale inconceivably grand! The atmosphere in all directions was filled with ashes, spray, gasses, &c., while the burning lava, as it fell into the water, was shivered into millions of minute particles, and, being thrown back into the air, fell in showers of sand on all the surrounding country. The coast was extended into the sea for a quarter of a mile, and a pretty sand beach and a new cape were formed. Three hills of scoria and sand were formed in the sea, the lowest about two hundred, and the highest about three hundred feet.

For three weeks this terrific river disgorged itself into the sea with little abatement. Multitudes of fishes were killed, and the waters of the ocean were heated for twenty miles along the coast. The breadth of the stream, where it fell into the sea, is about a half a mile, but inland it varies from one to four or five miles in width, conforming itself, like a river to the face of the country over which it flowed. Indeed, if you can imagine the Mississippi, converted into liquid fire, of the consistency of fused iron, and moving onward, sometimes rapidly, sometimes sluggishly; now widening into a sea, and anon rushing through a narrow defile, winding its way through mighty forests and ancient solitudes, you will get some idea of the spectacle here exhibited. The depth of the stream will probably vary from ten to two hundred feet, according to the inequalities of the surface over which it passed. During its flow, night was converted into day on all eastern Hawaii. The light rose and spread like the morning upon the mountains, and its glare was seen on the opposite side of the island. It was also distinctly visible for more than one hundred miles at sea; and at the distance of forty miles fine print could be read at midnight. The brilliancy of the light was like a blazing firmament, and the scene is said to have been one of unrivalled sublimity.

The whole course of the stream from Kilauea to the sea is about forty miles. Its mouth is about twenty-five miles from Hilo station. The ground over which it flowed descends at the rate of one hundred feet to the mile. The crust is now cooled, and may be traversed with care, though scalding steam, pungent gasses, and smoke, are still emitted in many places.

In pursuing my way for nearly two days over this mighty, smouldering mass, I was more and more impressed at every step with the wonderful scene. Hills had been melted down like wax; ravines and deep valleys had been filled; and majestic forests had disappeared like a feather in the flames. In some places the molten stream parted and flowed in separate channels for a considerable distance, and then re-uniting, formed islands of various sizes, from one to fifty acres, with trees still standing, but seared and blighted by the intense heat. On the outer edge of the lava, where the stream was more shallow and the heat less vehement, and where of course the liquid mass was cooled soonest, the trees were mowed down like grass before the scythe, and left charred, crisped, smouldering, and only half consumed. As the lava flowed around the trunks of large trees on the outskirts of the stream, the melted mass stiffened and consolidated before the trunk was consumed, and when this was affected, the top of the tree fell, and lay unconsumed on the crust, while the hole which marked the place of the trunk, remains as smooth and perfect as the calibre of a cannon. These holes are innumerable, and I found them to measure from ten to forty feet deep, but as I remarked before, they are in the more shallow parts of the lava, the trees being entirley consumed where it was deeper. During the flow of the eruption, the great crater of Kilauea sunk about three hundred feet, and her fires became nearly extinct, one lake only, out of many, being left active in this mighty chaldron. This, with other facts that have been named demonstrates that the eruption was the disgorgement of the fires of Kilauea.—The open lake in the old crater, is at present intensively active, and the fires are increasing, as is evident from the glare visible at our station, and from the testimony of visitors.

During the early part of the eruption, slight and repeated shocks of earthquake were felt, for several successive days, near the scene of action. These shocks were not noticed at Hilo.

Through the directing hand of a kind Providence no lives were lost, and but little property was consumed during this amazing flood of fiery ruin. The stream passed over an almost uninhabited desert. A few little hamlets were consumed, and a few plantations were destroyed; but the inhabitants forewarned, fled and escaped. During the progress of the eruption, some of the people in Puna spent the most of their time in prayer and religious meetings, some flew in consternation from the face of the all-devouring element, others wandered along its margin, marking with idle curiosity its daily progress, while another class still coolly pursued their usual vocations, unawed by the burning fury as it rolled along within a mile of their doors. It was literally true that they ate, drank, bought, sold, planted, builded, apparently indifferent to the roar of consuming forests, the sight of devouring fire, the startling detonations, the hissing of escaping steam, the rending of the earth, the shivering and melting of gigantic rocks, the raging and dashing of the fiery waves, the bellowings, the murmurings, the unearthly mutterings coming up from a burning deep. They went carelessly on amid the rain of ashes, sand, and fiery scintillations, gazing vacantly on the fearful and ever-varying appearance of the atmosphere, murky, black, livid, blazing, the sudden rising of lofty pillars of flame, the upward curling of ten thousand columns of smoke, and their majestic roll in dense, dingy, lurid, or parti-colored clouds. All these moving phenomena were regarded by them as the fall of a shower, or the running of a brook; while to others they were as the tokens of a burning world, the departing heaven and the coming Judge.

I will just remark here, that while the stream was flowing, it might be approached within a few yards on the windward side, while at the leeward no one could live within the distance of many miles, on account of the smoke, the impregnation of the atmosphere with pungent and deadly gasses, and the fiery showers which were constantly descending, and destroying all vegetable life. During the progress of the descending stream, it would often fall into some fissure, and forcing itself into apertures and under massive rocks, and even hillocks and extended plats of ground, and lifting them from their ancient beds, bear them with all their superincumbent mass of soil, trees, &c., on its viscious and livid bosom, like a raft on the water. When the fused mass was sluggish, it had a gory appearance like clotted blood, and when it was active, it resembled fresh and clotted blood mingled and thrown into violent agitation. Sometimes the flowing lava would find a subterranean gallery, diverging at right angles from the main channel, and pressing into it, would flow off unobserved, till meeting with some obstruction in its dark passage, when, by its expansive force, it would raise the crust of the earth into a dome-like hill of fifteen or twenty feet in height, and then, bursting this shell, pour itself out in a fiery torrent around. A man who was standing at a considerable distance from the main stream, and intensely gazing on the absorbing scene before him, found himself suddenly raised to the height of ten or fifteen feet above the common level around him, and he had just time to escape from his dangerous position, when the earth opened where he had stood, and a stream of fire gushed out.—*Missionary Herald.*

Miscellaneous Department.

The touching anecdote which follows was related by Father Matthew, in a charity sermon:—

A poor woman found in the streets a male infant, which was brought to me, and asked imploringly what she was to do with it. Influenced, unhappily, by cold caution, I advised her to give it to the church wardens. It was then evening; on the ensuing morning, early, I found this poor woman at my doors. She was a poor water-carrier; she cried bitterly and said,—"I have not slept one wink all night for parting with the child which God had put in my way, and if you will give me leave I will take him back again. I was filled with confusion at the pious tenderness of this poor creature.

I went with her to the parish nurse for the infant which she brought to her home with joy, exclaiming in the very words of the prophet,—"Poor child, though thy mother has forgotten thee, I will not forget thee." Eight years have elapsed since she brought to her humble home that exposed infant, and she is now blind from constant exposure to wet and cold; and ten times a day may be seen that poor water-carrier passing with her weary load, led by this little foundling boy. O! merciful Jesus, I would gladly sacrifice the wealth and power of this wide world, to secure to myself the glorious welcome that awaits this poor blind water-carrier, on the great accounting day! O! what compared to charity like this, the ermine robe, the ivory scepter, the golden throne, the jewelled diadem!"

EFFECTS OF SINGING ON HEALTH.—"A fact," says an American physician, "has been suggested to me by my profession which is, that the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing, contributes very much to defend them from those diseases to which the climate and other causes expose them." A music writer in England, after quoting this remark, says, "the Music Master of our Academy has furnished me with an observation still more in favor of this opinion.—He informs me that he had known several persons strongly disposed to consumption, restored to health by the exercise of the lungs in singing. But why cite medical or other authorities on a point so plain? It appears self-evident that exercises in vocal music, when not carried to an unreasonable excess, must expand the chest, and thereby strengthen the lungs and vital organs.

The amount of exercise derived from the practice of singing is much greater than would be imagined by those not versed in it; and the fatigue incident to prolonged exertion in singing, is as positive as that which follows sawing wood, or riding on horseback. During a residence of nine or ten months in Germany some years ago, we were much struck with the fact, that diseases of the lungs of all sorts are far less common there than with us. Is any difference in the situation or habits of the people, to which this result may be ascribed with so much probability, as the different customs of the two nations with regard to vocal music? In Germany, every body sings; in America, nobody. In Germany it is an art honored and loved; in America it is treated with indifference.—*N. A. Review.*

WONDERS OF PHILOSOPHY.—The polypus, like the fabled hydra, receives new life from the knife which is lifted to destroy it. There are four thousand and forty-one muscles in a caterpillar. Hook discovered fourteen thousand mirrors in the eyes of a drone; and to effect the respiration of a carp, thirteen thousand three hundred arteries, vessels, veins, and bones, &c., are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads, to the amount of a thousand to each mass, join together when they come out, and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web; so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than four thousand united. Lewenhoek, by means of microscopes, observed spiders no bigger than a grain of sand, which spun thread so fine that it took ten thousand of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

STRANGE ILLUSIONS.—Dr. P. [illegible] Marie Pan was admitted into the hospital at Bordeaux, her left hand and arm covered with deep and bleeding gashes, its tendons projecting and the bones broken. She had in her sleep gone into a loft to cut wood with a hedging bill. Thinking she was cutting wood, she had hacked her fore-arm and hand, until she fainted away, and fell bathed in her blood. She had felt no pain, but merely had a sensation as if the parts were pricked with pins. From Marcus Donatus we read the following case of still more melancholy interest:—Vicentinus believed himself too large to pass one of his door-ways. To dispel this allusion, it was resolved by his physician that he should be dragged through this aperture by force. This erroneous dictate was obeyed; but as he was forced along, Vicentinus screamed out in agony, that his limbs were fractured, and the flesh torn from his bones. In this dreadful delusion, with terrific imprecations against his murderers, he died.—*Dendy's Philosophy of Mystery.*

A GOOD ONE.—A young gentleman in Connecticut was visiting a lady in the same State—she was a tetotaler—he drank wine on Scriptural authority. 'Wine was a good gift of God, and to be used with thankfulness.' To refuse to use it was to cast reproach upon the Saviour, &c. &c. Amongst other quotations to sustain himself was this: 'And wine that maketh glad the heart of man and oil to make his face to shine.'—when the young gentleman next called upon his beloved, he found her with her face 'shining brilliantly with a good coat of oil!' He was of course greatly astonished. But she told him her authority and the lesson was sufficient.

A NEW IDEA.—The proprietor of a Circus in Pawtucket, R. I., advertises to perform day and evening for a time in that village, the proceeds, after paying the expenses, to be appropriated to the erection of a Universalist meeting-house in the place. But, as a friend informs us, that the receipts fell short of the expenses.—*Christian Watchman.*

Hast thou a child? Give no time to vice to gain upon him; let him be sanctified from a child, and consecrated to the Spirit from his tender years.—*Gregory Nazianzen.*

Be indefatigable in your honest pursuits: you will always obtain a part of what you seek; and the first success, however faint, will give you courage in your farther efforts.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this—that when the injury begins on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT S. D. DELLAY'S.

Sept. 28, 1841.

BUNDLES of SILK GOODS, [illegible] of SHEETINGS, [illegible] CALICOES, [illegible] CLOTH [illegible] BROADCLOTHS are now [illegible]

S. D. DELLAY,

at his CHEAP CASH and BARTER STORE, [illegible] RINOS, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, [illegible] ONES &c. &c. &c. [illegible]

His Purchases have been [illegible] to be sold equally cheap for good notes [illegible] Store in this section [illegible]

TEAS, SUGARS AND MOLASSES

as usual, cheaper than the cheapest.

To [illegible] he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and request from each at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.

Terms of sale, 6 months.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant.

Too well known to need comment.

DR. WATERMAN'S

Rheumatic and Strengthening Plaster.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced [illegible]

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

[illegible]

WANTED,

10,000 Bags.
10,000 pr. Socks.
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth.
10,000 " Kersey.

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED, JUNE [illegible]

Still Later and Still Cheaper!

BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, [illegible] MOLASSES [illegible]

50 per cent Lower,

[illegible] New York [illegible] style of Crockery [illegible]

Stone, China, Porcelain China, Blue Sprig, Plain White, Brown or Pink Ware,

25 per cent Lower

than they can be bought elsewhere in town. Call and examine.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock:

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arabian "
Dr Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's [illegible] of the Day
Dr Pamnor's "
Moffat's Vegetable Life "
Gregory's Bilious "
Harlem Oil
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organum,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞ A certain cure in all cases. ☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place.

47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

MILLINERY.

MISS SOWTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that she has recently opened a shop two doors east of H. A & F. C. Dellay's Store, where she will be happy to receive the calls of customers. She will constantly keep on hand ready made Bonnets and Caps, or make to order, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, June 4, 1841. 14tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

WANTED.

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark [illegible] in exchange for Leather, B[illegible] at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

De Ruyter, [illegible] 1841.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements [illegible]

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.

De Ruyter, [illegible] 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber [illegible] BINDERY [illegible]

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, [illegible] 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

W[illegible] WARRANTED [illegible]

De Ruyter, [illegible] 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—[illegible] T. Rogers, Wm Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—[illegible]
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Reed.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydorn, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
[illegible]—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jonathan F. Randolph.
[illegible]
[illegible]—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

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To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 40.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor.—A. H. BURDICK, Printer. [WHOLE NO. [illegible]

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE,] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, DECEMBER 1, 1841. [$2.50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

A review of Rev. Joseph R. Johnson's Articles on the Trinity, recently published in the Register.

NO. II.

Mr. Editor;—In this and subsequent numbers, a repetition of some of the ideas contained in my former articles on the unity of God, will be unavoidable. But I shall avoid it as much as practicable, and present new thoughts and illustrations.—And I hope the importance of the subject will induce the reader to bear with me, and to be willing to look repeatedly, if need be, at the same argument, observing, with the utmost care, its proper bearing upon the great question.

In this number, I am to review Mr. Johnson's proofs of the Supreme Deity of Jesus Christ. This he considers as "a branch of the argument for the Trinity." And by the Deity of Christ is meant, he says, "that in his Divine nature, he is the self-existent and eternal God." How this can be reconciled with Christ's acknowledgment that the Father is "*the only true God,*" he has manifestly failed to show. But we will see what he says. The first proof which he adduces, is "Christ's assertion of his unity with the Father." John x. 30. "I and my Father are one." But he appears sensible "that oneness in spirit, in interest and design, is here implied." But he thinks that "*oneness of being*" is also taught, and refers to John xiv. 7—9, for the proof. This must be construed as an admission that the passage *itself* does not contain this proof. And most evidently it does not. It proves nothing more than what he first allows to be implied, viz:—"oneness in spirit, in interest and design." Christ and the Father are one in the same sense that *he, believers* and *the Father* are one. See John xvii. 21, 22. "That they all may be one; as thou Father art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me. And the glory which thou gavest me, I have given them; that *they may be one, even as we are one.*" It is not said, nor implied, that Christ and his Father are *one being*. And, therefore, the text is manifestly no proof of his Supreme Deity. Nor does Christ's saying in the other passage, "he that hath seen me hath seen the Father," prove the point in question.—If Mr. Johnson had replied to my reasons for not embracing the Trinity as I expected, he would naturally have noticed my method of disposing of this text, and attempted to show its incorrectness. I cannot, for brevity's sake, repeat the entire exposition which I gave, but must refer the reader to it, as also to other expositions which I gave of the Trinitarian proof-texts, in order to obtain a full view of the merits of the case. Suffice it here to say, that if the passage proves any thing for Mr. Johnson's theory, it proves too much, viz: that Christ is the *very person* of the Father; and, hence, it proves nothing. If it is at all to his purpose, it proves that what he calls Christ's divine nature is the very person of the Father, which is directly hostile to his notion of three distinct co-equal persons in the Godhead. But, in truth, it proves no more than that he who had seen Jesus in his true character, as God's Son and servant, had seen the Father *also*, not in his entire person, for in this sense, "no man hath seen God at any time;" but in his *power* and *doctrine*. The power by which Christ operated, and the doctrine which he taught were not his; but the Father's.—Therefore, he who had seen him, had seen the Father likewise, or in connection with him; not that he *was* the Father, or *one Being* with him. "No man could do the miracles which he did, except God were with him." So reasoned Nicodemus very correctly. And, hence, the passage loses all its force as a proof of Christ's Supreme Deity.

Mr. Johnson next notices the charge of blasphemy brought by the Jews against Christ, viz: that "he being a man made himself God." Did their bringing this charge prove it well grounded? If it did, then, on the same principle, their accusation on another occasion, that he had broken the Sabbath, proves that he had done so. But, it is said, if they had misapprehended him, would he not have corrected them? A careful perusal of the connection will show that he did correct them. The purport of his answer is, that even if he had claimed the title, God, it would not have been blasphemy; for this was given by God himself to magistrates: but he had not done so much as this. He had simply affirmed that he was the Son of God; and, therefore, it was manifest that he could not be accused of blasphemy. And for the truth of his pretension, he appealed to his miraculous works, which furnished full proof that he was no impostor; but that he and his Father co-operated. The Father was indeed in him, and he in the Father. In like manner, "he that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him." This phraseology, therefore, does not prove "*a oneness of being.*" It is infinitely far from it. Yet the explicit avowal that he was the Son of God, and was acting in concert with him, was altogether sufficient, considering the temper of the Jews, to induce them to persist in their purpose of stoning him.

Mr. Johnson next observes that "Christ asserted himself to be the *I am.*" His proof is John viii. 58. "Before Abraham was I am." He might just as well have brought John iv. 26 in proof, where Jesus said to the woman of Samaria, "I that speak unto thee am he," the pronoun, *he*, being supplied by the translators. The very same Greek words, "ἐγώ εἰμι," rendered "*I am,*" here occur. But the simple meaning is, I am the Messiah. So, in the other case, it is not an assertion that he is the Being calling himself "I am"—the Jehovah who sent Moses to Israel; but merely that he existed before Abraham was born—or was older than that patriarch, which was the fact, without implying self-existence, he being the first-born of every creature. The order of the words may be properly varied so as to read, "I am before Abraham was." Nothing, therefore, is hereby fairly proved, except Christ's being superior to Abraham on point of age. There is evidently no foundation for attributing the following claim in Mr. Johnson's paraphrase of the text to Christ, viz: "Behold, I am the *self-existent God* who created Abraham—the same "*I AM,*" who sent Moses unto your fathers." I confess myself shocked when I hear such a sentiment ascribed to Jesus, who repeatedly testified that he "lived *by the Father,*" and that all his power was "given him of God." There is no evidence that Christ here laid any claims to self-existence, or that he was so understood by the Jews. They received no other impression than that he professed to be older than Abraham, and that he had seen him; whereas, in their estimation, he was not yet fifty years of age. Neither was "his going through the midst of them," as though his course was not at all impeded by their efforts to stone him, any evidence of such a claim as the above, for it was no greater an escape than had been experienced by the servants of God on different occasions.

The next thing offered in proof of Christ's essential Deity is his supposed assertion of the attribute of omnipresence. Matt. xviii. 20. "For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." If we admit the most extensive interpretation of this passage, it will not prove absolute omnipresence, or unlimited existence; for the space occupied by all the Christian assemblies in the world—yea, in heaven and earth, is but a small portion of *immensity*. Allowing Christ to possess a spirit or mind capacious enough to fill this space at one and the same time, it would not prove his absolute omnipresence. But it may be forcibly argued that no more is meant than that he would be *virtually* present—present with his people *in spirit*, as Paul, "though absent in the flesh, was present with the Colossians in the Spirit, joying and beholding their order, and the steadfastness of their faith in Christ,"—or present by the Holy Spirit, his Advocate, whose assistance and influence are promised him in carrying on his work. Something more to the purpose than this text, or any similar one, is required to prove him to be the omnipresent God.

His next proof is stated in these words, viz: "The Deity of Christ is proved by his own assertion of his inferiority to the Father." John xiv. 28. "For my Father is greater than I." This is the first time that I ever heard this assertion brought to prove Christ's Supreme Deity. But how is the proof made out? Why, he thinks "there is no pertinency in his proclamation of this truth, unless in some sense he was truly God." "Let any mere creature," says he, "proclaim in the midst of a public assembly, 'God is greater than I,' and the instantaneous response of every mind would be, who did not know that?" "Whoever the proclaimer might be, howsoever exalted, if he were a mere creature, his words, 'God is greater than I,' would be useless breath, and would savor of arrogance." Hence, he concludes that he spake thus, "as one sent of God," and that it was his *equality* with the Father, which laid the foundation for him to speak of his *inferiority* to the Father." There is truly something uncommon and extraordinary in this mode of reasoning. And we can see its exact weight by comparing the text on which it is founded with a similar passage. John x. 29. "My Father which gave them me is greater *than all.*" But, where, upon the principle of the argument before us, is the pertinency of this declaration that "God is greater than all"? for "who did not know that"? If its being *obvious* that the Father is greater than Christ, considered as a mere creature, proves that he must be equal with God in another nature, than the one of which he spake, or in other words that he is very God; then, its being *obvious* that "God is greater than all," proves equally, that in some other nature than the one referred to, all are possessed of Supreme Divinity, or, in other words, the *inferiority* of all to God, proves the equality of all to him.—This would make the "Τὸ Πᾶν" of the Greeks—*every thing God*, and *God every thing*, or, in other words, *absolute Atheism*. Surely, Mr. Johnson, when he penned this argument, did not look at the legitimate results. For in attempting to prove the Deity of Christ, he proves the Deity *of all*, and that by the same rule. What will not the prejudice of education, and the love of theory do?

This argument closes his second number, and the subject of Christ's Deity is resumed again in the third.

For the present, therefore, I subscribe myself, as ever,

Yours,

JABEZ CHADWICK.

Weedsport, Oct. 1841.

Moral Reform Department.

From the Advocate of Moral Reform.

ONE OF A SERIES OF DISCOURSES ON THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

By Rev. Emerson Davis, Colleague Pastor with Rev. Isaac Knapp, of the Congregational Church in Westfield, Mass.

"Thou shalt not commit Adultery."—Ex. xx. 14.

It will not be necessary for me, on this occasion, to define terms, or speak of the specific difference between the particular sins prohibited by the seventh commandment, and other sins of the same class. It is enough to say, in the language of the shorter catechism, "that it forbids all unchaste thoughts, words, and actions." Adultery is here used as a generic term, including and forbidding a whole class of sins, just as the sixth commandment and some others prohibit a whole class of sins that nearly resemble each other. In Matt. v. 27 and 28, our Savior has given an exposition of the extent of this commandment. He assured the Pharisees that "it did not regard the external act merely, but the secrets of the heart, and the movements of the eye."

I invite your serious attention to some remarks suggested by that portion of God's law which is the theme of my present discourse. Permit me here to remark that this subject affords no room for trifling when properly discussed, except to persons of weak minds and of bad hearts. If any are disposed to make light of the topics that may be suggested on this occasion, or if any deem them improper to be introduced into the pulpit, I would say to such, "Your views and feelings are neither just to the subject, nor honorable to yourselves." If we cannot look at a great fact in our nature, in our history, and in our relations to God; if we cannot seriously attend to instruction on a subject that has such an immense influence upon our future destiny, it proves that we are controlled more by our animal than by our rational and moral nature.

In order to perpetuate the race of men upon earth, God has seen fit to follow the analogy of the whole animal creation, but, by the institution of marriage—by allowing one man to be the husband of one wife, and one woman to be the wife of one husband—he has provided for the peace, for the purity, and for the welfare of society.

God made but one woman to be an helpmeet for Adam, and our Savior recognized the same as a law by which we are to be governed under the Christian dispensation. "For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife, and they *twain* shall be one flesh." The strict observance of this law is necessary to the temporal prosperity of mankind. It promotes *industry and economy.* Those who have families to support are constrained to labor more diligently, and to be more frugal in their expenses than they would be, if no such necessity was laid upon them. Let the law of marriage be abolished, and every individual would be independent—none would feel obliged to provide for the wants of others, nor inclined to provide for themselves much more than what is absolutely needful. If it were not for the marriage relation, the ties of natural affection by which society is now bound together would be broken. Conjugal and filial affection would not exist; brothers and sisters would be aliens and strangers to each other, and that long catalogue of relations which often bind half the inhabitants of a town in one great brotherhood, would be entirely unknown. Were it not for the marriage institution, children would not be reared at all; they would grow up uneducated and ungoverned [illegible] could not be better than it is among the half civilized nations of [illegible].

Says Dick, in his "Philosophy of Religion," if the marriage institution were abolished, "children neglected and abandoned by their mothers, would be left to the full influence of their own wayward and impetuous passions; they would depend for subsistence only on the feelings or tender mercies of general society; they would wander about as vagabonds, naked and forlorn; there [illegible] exposed to the inclemencies of the [illegible] rains and biting frosts, and deformed with filthiness and disease. In every [illegible] be seen multitudes of houseless and shivering females set adrift by their seducers, wandering with their helpless offspring, and imploring [illegible] the common necessities of food, of shelter, and protection; among human beings in such a [illegible] state the kind and benevolent affections would seldom be exercised."

If the marriage institution were abolished, the minds of all persons would be less inclined to intellectual, moral, or religious pleasures. One master passion would govern and debase the soul. Science and literature would be neglected; churches, colleges, schools, and academies would fall into ruins; the foundation of all regular government would be undermined, for it is chiefly under the domestic roof that the foundation of order and obedience to magistrates must be laid. I think every one who reflects seriously upon this subject, will perceive that the ordinance of marriage—the allowing one man to have one wife—is of immense importance to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the human family. Some, perhaps, will ask, did not the patriarchs and kings have a plurality of wives? They had; but it was not agreeable to the will of God. It was a sin which the chosen people of God fell into in consequence of their intercourse with the pagan nations. It was not forbidden [illegible] them by physical force; but a system of moral rules and regulations, designed to counteract and oppose it, were introduced, which, in process of time, proved successful.

Another topic suggested by this commandment is, the evil consequences that follow a violation of it, both to the guilty individuals, and to the community in which they reside. They are smaller, of course, than the disastrous consequences of abolishing the marriage institution. It may be proper, however, to consider separately the evils that grow out of a violation of this precept, when the ordinance of marriage is still observed. The husband who is guilty of this sin, treats the wife to whom God has joined him, with neglect, insult, and cruelty. He has proved false to his vows, and become a curse to her to whom he should have been a blessing. The man who violates the seventh commandment, let his nominal rank or standing in society be what it may, is a miserable and unhappy man. He is looked upon with the eye of jealousy and suspicion in his own family—his children cannot avoid feeling as if they were disgraced by their own father.—Such men may assume the air of innocence, and the virtuous may not have the independence to refuse all social intercourse with them, but they will watch them, and their eye will follow them wherever they go; and they will cease to honor them as they otherwise would. No man can be guilty of the sin here forbidden without being suspected, and the moment he begins to be suspected, rumor, with her thousand tongues, is busy in spreading the report of his crimes. An innocent man would be crushed; he would sicken and die with shame and grief, if he knew the suspicion prevailed in the community that he was unfaithful to his marriage covenant.

If the guilty man, with all his hard-heartedness, is miserable, what do you think must be the condition of his innocent wife! We can imagine that her soul must be filled with awful anguish, but her real feelings who can tell? Would to God there was no wife that ever experienced this painful sense of mortification and neglect, that tortures the soul night and day. Think, furthermore, of the wretchedness and misery of the unfortunate females who are induced to swerve from the path of virtue. One false step forever blasts their fame. They are cast suddenly into the abyss of ignominy, from which very few rise even to half their former standing in society. Many of this class, covered with burning shame, give up all for lost, and "bid a last adieu to the smiles of tenderness and sympathy, to the kind embraces of father and mother, of sisters and brothers,—to the house of God, to the instruction of his word, and to the society of the faithful. Every generous feeling, by their companionship with crime, is shrunk and withered. They stalk abroad like painted corpses, filling the mind of the virtuous with horror, and alluring the unwary to the shades of death. Soon, however, they are stretched upon a dying bed, wasted with consumption or loathsome disease, and sink,

Children's Department.

[illegible]

two pennies a week [illegible] week, we shall have [illegible] end of the year. Now [illegible] fifty boys and fifty girls in our Sabbath School, that will give two pennies a week, there will be [illegible] there are several other schools, that I should think might give two pennies a week, so that they can give [illegible]

C.—A hundred dollars, [illegible] I thought could be given [illegible] Sabbath School, [illegible] very easy to get two pennies a week [illegible] only think how.

J.—If we only lived in the country, I know what we could do; we could have a piece of ground, and plant some corn or melons, or something else that would grow; we could take care of it ourselves, and when it was ripe, we could sell it, and sometimes we could get a good deal of money; but we have such little gardens in the city, that if we plant corn, there is so much shade it does not ripen well.

C.—Well, we must try something else; we can go of errands when we are out of school, that will be as good as any other exercise, and we shall be as happy as if we were playing all the time.

J.—Yes, and by and by we shall have some snow, and then we can sweep it off the door steps, and shovel it from the sidewalk. When father was away from home last winter, you know I swept it away so well one day that mother gave me six pence, and said she thought I fairly earned

[illegible]

[illegible] your confessions [illegible] power of which you are [illegible] Then you will find Him faithful and just to forgive you your sins, and to cleanse you from all unrighteousness."

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fill up the void spaces of your time with meditation and prayer.

Prayer does not consist in gifted expressions, and volubility of speech, but in brokenness of heart.

He that lives without prayer, or prays without life, hath not the spirit of God.

Prayer does not consist in the elegance of the phrase, but in the strength of the affection.

Prayer, if it be done, as a task, is no prayer.

Death, to a Christian, is putting off rags for robes.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, December 1, 1841.

Monthly Concert.

Do you remember the Monthly Concert? It occurs on the 1st Sabbath in each month. If you have forgotten it, just turn your thoughts for awhile to the condition of thousands upon thousands who are now shrouded in the darkness of heathenism. Think of many of your own brethren who are without the means of grace. Eighteen hundred years since the Jews said [of Christ] "his blood be upon us and our children."—From that time to the present, the curse of God has rested heavily upon them; and now scattered in every land, they anxiously await deliverance from that curse. Eighteen hundred years having passed since, from the language of their prophets, they expected the Messiah to redeem Israel, and the same time having expired since the 'despised Nazarene' was crucified, they now have but little hope that their deliverer will come. Between hope that he will yet appear, and fear that they have crucified him, they are tossed to and fro.

Look at this people as they were when their holy seers prophesied, and their psalmists sweetly sung of the promised Shiloh, in a land flowing with milk and honey.—Look at them as they are now scattered every where, proscribed, persecuted, enslaved, and cast down under the overwhelming curse. Then ask yourselves, have you no prayers to bestow in "concert" for those to him who has promised that if two of you shall agree upon earth as touching any thing they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in Heaven.

Children's Reading.

Children, do you read the selections in the "Children's Department" of the Register? We have taken great pains to select what we thought would be of the most use to you. We have done this because we feel a deep interest in your future course. Very soon important trusts will be committed to your care, when you shall have entered upon the scenes of active life. The days of youth will soon flee away. The duties and cares of mature years will take place of youthful amusements. The responsibilities of conducting the affairs of life and of contributing to the advancement of society, of guarding the interests of virtue and religion, will soon be yours. We wish to see you well prepared for them.

A more important destiny awaits you.—The course you now take is likely to decide your eternal interests. You are now forming characters for another state of being. Peculiar advantages are now afforded you to become virtuous and pious, and thus secure all that is desirable in this life and the life to come. Jesus took little children and blessed them. The word of God says, they that seek me early shall find me, and whoso findeth me findeth life, and shall obtain favor of the Lord. Your parents have no greater joy than to see you walk in the truth. There is nothing better than for the young to give their first and best affections to God; and then will they have a whole life to devote to his praise. How many of our youthful readers will this winter yield themselves to God, and commence a life of piety and pleasure? These two are always associated. You cannot be pious without being happy. As your piety increases or diminishes, so will your pleasure. And you cannot be happy without being pious. Every departure from a strictly honest and obedient course of conduct towards God and all men, will open a way for the introduction of discontent and every unpleasant feeling. Remember this, that piety and peace go hand in hand through all the journey of life, that goodness and mercy shall attend those that love God, while the reverse will be the lot of all that are disobedient and do not love the truth.

Moral Excellence.

Every Christian by virtue of the relation he sustains to God, is bound to attain to the greatest possible degree of moral excellence. His profession of Christ is a renunciation of the world. He can not, therefore, be under obligation to live any longer for worldly purposes. He has disfranchised himself from the service of the god of this world, and joined himself to the King of heaven; taken the oath of allegiance, and bound himself by the strongest ties to impartial and perpetual service, and it is impossible to be true to his engagement without bending his energies entirely to his great work.

The honor of God and the triumph of his kingdom is dependent on the moral excellence of his subjects. The service of God must be rendered peculiarly attractive, and above all things desirable, in order to induce men to enter it. Every one that neglects to present the service of God thus, by reason of a want of moral excellence, is in his influence a traitor to God. Every advance that is made in moral excellence by the children of God is sure to have a happy influence on those who are aliens from God. The nearer men live to God, the greater is their happiness, and the better their influence. It is, therefore, for their interest, and their indispensable duty to continue an unceasing warfare against sin, to cultivate all the holy principles of the gospel, and labor to become perfect in obedience and love to God.

The Register.

This No. commences the 4th quarter of Vol. II. We wish the friends of the Press to make what exertions they can to increase our subscription, and we will do what WE can to make the Register interesting and profitable. There are yet many families in the denomination, that do not take the Register. Will our Agents see that all have it? We shall send out our Prospectus soon for Vol. III., and hope to receive returns from all before this Vol. closes. The only alteration that we at present anticipate, is that that the Terms will be but $2, which will be expected in advance, or in three months. We also, having been liberated from much of the business that has occupied us this year, hope by devoting our time exclusively to the paper to make it what its patrons have a right to expect.

In the mean time, we return our hearty congratulations to those who have so readily come to our aid in sustaining the Press thus far on so favorable a basis; and that they may receive an equivalent for their money and exertions in our behalf, is a matter of no little moment with us in the performance of of our editorial duties.

Notice.

The MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE of the S. D. B. Western Association will meet (by Divine permission) with the church in Persia, Cattaraugus co., on the *fourth day* of the week before the *last* Sabbath in December next at 10 o'clock, A. M. All ministers, Deacons, and Licentiates of the Association are constitutionally members of the Conference. A cordial welcome is tendered to any lover of Christ who may meet with us. The following is the *assigned* order of exercises:

Introductory Sermon, J. H. COCHRAN.

Dissertations on the habits and manners of a minister as connected with his usefulness in the cause of God. } Z. CAMPBELL.

Critical Exposition of James ii. 24. } N. V. HULL.

Nature of Moral Agency, J. R. IRISH.

What the Scriptures teach respecting the perseverance of the saints. } T. B. BROWN.

Nature and duty of Family Religion. } H. P. GREEN.

J. R. IRISH, Sec'y.

Scientific Lecture.

J. A. BADGER, Lecturer on Chemistry in De Ruyter Institute, will give to the citizens of De Ruyter a Public Lecture on Voltaic Electricity or Galvanism, on Monday evening, Dec. 6th, at 7 o'clock.

The Lecture will be accompanied with experiments.

By the way, we wish to say to the friends of the Institute that the Lectures on Chemistry and Philosophy and other scientific subjects, add not a little to the interest of the school. The Lectures which are delivered on three or more evenings every week, are of more real service to students than whole terms of instruction in common select schools. Instruction in any science by a *smatterer*, or any one, unaccompanied by ocular demonstration, is of comparatively little service; whereas, when it is accompanied by experiments and Lectures, it is not easily forgotten.

Br. Irish informs us that on account of feeble health and previous engagement, he will not be able to attend to the appointment given him by the Missionary Society before next May. It is very desirable that the Executive Committee secure some efficient laborer as soon as practicable. The Society is languishing for want of aid. Several fields, white and ready for the harvest, are without a laborer. What shall be done?—Brethren, lay by you in store as God has prospered you, that the work may go on.

Septuagint.

The following we offer as a correct and literal translation of Genesis ii. 2, from the Greek Septuagint. And God ended on the sixth day his works, which he made, and rested on the seventh-day from all his works which he made. This translation must do away the objection of cavillers that God finished, i. e., performed a part of his work on the seventh-day. So far as creative operations were concerned, the seventh-day was to God a day of rest.

Removal.

Br. B. C. Church has removed to Northampton, Clark Co., Ohio. We trust his labors with the churches there will be abundantly blessed.

☞The Board of Trustees of De Ruyter Institute will meet at their room on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

It will be seen by our Foreign News that the British refuse to be satisfied, now, that McLeod is acquitted, and think sufficient respect had not been paid to the Court of St. James. It seems to us very incongruous for the authors of the China war to talk of honor. A fouler game we are not conscious of having seen played, than the British have now shown in the opium war with China.

Mexico.

Affairs have been settled amicably between Bustamente and Santa Anna, on proposition of the latter. Four Commissioners were chosen, two by each party.—The decision was in favor of Santa Anna's holding the Presidency till Congress should settle the matter. Congress, on assembling, decided for Santa Anna. This decision gave general satisfaction.

Congress.

The Session of Congress is close at hand. It will be one of considerable interest. We shall give a summary of its more important doings. Will Christians remember the injunction to pray for those in authority?

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Boston Morning Post.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

11 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steam packet Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott, arrived at this port yesterday, at half-past 6 P. M. She left Liverpool on the 4th inst., with 42 passengers, six of whom were left at Halifax, at which port she received seven for Boston.

She brings from England no political news of importance, and, indeed, but little of any other character. The news from the continent will be found of some interest. The Queen of England was in good health, and the event, which it was hoped would give a Prince of Wales to England had not taken place, but was daily looked for. Trade remained in the same depressed state noticed at the last arrival, and the distress of the working population was daily extending, and becoming more intense in degree. The happy issue of the McLeod difficulty had inspired a little more confidence than was felt while the affair remained undecided, but its effect on the markets was trifling. There were 6000 operatives without work in Paisely, and the master spinners of Blackburn had determined to run their mills only a short time.

The Acadia arrived out on the 30th of October, with the news of the acquittal of McLeod. Even the bitterest of the tory papers were compelled to acknowledge the uprightness of the court and jury which tried him. The result calmed to a great extent, the strong excitement which had prevailed against this country, but the government papers did not look upon it as perfectly satisfactory. The voice of the tory press seems to be decidedly for war. The Herald urges the government not to relax one iota of the extraordinary preparations which it has been making.

The Liverpool European of the 4th inst., contains the following paragraph:—

"We have heard it stated in quarters generally well-informed, that if any serious difference should arise between Great Britain and the United States of America, relative to the trial of McLeod, the north-eastern boundary, or any other question pending between both countries, our country has agreed to accept the mediation of France, which mediation has been offered as a guarantee of peace and good will between the French and English cabinets."

The municipal elections held throughout England had generally resulted favorably for the tory party.

Great excitement and consternation prevailed in the money circles of London, in consequence of the discovery of a forgery of exchequer bills on a gigantic scale, perpetrated, it was supposed, by some person employed by the government. Mr. E. Beaumont Smith, the chief clerk in the Comptroller General's office, had been arrested on suspicion. The amount of the forged bills in circulation was stated at upwards of £300,000! The matter had not been thoroughly sifted by the government when the Caledonia left Liverpool. The Times states the following circumstance as a proof of the adroitness of the fraud:

"More than three months ago, parties holding exchequer bills, respecting which, though they felt no particular distrust, they thought it prudent to put their authenticity to the test, went up to the exchequer, where they were submitted, not only to the inspection of that office in which Mr. E. Beaumont Smith is the principal, but to the Exchequer Issue-office, and at both, these very bills were declared to be genuine. It turns out that these are now, under the new inspection, pronounced spurious."

Daniel O'Connell was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin on the 1st of November.

The steam frigate Styx, having on board the new Governor General of British North America, Sir C. Bagot, sailed for Canada from Portsmouth, but was obliged to put back in consequence of damage received by her machinery. It was expected that his Excellency would re-embark for Canada on board the Illustrious, 72.

The lords of the Treasury have authorized the admission of rough rice from the United States at 1d. per quarter.

Government is about to strengthen the fortifications of Gibralter!

The Royal West India Mail Company has memorialized government to run once a month, instead of fortnightly.

Several acts of incendiarism have lately been perpetrated in Yorkshire and Warwickshire.

It is stated that the greater part of the six millions of dollars paid by the Chinese for the redemption of Canton turns out to be bad silver.

According to a statement just completed, it appears that the balance of cash and securities placed to the credit of the various accounts in chancery amounts to the extraordinary sum of £42,000,000 and upwards.

The British troops in China have suffered so much that it is stated the force in India is to be augmented by two regiments.

In consequence of the recent boisterous weather, and the advanced period of the season, it has been determined to postpone the sinking of the great caisson on the Goodwin Sands till the spring.

FRANCE.

The investigation into the late attack on the lives of the king's sons, has led to the discovery of evidence that had either of the princes fallen, an insurrection in Paris and the provinces would have burst forth in an extensive scale. Arrests are every day taking place, and documentary and other testimony is said to have fallen into the hands of the police. The garrison of Paris is held ready to act at a moment's notice, although no immediate outbreak is expected. The day had not been fixed for the trial of Quenisset, as every moment appears to afford fresh materials for the prosecution.

The imputed proprietor and publisher of the *Moniteur Republican*, which was established in 1839, and has repeatedly expressed its approval of regicide, was tried on Saturday, and acquitted. Five persons had already been sentenced to five years imprisonment for their connection with this publication. The ground of acquittal on this last occasion was, that the accused had not been identified. In addition to the wide spread conspiracy referred to, a spirit of insubordination is extending itself through the French army, and the whole country seems in an unsettled state.

Several regiments have been ordered by the French government to approach the Pyrenian frontier, and a squadron of ships of war has been dispatched to the Spanish coast, in order, according to the *Presse*, that France may be ready for any reprisal which the Spanish government may think proper to direct, in the alleged support given to the insurrection.

The trial of the *National*, for attacking the inviolability of the king, has terminated in the acquittal of its responsible editor, M. Delaroche.

Two more attempts have taken place in Paris, in reference to the attempt of Quenisset.

A great part of the south of France has again been inundated.

SPAIN.

The insurrection has been completely suppressed, and nearly all the leaders had arrived in France. A few who had been arrested, were to be tried and shot, of course. The capital was tranquil, and accounts from the southern provinces were all favorable to Espartero. The insurrection will give the English government increased influence in Spanish affairs.

The London Morning Herald states that a negotiation has been for some time pending between the two extreme parties in Spain—the Moderados and Carlistas—and that a common point of union has been devised, and submitted to the leaders. It turns upon these conditions:—1. That Don Carlos shall formally abdicate his pretensions to the throne in favor of his son. 2. That this young prince shall espouse Isabella II.

THE EAST.

A most violent shock of an earthquake occurred at Constantinople on the night of the 5th, such indeed as the oldest inhabitants does not remember to have ever witnessed. The first shock, felt at 25 minutes after 2 in the morning, was strong and lasted some time. The second at 3 o'clock, and lasted from 50 to 55 seconds.—This was succeeded half an hour afterwards by a third and slight shock, and at 7 in the morning occurred a fourth. A great deal of damage was done in the Khan, Constantinople, and in the surrounding villages many lives were said to have been lost; but our correspondent states that there were only five or six persons killed, though the loss of property is very extensive.

The military organization of Turkey was going on rapidly and satisfactorily.

News of the Day.

M'LEOD'S TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL.

The Liverpool Mail has the following remarks:—

We were enabled on Saturday to furnish our readers with the conclusion of McLeod's trial, and the verdict—ACQUITTAL!

We repeat, for at least the twentieth time, that the acquittal of McLeod does not in the slightest degree affect the question at issue between the two governments. On the contrary, we cannot help thinking that the extraordinary circumstances developed by the trial, only render the case more complicated. The principle involved by the American government, *permitting* Mr. McLeod to be placed upon his trial in defiance of the demands of England and in open and avowed violation of the laws of all civilized nations, remains untouched and unadjusted. But it cannot remain so much longer. The honor of this country is deeply concerned; for, be it remembered, the demand was made in the QUEEN'S name, and the justness of the demand acknowledged by Mr. Secretary WEBSTER, although he, in the name of the federal government, the only government that England can recognise, urged the pitiful plea that the central and supreme authority could not, nor dare not, interfere with judicial acts of any sectional authority.

The London Times of the 1st of November has an editorial article on the acquittal of McLeod, in which it expresses the following views of the case:

Thus, if any sensible portion of the British public ever conceived that the continuance of our amicable relations with America depended upon the issue of McLeod's trial, their apprehensions on that score may now be considered at an end.—But although we never to any extent partook of those apprehensions, and least of all since the publication of Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Crittenden, we cannot disguise from ourselves that there still remain certain correlative questions of great importance, the satisfactory adjustment of which may be attended with some difficulty. The case of McLeod has disclosed to the Powers of Europe, a vital disability in the American Constitution, which, unless it be forthwith repaired, not only places the *Republican Union* in the untrustworthy position of being unable to exact from its component states a due observance of international law, but must compel foreign kingdoms, for their own safety, to insist at all hazards that such a dangerous [illegible] shall be effectually extinguished. If Great Britain or any other Power [illegible] to an amicable alliance with the trans-Atlantic union, it is on the distinct understanding that the *whole* American [illegible] parties to that alliance, and shall [illegible] respect the treaties of their central Government. What powers or privileges may be arrogated by the separate provinces of the Union, we have nothing to do with.—The responsible party with whom alone we treat is the Federal Administration. If the Federal Administration [illegible] its own approved policy among its subordinate states, the American [illegible] is an impotent phantom—a mere [illegible] entity, set up to give a colorable [illegible] bility to an enormous system of [illegible] ing. No civilized country could [illegible] treating with such a Power. To [illegible] the supreme and independent sovereignty of New York, is a perilous [illegible] every nation in Europe. If New York [illegible] other American provinces [illegible] states, let them severally send [illegible] bassadors to foreign Powers, and [illegible] be bound respectively to the obligations of their international justice.

Just imagine that any of our [illegible] upon the seacoast, affecting [illegible] exemption from the stipulations of our national treaties, were to [illegible] system of private [illegible] ble injury and dishonor of our neighboring allies. On such a [illegible] larity being questioned, what sort of apology would it be to say, that [illegible] counties are so completely independent [illegible] Her Majesty's interference, that [illegible] gressions upon the vessels of France or America must be patiently [illegible] and cannot possibly be redressed? Yet this is precisely the position which America has allowed New York to assume in reference to McLeod's detention.

Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State to the Republican Union, has [illegible] declared that his detention, in [illegible] point of view, was illegal. [illegible] *[illegible]* refuses to be [illegible] the Federal Government's decision. The New York sovereigns have persisted in bringing McLeod to trial. They have bearded the Washington Cabinet to the teeth. Great Britain, apart altogether from the acquittal of her persecuted subject, has thus been incidentally dishonored by the private lawlessness of an organized mob, wholly unknown to European diplomacy. Of course, a rectification of this injury, or at least a satisfactory guarantee against its recurrence, in which all nations are equally interested, is indispensable to the peace of the world.

Conviction of Mitchell.—The trial of Charles F. Mitchell, late Member of Congress, for forgery, terminated at half-past three o'clock Tuesday afternoon, in a verdict of *guilty*.

From the National Intelligencer, Nov. 28.

Accident on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.—For two days there has been a delay or failure of mails from the South, the cause of which has been what is called "Accident" on their Railroad.

The mail from the South, due on Monday, failed on account of the engine giving out this side of Weldon, by which the passengers were kept four hours at night in the pine woods, and the connection was lost at Richmond.

The mail from the South due on Tuesday did not reach Washington until Wednesday morning. The engine that started from Richmond on Tuesday morning was defective, and gave out after it had gone 12 miles. Upon this, expresses were despatched on hand-cars in two directions for locomotives; one towards Richmond, and the other towards "the Junction," so called. The locomotive from Richmond arrived after a delay of about two hours, when the train proceeded on its way. After it had gone about six miles it met the other locomotive on a curve, coming full tilt. A collision was inevitable, as neither engineer could see many yards ahead of the embankment. Fortunately, the locomotive with the train was going very slowly, not six miles an hour; and, fortunately, too, the locomotive from "the Junction" was reversed—that is, the tender preceding the engine.

The firemen leaped from their places the instant the two engines came in sight; but the engineer on the locomotive from "the Junction" stuck to his post till the engines were within ten feet, when, after doing all he could, he took his leap. None of the leapers were hurt; and the force of the approaching engines was so much broken by the tender, which was smashed up, that none of the passengers suffered from any thing but fright. The preservation of life was indeed remarkable.

We leave our readers to make their own comments on the culpability of a neglect or carelessness which exposed to imminent peril the limbs and lives of so many human beings.

A Big Ship.—The largest ship ever built was undoubtedly the Baron Renfew. She was constructed in Canada, and was solid timber throughout. She measured upwards of *five thousand tons*, being double the measurement of an English seventy-four. She left the St. Lawrence for London, and arrived at the Downs in safety, after a [illegible] passage. But her draught of water being very great, the pilots were unwilling to take her into the river through the western channel, and in attempting to carry her round the Goodwin Sands, and unable to beat up against the strong north wind, she got ashore on the Flemish banks, near Gravelines, where she was soon broken up by the heavy sea. Nearly all her cargo was saved—rafts of [illegible] size were made of the lumber, and towed into France or up the river Thames. Some of these rafts contained from 15 to [illegible]. On the top of one of them, which was towed to London, was the foremast of this mammoth ship. It was a single tree of 90 feet in length, [illegible] surpassing [illegible] diameter. It was regarded with great admiration, as a noble specimen of the white pine of North America.—*Boston Mer. Jour.*

[illegible]—Clement V., during his [illegible] and profligate reign, amassed enormous treasures by the sale of ecclesiastical [illegible] and by other scandalous means. He had enriched his relations [illegible] and dependents, but he had not secured [illegible]. The moment that his death was [illegible] the papal palace, all the [illegible] rushed upon his treasures as if they [illegible]. Amongst his [illegible] not a single servant [illegible] with the dead body of his master. [illegible] wax candles that lighted [illegible] fell upon the bed clothes [illegible]. The flames spread [illegible] the palace [illegible] to cover [illegible] one of the richest [illegible] who had ever governed the [illegible] *[illegible] Life of Petrarch.*

[illegible] Kingston.—It appears by [illegible] the British House of Commons [illegible] that no less a [illegible] has been proposed for [illegible] Kingston [illegible] at a cost of £27,000, and [illegible] upon the sanction of the [illegible] of Wellington, £25,000 was devoted [illegible] for extending the works.—*[illegible]*

[illegible]—An enormous [illegible] was killed in [illegible] seven miles [illegible] by a party who were out [illegible]. They came up and followed [illegible], when they [illegible] and fired at [illegible] distance of about fifteen feet, without any apparent effect; he retreated some fifty rods, and stopped; two of the party again approached to within about ten feet and fired again, when he turned and came at his pursuers with the utmost ferocity; but, fortunately, a hound which they had with them, at this moment seized him behind, and caused him again to retreat a short distance. After firing a dozen rounds of shot and balls they so disabled him as to allow them to approach and knock him on the head with an axe. He measured 7 1-2 feet in length, and 12 1-2 inches round the fore arm, and weighed nearly 200 lbs. He has been exhibited in this town, and is considered the most formidable animal ever taken in our forests. He had not long been in that vicinity, and it is surprising how an animal of this kind could have penetrated into so populous a territory without being sooner [illegible] and hunted down.—*Kennebec [illegible]*

[illegible] Effect of Lightning on Glass.—The Maidstone Gazette states that during a thunder storm in that neighborhood, when several hay stacks were fired, and much other damage was done, one flash of lightning, after striking a chimney and the tiles of a pipe manufactory, was partially dispersed, and reflected against the dwelling house opposite, the four windows of which facing the chimney, and about 15 or 20 feet distant, presented a very singular appearance. In several panes oval blisters have been raised, like the air-bubbles seen in badly manufactured sheet glass. When first observed, they were covered with a fine dark colored powder, which was unfortunately brushed away without being minutely examined, and there is a similar appearance inside some of the blisters.—When the pipe manufactory was struck, four men at work were knocked down, and were of course dreadfully alarmed.

Shameful Outrage.—We learn from the Boston Atlas that a very gross and outrageous attack was made upon the house of Benjamin A. Gould, Esq., in Winthrop Place, on the night of Monday last. Several bottles, filled with very offensive and filthy matter, were thrown into the windows with great force. The windows were broken, and the contents of the bottles discharged upon the carpets of the parlors, injuring them very seriously. Mr. Gould was the foreman of one of the Juries on the License cases, which have recently been on trial, and which have been the cause of considerable excitement in our community. Mr. Gould's jury brought in a verdict against one of the defendants, on Monday last—and on the night of that day, this most outrageous attack was made. This is another illustration of the *spirit* of Alcohol.

The Election of a Colored Citizen.—We have ascertained what we believe to be the facts in the election in Townsend of a colored man for Representative to the Legislature. The democrats and whigs were nearly equally divided, and a few abolitionists held the balance. Finding no possibility of a choice, some of the two Principal parties told the third that unless they withdrew or voted with their respective parties, they would unite on a colored man, and give them negro enough. The abolitionists persisted, and the voting went on, when it was ascertained that the colored man had actually received a majority of three votes over all others. Some misgivings then being felt, it was moved and carried to dissolve the meeting before the vote was declared by the Selectmen. This is the only objection to the legality of election, and not the sunset law, as has been supposed. A refusal to declare the votes is probably no sound legal objection to an election, and under our Constitution and laws, color is no qualification or disqualification. We also learn that the colored citizen who was chosen, is a man of property and a decided anti-abolitionist, and that all the abolitionists voted against him. A meeting for the fourth Monday has been called, we learn, to try it over again, and our informant says that the people of Townsend are determined to elect the same man again, if the abolitionists run a third candidate. In that event, he must have the seat if he claims it.—*Boston Post.*

Libel Suits.—The suit between Mr. Cooper and the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal, came on for trial in Montgomery Co. last week. Mr. Cooper obtained verdict of $100, by default of the defendant, which was caused by illness in his family.

On the trial of the indictment against the editor of the Cour. and Enquirer for the same cause, the jury being unable to agree were discharged.

Important Lawsuit.—Mr. S. Waddell, the former Marshal of this district, is litigating before the Supreme Court of the United States, a very comprehensive claim against the State of New Jersey. It embraces all the land under water in all the rivers of East Jersey, and for three leagues beyond the shore. No farmer can build a little dock even, if he succeed. All the fisheries, ferries, and oyster beds in East Jersey depend upon the result. It is the most important case that has arisen since the settlement of the colony.

Mr. George Wood and Mr. Garret D. Wall are employed by the State to defend its rights; and so important is the matter deemed by the Legislature, that before adjourning they passed this resolution:—

Resolved, That in view of the great and immediate importance of this cause, in respect to the rights of this State and its citizens, His Excellency, the Governor, be requested, if he shall deem it compatible with his other public duties, to repair in person to the city of Washington, and attend the said argument on behalf of this State.

Mr. Waddell sues in the name and in behalf of the East Jersey proprietors, and the appeal by the State to the Supreme Court is from a decision in the Circuit Court, favorable to the claimants. The issue of the suit will decide a similar claim of the West Jersey proprietors.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Interesting from Yucatan.—An act declaring Yucatan independent of Mexico, had been introduced into the Yucatan House of Representatives; and after a long and very interesting debate, had been passed by an almost unanimous vote. It was immediately taken up in the Senate, and a stormy discussion ensued. No doubt existed, however, of its speedy passage through that body, and its full enactment into a law.

The report that Santa Anna had been appointed Dictator in Mexico, had been semi-officially communicated to the government of Yucatan.

The government of Yucatan had purchased a brig which is to be armed with eighteen guns. The naval force at present consists of a brig of ten guns and two armed schooners.

According to all accounts, Yucatan is rapidly improving under the new order of things, being even now fifty years in advance of the Mexican provinces generally. —*N. O. Picayune.*

Rum and Parricide.—On Tuesday evening of last week about five miles from Laprarie, L. C., a respectable farmer, named Jean Baptiste Pomainville, and his son John, were drinking together in the father's house, when a dispute arose between them, on which the son, aged about 28 years, drew his knife and stabbed his father in five places, from the effects of which he died. The parricide was apprehended, and secured in prison.

Not Guilty.—Wm. A. Harris, a youth of fourteen years of age, was tried in the Baldwin Superior Court, Georgia, on the 12th inst., on an indictment for voluntary manslaughter, by killing his schoolmate, a child but little over 12 years of age, named Richard H. Sanford. The jury were absent in the case about three minutes, and returned a verdict of acquittal.

Tennessee School Fund.—The School Fund of Tennessee, invested in various Bank Stocks, is now $1,053,631 31. The amount expended the past year for the support of schools and academies is $215,816 82. The other expenses of the State government for the year ending Oct. 1st, 1841, amount to $254,931 93, and $186,590 47 remain in the Treasury.

A man named Edgerston, of Quincy, Ill., died of the delirium tremens at one of the hotels in St. Louis on the 10th inst.—He went there to have what is termed "a high spree."

Ex-President Adams.—It has been recently announced that the Hon. John Quincy Adams would decline to be a candidate for re-election after the present Congress. The Quincy Patriot of Saturday, contradicts this report, on the authority of Mr. Adams himself, who says that he "shall be ready to serve his constituents as their Representative in Congress, so long as they may require his services, and his health permits him to discharge the duties of his office.

The number of cases now in the Chancery Court of England is 18,000, involving the enormous amount of $210,000,000!

There were received for toll on the New York State Canals, during the 2nd week in November, $74,021 72.

The number of deaths the present year, in New Orleans, by yellow fever, is, as nearly as can be ascertained, sixteen hundred and thirty-five.

The Toronto Patriot says that Mr. Murdock, (late Secretary to Lord Sydenham,) has been offered and will accept the same office under Sir Charles Bagot. It was offered to and declined by Mr. H. L. Bulwer, brother of the novelist.

It is said that Sir Allan McNab is to be Adjutant General of the United Canadian provinces under the new Administration.

The Supreme Court of Mass., refused to grant a divorce on application of a woman, who, it was proved, had lived apart from her husband for five years, on account of his cross and cruel treatment; the court holding, under the statute of 1838, that this was not wilful desertion on his part.

Charles Davies, late Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy at West Point, has been appointed Paymaster in the Army, in the place of Major Donald Fraser, resigned.

The half-decayed body of an Indian has been found in one of the ancient mounds near St. Louis—whereupon the Republican concludes that those mounds were constructed for cemeteries.

Out of 14,189,108 free white inhabitants of the United States, as shown by the late census, there are 791 one hundred years of age, and upwards. Of 2,487,213 slaves, there are no less than 1,333 of the same age.

The Tribune states that our present Corporation has already licensed four hundred more grog shops than were in the city last year. We fear it will take our Washington and other temperance men, a long while to stop drunkenness at this rate.

Mr. McLeod arrived at Niagara on the 7th inst., and was warmly welcomed by his fellow countrymen there. The Chronicle states that it is his intention to leave Canada next month for England, where it is hoped he will receive a personal *solatium* for his 12 months' unjust imprisonment.

An Abolition meeting in Beaver co., Pa., was broken up a few days since by a mob. The speaker was pelted with a shower of stones, eggs, &c. Several of the rioters were arrested.

The City Council of Savannah have directed that Thursday the 25th day of this month, be observed in that city as a day of Thanksgiving.

The Rothschilds.—According to the Merchant's Magazine, the wealth of the house is estimated between $25 and $40,000,000; and they are supposed to be able to command $75,000,000 more. From the loans made by the house, we are inclined to think the estimate below the fact unless we are permitted to substitue in it "pounds sterling" for "dollars."

A Trip to Europe.—We yesterday had a visit from an old and esteemed friend, who had just returned from a visit to Europe.—He was absent, accompanied by his son, about four months and a half. They went out and returned in the Great Western, and were on the ocean only twenty-nine days in all. They traveled 10,000 miles, visited all England, saw the principal curiosities, passed through Scotland, tarried for a short time at the principal towns in France, made a trip through Switzerland and down the Rhine, stopped at a number of the principal towns in Germany, hurried through Holland, and rambled through Ireland.—They were six weeks in London, and three weeks in Paris—put up at the best hotels, and traveled in the best conveyances—and expended about $1000 each, including nearly $800, their passage money in the steamers. So much for traveling in these modern days. They saw all the lions of the Great Metropolis—from the bottom of the Thames to the ball of St. Paul's, and from Brentford to Mile End. Indeed, he informs us that one may travel ten miles through the streets of London and suburbs, in an omnibus, for sixpence, and during the route, at one point gaze with astonishment and admiration at all the magnificence of nobility and wealth, decked out in the richest trappings, such as splendid equipages, outriders, &c., and at another, look with feelings of pity and commiseration at human nature in its most wretched and deplorable condition.—*Phil. Enq.*

Important Medical Discovery.—An interesting case of recovery from the effects of laudanum, by an application of electro-magnetism, recently occurred in the Middlesex Hospital, which is reported in the London Lancet. The patient had taken an ounce of laudanum, containing 26 grains of opium. The laudanum had been removed by the stomach pump, but as he continued to fail, one wire of a small battery was applied to his neck, and the other to the region of the heart or epigastrium, and by these a succession of very powerful shocks were given. The muscles of respiration were set in action, and the diaphragm contracted powerfully; the chest was more fully expanded, the pulse improved, and became more powerful. This application was continued for several hours, and was finally successful.

Worthy of Patronizing.—The Exchange Hotel, of this city, kept by C. A. Colton, we are told, is increasing its business rapidly, far beyond what the proprietor expected when he opened it on the temperance plan. His table is inferior to none in the place, and his house all must know is perfectly quiet, and, of course, where every thing is quiet, things are done gentlemanly, decently, and in order.—*Hartford Review.*

An American Abroad.—Lord Lyndhurst, recently elevated to the office of High Chancellor for the third time by the political revolution to England, is a native of Boston. His father was a distinguished painter, of the name of John Singleton Copley, who removed to England at an early period in the life of his new distinguished son. The widow of the late Gardner Greene is a sister of Lord Lyndhurst. Lord L. was born in Beacon street, in a house on a site now occupied by the princely mansion of David Sears. Both Whigs and Tories admit Lord Lyndhurst as one of the most able judges who ever sat in a court of equity or of law.

A Perilous Adventure.—A negro residing with Mr. Hudson, opposite to Navy Island, a week or two ago, while drawing water from the river Niagara, had gone into a small boat for the purpose of filling his vessel more readily. The current which is strong at this part hurried him down, and when he was betaking himself to the oars, one of them dropped from his hand. Unable to skull against the violent wind which blew from the shore, he was soon borne off into the river. Mr. H. seeing the sad plight of the poor fellow, who was crying earnestly for help, despatched a man and horse to Chipewa for a boat to intercept him before he could reach the rapids. A boat was quickly obtained—manned with five oars, and pushed forward into the midst of the waters. The men poised their boat in the current, looking all around them as they best could, for it was now almost dark—they stemmed it in a transverse direction—they shouted that if possible the unhappy negro might hear and return the cry—but all their praiseworthy efforts were in vain,

The night had come on,
And the rapids were near,

and they heard only their everlasting roar. There were many now who thought that both boat and man had taken their last leap over the terrible horse-shoe fall—where an ocean flood

——— collected all
In one impetuous torrent down the steep
It thundering shoots, and shakes the country round."

Darkie, however, was more fortunate. The boat that carried him had tracked in safety to Navy Island, until it came to the eddy at the termination, when it was wafted upwards till it reached the land. It is scarcely needful to add, that more scared than hurt, he was able to lift up so loud a voice that it reached his Canadian friends who soon ferried him across.—*Toronto Colonist.*

Expenses of Royalty.—In the House of Lords, on the 27th ult., Lord Brougham expressed great dissatisfaction at the circumstance that £70,000 had been expended for the royal stables, at a time when he could hardly wring £20,000 from the Government, for the education of the people. Viscount Melbourne explained that the grant was indispensable, and the Duke of Wellington concurred with him.

Value of Pins' Heads.—The principal members of the Chancery Bar, says an English paper, were occupied several days last week, before the Lord chancellor, in arguing a question relating to a patent connected with the making of Pins' Heads. The costs of the proceedings on both sides are said to amount to nearly £5000.

Sheep Husbandry.—According to the best calculations, there are 34,000,000 sheep in the Union. This is an increase of about 5,000,000 within the three last years. These are worth, at a fair calculation, $70,000,000. About one-fifth of all these are found in the single State of New York. These sheep, at three sheep to the acre, would require 11,000,000 acres for their keep, worth $12 per acre, making the amount of $132,000,000 invested in lands.

Aggregate amount invested in sheep husbandry in the United States is,

In Sheep,	$68,000,000
In Land,	132,000,000
	$200,000,000

The annual crop of wool is estimated at 90,000,000 lbs., and worth nearly $10,000,000.—*Cultivator.*

Needles.—By a simple machine, a mere tray, 20,000 needles thrown together, entangled in every way, are in 3 or 4 minutes accurately arranged, head and point.

Baptist Ministers in Prison.—Recent communications have brought us the unwelcome tidings that Adolph, the brother of Rev. Peter C. Mœnster, has also become the victim of persecution. These pious brethren, and other members of the Baptist Church in Copenhagen, have been imprisoned for their public profession of the doctrines and ordinances of Christ. These servants of the Lord inform us, that they are in actual want, having no means of subsistence but the coarse and scanty fare allowed to the common felon. It is hoped that the sympathies of American Christians will be aroused to this subject, and that means will pe provided to support our suffering brethren so long as it shall please God to permit them to continue in bonds for the truth's sake, and also to enable them to pay the heavy fines which have been imposed by the government.

The Court of Chancery at Copenhagen has recently decided that persons refusing to have their children sprinkled, shall, after the expiration of the time appointed by law, pay for the first eight days, five rix bank dollars, ten for the next week and ten for every succeeding week, *so long as they have any property left.*

Those members of the church who possessed property have like the first Christians, freely disposed of them, and applied the avails for the support of their needy brethren. Will not many in the United States contribute to their relief according as the Lord hath prospered them.

Donations may be forwarded to the subscriber, No. 82, Madison street, or to No. 12, Chambers street, New York.

Charles G. Sommers
New York, Oct. 20, 1841.

Out of the six gentlemen who compose the President's Cabinet, only two are married, Messrs. Webster and Spencer!

A woman in England the other day actually dislocated her lower jaw while scolding at her husband. He compelled her to nod affirmation to a solemn oath, that she would not scold again, before he permitted the surgeon to mend the dislocation. A real come-up, if true. Look out, scolding wives.

A London paper says, the entire number of young creatures occupied in dress mkaing in this city is 15,000.

Notices.

Madison County Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Madison county Agricultural Society will be held at 12 o'clock M. on Monday the 27th December next, at the court-house in Morrisville.

The members, and all those who feel an interest in the promotion of agriculture, and the welfare of the country, are earnestly requested to attend.

The executive committee will meet on the same day at 11 A. M.

Nov. 15, 1841.

A. S. SLOAN, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ The papers of the county will please copy the above notice.

MARRIED,

In Hopkinton, on the 30th ult., by Eld. John Green, Mr. CHARLES SPICER, and Miss SARAH A. DAVIS, all of Hopkinton.

Note.—We republish the above hymeneal to correct an error in its former publication. The name is CHARLES, and not Clark as first published.

DIED,

In [illegible], on the 30th ult., STEPHEN MANSON, aged 84 years, in full hope of a blessed immortality. It is probable a more extended biography will be given at another time.

In Truxton, on the 24th inst., ARTEMAS MUNSEY, son of James Munsey, after a short illness, in the 19th year of his age.

In Alfred, of scarlet fever on the 16th inst., Mr. CYRENUS PENNY, in the 24th year of age.

Mr. P. was an enterprising merchant, beloved and respected by all his acquaintances.

LIST OF LETTERS.

C. Hubbard P. M., (credit given,) John Whitford, (W. Green is credited on our book,) J. B. Craig, (alteration made,) James R. Irish, (it is done.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of C. Hubbard, $2 cr. Job Spencer, vol. 2. of John Whitford, $1.75, cr. Robert West, $2,50, Perry Stillman, $2,25, .75 retained.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Madison County Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that an assessment of six per cent has been levied on the deposite notes in force in said company on the 25th day of October 1841, and that the same is requested to be paid to the Treasurer at the office of said Company in the village of Cazenovia on or before the first day of January next.

Dated at Cazenovia, Nov. 24, 1841.
40w6 WM J. HOUGH, Treasurer.

LOOK HERE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account are requested to call and settle the same before the first of January next

G. W. SUTTON.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
J. N. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi.

Nov. 24.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at ELMORE'S.

Nov. 24.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 18 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.

Nov. 24.

NOW is the time to purchase SILK, WORSTED and LINNEN Goods, just received a large stock which have been purchased and will be sold at no Tariff Prices, at the

October 4th. STONE STORE.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

"A COMPLETE assortment [illegible] are now offered to Physicians at [illegible] per cent *lower* than" BOUGHT by the *STONE STORE* merchant in New York at

S. D. DELLAY'S.

DR. CARLTON'S VEGETABLE INDIAN GREEN PLASTER.

THIS plaster is unrivalled [illegible] swellings, scurvy sores, [illegible] and seldom fails to give relief [illegible] If applied to the side it will [illegible] mon Liver complaints, and if applied [illegible] season, it will cure the Quinsey. It is also an excellent remedy for diseases of the spine.

The virtues of the Plaster have been [illegible] thousands of the most respectable [illegible] states of Vermont and New-York [illegible] its efficacy.—Price, 25 cents [illegible]

For sale by *S. D. DELLAY.*
De Ruyter, Nov. 10

G. W. KNOWLTON

HAS taken a shop [illegible] story [illegible] Store, where he will [illegible] and Shoes of any kind [illegible]

Ladies Kid or Morocco [illegible] and Gaiter boots, of the [illegible]

N. B. [illegible] short notice, [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 27, 1841.

STOVES.
COLD WINTER IS COMING.
ABRAM N. ANNAS.

LATE of the firm of [illegible] Stove Store of J. [illegible] *Block* where he is [illegible] assortment of STOVES ever [illegible] market, comprising [illegible] Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, &c.

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, [illegible] able terms as can be [illegible] *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE.* [illegible] Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, [illegible] in payment for any [illegible] business.

The [illegible] Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, [illegible]

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he [illegible] on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

[illegible] of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY*

Eave Troughs

Made [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible]

JOB WORK

[illegible] N. B. [illegible] No. 3 [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841.

NEW GOODS
AT THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE.
S. G. WALKER.

HAVING [illegible] DRY GOODS, [illegible] ERY, HARDWARE, [illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

Ever [illegible] De Ruyter [illegible] be sold *CHEAPER* [illegible] *CASH* [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841.

MADISON COM. PLEAS.
Sarah L. B. Goodwin [illegible]
Mary L. Goodwin [illegible] Goodwin, and [illegible] by John M. [illegible] Guardian [illegible] and [illegible]

IN PARTITION.

IN pursuance of an Order [illegible] Common Pleas of the C[illegible] the 26th [illegible] the house of Wm. C. [illegible] the estate of Le Ba[illegible] bounded, beginning at [illegible] east corner [illegible] the said Mitchell's [illegible] Marcus Rump[illegible] west to [illegible] about twenty-six rods [illegible] of the road; thence south [illegible] road to the place of beginning [illegible] from two lots [illegible] er to Thomas Russel [illegible] sold in such parcels [illegible] made known [illegible]

20, 1841. BENJAMIN ENOS,
JAMES NYE,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD,
Z. T. BENTLEY, A[illegible]

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above [illegible] day of January next [illegible] time of day.

Dated Nov. 15, 1841.
JAMES NYE,
BENJAMIN ENOS,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD,
Z. T. BENTLEY, A[illegible] 40.1s

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.

De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

FOR SALE.

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE LOT, [illegible] enough, situated first Lot south of the S. D. Baptist Meeting-house, containing [illegible] fourths of an acre, being about six rods [illegible] Apply to Lauren H. Babcock. [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 17, 1841. Wm MANSON.

NO IMPOSITION!
NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.
De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.
SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING [illegible] the stock of Goods, and taken [illegible] H. [illegible] BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, [illegible] the inhabitants of [illegible] they are [illegible] New-York a splendid stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.

[illegible]

LOW PRICES.

[illegible]

One Price and Ready Pay.

[illegible]

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A [illegible]

STONE STORE.

JOHN N. ELMORE.

[illegible]
Winslow's Balsam of Horehound
[illegible]
Parker's Pulmonary Balm
[illegible] American Balsam
Hutchinson's Liniment
With others too numerous to mention

[illegible]

STONE STORE.

October 4.

M[illegible]

STONE STORE.

L[illegible]

STONE STORE.

[illegible]

TAKE NOTICE.

T[illegible]

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
S. M. HOUSE.

R[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE [illegible]

JOHN N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
WILLIAM [illegible]

C[illegible]

JOHN N. ELMORE,

I[illegible]

25 [illegible] BEAVER Cloth [illegible] CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, [illegible] STONE STORE.

CASH

PAID [illegible] J. N. ELMORE.

[illegible]

C[illegible] NEW YORK CASH STORE.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale [illegible] at the [illegible] FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

POETRY.

The Infidel.

BY MOSES H. PERKINS.

I've heard, on Afric's dreary shore,
The serpent's hiss, the panther's roar
No footsteps mark'd the sands ;
No human voice the desert cheer'd,
Save now and then, were faintly heard,
The yells of savage bands.

I've seen the red volcanic tide,
Impetuous sweep the mountain's side,
And wrap the plain- in fire ;
And heard the shepherd's plaintive moans,
Mingling with Ætna's hollow groans,
On passing gales expire

In twilight's faint and dusky beam,
I've seen the murd'rer's weapon gleam,
Bath'd in the victim's gore ;
Ghastly and pale, with many a wound,
The mangled corse, half breathing found,
Stretch'd on the blood-stain'd shore.

I've heard amid the foaming deep,
When tempests howl, and whirlwinds sweep,
Heart-rending cries "to save ;"
The shrieks of many a trembling soul,
And mark'd the sea's tremendous roll,
Which swept them to their grave.

Nor shepherd's moans, nor panther's roar,
Nor wreck, nor corse upon the shore,
To me such pain has given,
As seeing on the couch of death,
The Infidel resign his breath,
Without the hopes of Heaven.

Sonnet.—The Bible

O Book of Books ! though skepticism flout
Thy sacred origin, thy worth decry ;
Though transcendental folly give the lie
To what thou teachest ; though the critic doubt
This fact, that miracle, and raise a shout
Of triumph o'er each incongruity,
He in thy pages may perchance espy ;
As in his strength th' effulgent sun shines out,
Hiding innumerous stars, so dost thou shine
With heavenly light, all human works excelling :
Thy oracles are holy and divine,
Of free salvation, through a SAVIOUR, telling :
All truth, all excellence dost thou enshrine—
The mists of sin and ignorance dispelling.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Boston, Nov. 1, 1841.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

ANOTHER SHORT SERMON.

BY DOW JR.—THE LAY PREACHER.

The following—by whom I know not, neither do I care.—must serve as a text to my present discourse :

Tobacco is an Indian weed,
It was the Devil that sowed the seed.

My indulgent and indulging hearers—it was the devil, beyond all question, who, first sowed the seed, and who is still the sole owner and proprietor of all that is, or ever will be raised of this soul-contaminating vegetable. Oh you vile tobacco worms ! I hardly know whether it is best to poke you about with a long stick of rancor, or stand farther off and rely upon the enticing powers of persuasion, I expect however to accomplish but little, any way.

My hearers—to such of you as are in the habit of chewing, allow me to address myself butt-end foremost. If you dont leave off the filthy practice, I shall put you down upon my catalogue of unclean beasts to be shunned and avoided by all decent society. It is a practice productive of no good whatever, and fraught wtih more evils than a scavenger's horse can carry. It renders your carcase as loathsome and disgusting as those of buzzards. It stains your dickeys, as well as your moral characters—blackens both your teeth and your souls—causes oderiforous stench to flow continually from your mouths—and not only infuses a deadly poison in your blood, but leads you to an inclination for dissipation—from that semi-occasional intoxication. Man's mouth, my friends was never made for a tobacco box ; and I wonder how any man can have the courage to chew that which he dare not swallow. I'd like to see a man stuff some of the trash into his abdominal pantry. If he did'nt feel uncomfortable about the waistbands soon after it would be because sickness was afraid to come near him.

Snuffing my friends, is nearly if not quite as bad as chewing ; and I grieve to observe that females as well as males are addicted to it. When I see a woman who speaks as though her nasal organ was made of bell metal—who says "pud'n" for pudding—whose skin is as yellow as the latter end of autumn—I know she takes snuff in sufficient quantities to make an Egyptian mummy sneeze in its sarcophagus ; and I also know her brains are equally as dirty as the handkerchief she uses—and that's enough to throw a pair of tongs into convulsions. Many pretend that they take snuff to clear their heads. It clears their heads in time, of all sparkling, brilliant and original ideas and leaves instead a confused chaos of unfinished thoughts—wrecks of fancy, and any number of untamed chimeras. That is the only way in which it clears their heads my friends. The less dust you admit into your noses the clearer you heads will be—the better your health—and the more transparent your morals.

From the Weekly Star.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco is the servant of Alcohol and Idleness. He is a sallow, dirty, ill-favored, lazy, good-for-nothing fellow. Some pretend that he is a dentist, and cures the tooth-ache. Beautiful work he makes of it ! The mouth where he has operated—what a place it is for pearls ! The breath how balmy !—But, for a dentist, he is a great while at it. He is a sort of a traveling dentist. You can hardly step into a tavern without stumbling over one of the beautiful basins which he keeps for his patients to spit in. And, when he does not furnish these basins, his patients, the plagues of Egypt take them, spit on the floor. If people have occasion for a dentist, why not resort to his office and receive his attentions in private, instead of lugging the doctor about with them, and spitting his fragrant tooth-wash in all sorts of places ? This spitting seems to some people a reversion of nature. It is a sort of vomiting. No doubt it must be done sometimes Many things must be done which decent people do not do in public. If the use of tobacco is in accordance with sound reason and civilization, why not take another step ? We might probably discover some plant which would go a little deeper, make idleness a little more delicious, and instead of the present slight ejections, fetch up pretty copious discharges from the lower reservoir. How delightful that would be ! Let us imagine a dozen gentlemen in the saloon of a first rate hotel, making cascades into elegant vases set on purpose—with occasionally puking on the carpet. Do our friends, the smokers and chewers turn up their noses at our comparison ? They ought not to ; it is only a *reductio ad absurdum*—a carrying out of their own habit one step farther. If one of the habits is reasonable then the other is. They only differ in degree.

But we have not much to say to the old smokers. They best know what dire necessities drove them to make an alembic of their mouths. Whether it was a deathlike and intolerable sense of vacancy in the head, or rebellious dinners which it became necessary to scare down, or an uncontrollable ambition to appear as much a *man* as any body, the habit is fixed beyond the eloquence of our pen. To the young ones we have a word or two to say. If you would distinguish yourselves in the world do not smoke or chew tobacco—but *eschew* it. The commonest of all common characters is your cigar smoker. To smoke a cigar in a genteel way may be a great achievment in itself. It unquestionably is. There is the easy air in lighting it from the cigar of some other monkey, and then the head is to be thrown up at the proper angle so that the smoke shall not ascend by the chimney of the nose, then the squirting of the juice on the most scientific and approved principles of gunnery, then the knockin off of the ashes with the finger, &c. &c.—delicate operations, and requires much tact. But then there are so many that do them well, incomparably well, that a beginner has no chance to shine in the profession. We have known some of the most good-for-nothing scamps, who could go through them all in the most admirable manner, and they gave the whole process a superior grace by swearing every three or four puffs. If you can not afford to swear you never will excel in the use of the cigar. A cigar without oaths and frequent mention of the devil, is like strawberries without sugar and cream. It may be good, but there is something wanting. To enjoy a *real spanish cigar*, or in other words to stand in the front rank of the profession, you need to wear thick and tall whiskers, and to be able to swear all the English oaths and some of the French : it is also well to have a lock of hair on the upper lip. If you can not afford these accomplishments give it up ; you have no chance of distinction. Touch not, then, what Charles Lamb calls

"The filth of the mouth and the fog of the mind."

You will puff your very soul for nothing, and be forgotten long before you die.

One other reason why you should not smoke, and we have done for this time. It promotes lying and hypocrisy—of which the world has already too much. Half a dozen ladies are seated in the parlor of a public house, when in comes the resemblance of a gentleman, with a cigar in his mouth, which he first lights at the stove, and then says, "Is smoking disagreeable to you, ladies ? "Oh no, not by any means," is the reply of those who speak, and our hero proceeds to fill the room with the "manly scent." But he proceeds upon a most tremendous lie. For the ladies are not smokers, and every one who is not must naturally abhor the smoke of tobacco. Possibly some may have *lied* themselves into the belief that it smells good, but it is a sad delusion. We recollect an inn in York State, where the host had taken the part of the ladies, by sticking up a notice very considerately. It did not read as usual, "No smoking allowed here," for that rule might have been violated by his old Franklin stove—but "*Gentlemen are not allowed to smoke here.*" It was in vain. A stripling from Gotham had lighted up and was beginning to astound the natives by his expertness, when we pointed him to the rule. He eyed it for the space of three puffs, took out his cigar between two of his fingers, squirted a mouth full of juice full upon the front of the stove, and replied, "Well, I'm not a gentleman," and puffed away. That is what we call the perfection of the art of smoking.

Temperance Department.

RUMSELLER'S CONFESSION.

A writer in the Boston Morning Star, says he heard the following confession from a man at a hotel in central New York. It is the light shining out of darkness. We hope none of our readers will ever be rumsellers.

"Sixteen years ago, I was the owner of a distillery and was doing a large business in the way of destruction and death, and although the business was at that time comparatively respectable, I must acknowledge that there was seldom a time I did not feel in a greater or less degree, a sense of wrong-doing. In proportion as this feeling increased, my interest in busines declined, and the consequence was a failure, which brought me into reduced circumstances. I then commenced the retail grocery trade, including liquor of all sorts, and continued in this for some time, but never could get rid of a feeling of meanness, which seemed to attach itself to a business which I knew to be the cause of poverty and misery.

"It happened on one occasion, late at night in winter, a neighbor whom I knew to be very intemperate, called as usual with his jug, for a quart of *poison*. After it was filled and paid for, he asked me in an imploring way, if I would trust him for a loaf of bread. I replied in the negative, but told him I would take back the rum in exchange for the loaf. This, however, he promptly refused to do, and soon left the store.

"My pity was awakened, and thinking his family might be in distress, I went into the house, and succeeded in inducing my wife to go to their miserable hovel and ascertain the condition of the family. She soon returned with the sad tale of their misery. The drunken husband lay streched senseless upon a heap of dirty straw in a corner of the hovel, while his wife was bending over a single coal fire, the remnant of their last stick of wood, and striving to quell the cries of their half-frozen and half-starved children. The storm howled fearfully without, and I thought of the miserable condition, and *felt* that I was the cause of it all. It was enough. My ears were opened, and I made an everlasting vow that *I would never sell or taste another drop*. Thanks to God, who has enabled me to keep that vow inviolate to this day. I now feel it my duty to use all the influence I may have, to promote the glorious cause of Temperance, and if possible, to make restitution for some of the misery I have caused. But this I can only hope to do in part, and must look to God for forgiveness."

Natural History.

THE RINOCEROS, "UNICORN."

The Unicorn, like "Leviathan" and "Behemoth," has tried the ingenuity of critics, some contending that it was an animal of the buffalo tribe, to which the English name has been erroneously applied, while others suppose it to be a species of deer or antelope. The description which Job gives of it, however, agrees so well with the rhinoceros, as to render it most probable that this was the animal intended.

The rhinoceros, is a native of Africa and India, and is also found in some of the islands of the Indian seas.

At first sight the rhinoceros conveys to the mind of the spectator the idea of an enormous hog. It resembles this animal not only in its general form, but also in the shape of the head, the smallness of its eyes, and the size and shape of its ears. Its clumsily-formed feet and legs, however, partake more of the character of those of the hippopotamus and the elephant than of the hog. When full grown, it is about eight or nine feet in length ; but, from the shortness of his legs, it does not stand much more than half the height of the elephant. It is covered with a thick skin nearly destitute of hair, and in the Indian species it is marked with deep furrows, seeming to hang in folds in various parts of the animal, particularly under the throat and behind the shoulders and on the thighs. Its most striking peculiarity, however, consists in the horn which springs from its nose, and gives to the animal a very formidable and even dangerous look. Though strictly a vegetable feeder, it is easily excited, and becomes then very bold and persevering in its attacks.

Little is known of the rhinoceros in a state of nature ; and the details of the habits of such individuals as have been kept in confinement, are far from satisfactory.—Cooped up in a little den, and exposed to all the petty annoyances of inquisitive and impertinent visiters, it is not surprising that such as have been kept in this state have displayed a considerable degree of ferocity. Sir Everard Home furnishes some particulars respecting one which was kept 3 years at Exeter Exchange. "It was so savage," says he, "that about a month after it came, it endeavored to kill the keeper, and nearly succeeded. It ran at him with great impetuosity, but fortunately the horn passed between his thighs, and threw the keeper on his head ; the horn came against a wooden partition, into which the animal forced it to such a depth as to be unable for a minute to withdraw it, and during this interval the man escaped. Its skin, though apparently so hard, is only covered with small scales of the thickness of paper, with the appearance of tortoise-shell ; at the edges of these the skin itself is exceedingly sensitive, either to the bite of a fly or the lash of a whip. By this discipline the keeper got the management of it, and the animal was brought to know him ; but frequently, more especially in the middle of the night, fits of frenzy came on, and while these lasted, nothing could control its rage, the rhinoceros running with great swiftness round the den, playing all kinds of antics, making hideous noises, knocking everything in pieces, disturbing the whole neighborhood, and then all at once, becoming quiet. While the fit was on, not even the keeper durst approach.—The animal fell on its knee, to enable the horn to be borne on any object. It was quick in all its motions, ate voraciously all kinds of vegetables, appearing to have no selection. They fed it on branches of willow. Three years' confinement made no alteration in his habits."

The African rhinoceros is larger than the Indian one ; it has a second horn, of about half the length of the other, and placed immediately behind it. It is also in a great measure destitute of the folds of skin by which the Indian rhinoceros is marked, but in no case are these entirely wanting, though sometimes only partially developed. Burchell, in his "Travels in Africa," states that the length of one of the animals which he measured was eleven feet two inches, and the circumference of its body, eight feet four inches ; and he was informed by the natives that in the interior they were to be found of much larger dimensions. "The sense of smelling," says Mr. Burchell, "is so keen and nice, that they can know, even at a great distance, whether any man be coming toward them ; on the first suspicion of this they take to flight. It is therefore only by approaching them against the wind, or from the leeward, that the hunter can ever expect to get within musket-shot. Yet in doing this, he must move silently and cautiously, so as not to make the least noise in the bushes otherwise the hearing of the animal is so exceedingly quick that they would instantly take the alarm, and move far away to some more undististurbed spot. But the most dangerous part of the business is, that when they are thus disturbed, they sometimes become furious, and take it into their head to pursue their enemy ; and then, if they once get sight of the hunter, it is difficult for him to escape unless he possess a degree of coolness and presence of mind which in such a case is not always to be found. Yet, if he will quietly till the enraged animal makes a run at him, and will then spring suddenly to one side to let it pass, he may gain time enough to reload his gun before the rhinoceros gets sight of him again, which, fortunately, it does slowly and with difficulty. The knowledge of this imperfection of sight, which is occasioned, perhaps, by the excessive smallness of the aperture of the eye, (its length being only an inch,) in proportion to the bulk of the animal, encourages the hunter to advance without taking much pains to conceal himself; and by attending to the usual precautions just mentioned he may safely approach within musket-shot."

Before proceeding to examine whether the rhinoceros is the animal referred to by the sacred writers, we may remark, that the heraldic animal on the British coat of arms, which, in popular language, passes under the name of the unicorn, never had any but an imaginary existence ; it is therefore unnecessary to waste time in searching after its representative.

As has been already mentioned, considerable difference of opinion exists among critics regarding the identification of the unicorn with any known animal. An examination of the passages in which allusion is made to the animal, will best enable us to judge whether the rhinoceros can make good its claim. The first passage in scripture in which we find it mentioned, is in the reluctant reply of Balaam to Balak, when importuned by the terrified king, to curse the invading armies of Israel. "God brought them out of Egypt ; he hath, as it were, the strength of a unicorn." (Hebrew, *reem*) (Numb. xxiii. 22 xxiv. 8.) In the Book of Psalms it is described as a horned animal. "But my horn shalt thou exalt as the horn of a unicorn." (Ps. xcii. 10.) Moses, in his benediction of Joseph, distinctly states, that it is an animal having more than one horn. "His horns are like the horns of unicorns." (Deut. xxxiii. 17.) In the Book of Job it is introduced as a very fierce and untamable animal. "Will the unicorn be willing to serve thee, or abide by thy crib ? Canst thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow, or will he harrow the vallies after thee ? Wilt thou trust him because his strength is great ? or wilt thou leave thy labor to him ? Wilt thou believe him that he will bring home thy seed, and gather it into thy barn ?" (Job xxxix. 9—12.)

The following remarks of Mr. Bruce, the Abysinian traveller, seems to include all that can be said on this subject. In continuation of some observations on another subject, he says, "My only business is with the *reem*, which I suppose to be the rhinoceros. The derivation of this word, both in the Hebrew and Ethiopic, seems to be from erectness or standing straight. This is certainly for no particular quality in the animal itself, who is not more, nor even so much erect as many other quadrupeds for its knees are rather crooked ; but it is from the circumstance and manner in which his horn is placed. The horns of all other animals are inclined to some degree of parallelism with the nose, or *os frontis*. The horn of the rhinoceros alone is erect and perpendicular to this bone, on which it stands at right angles ; thereby possessing greater power as a purchase or a lever than any bone could possibly have in any other position.

"The situation of the horn is very happily alluded to in the sacred writings. "My horn shalt thou exalt like the horn of a reem." (Ps. xcii 10.) And the horn here alluded to is not wholly figurative, but was really an ornament worn by great men in the days of victory, preferment or rejoicing, when they were anointed with new, sweet or fresh oil ; a circumstance which David joins with that of erecting the horn.

"Some authors, for what reason I know not, have made the reem or unicorn, to be of the deer or antelope kind, that is, of a genus whose very character is fear and weakness, very opposite to the qualities by which the reem is described in Scripture.

"Balaam a priest of Midian, and so in the neighborhood of the haunts of the rhinoceros, and intimately connected with Ethiopia, for they themselves were shepherds of that country, in a transport from contemplating the strength of Israel, whom he was brought to curse, says they had, 'as it were, the strength of a reem,' (Numb. xxiii. 22.) Job makes frequent allusion to its great strength, ferocity, and indocility. He asks, 'Will the reem be willing to serve thee, or abide by thy crib ?' (xxxix. 10.) That is, will he willingly come into stable and eat at thy manger ? And again, 'Canst thou bind the reem with a band in the furrow, and will he harrow the valleys after thee ?' In other words, canst thou make him to go in the plough or harrow ?

"Isaiah, who of all the prophets seems to have known Egypt and Ethiopia best, when prophesying about the destruction of Idumea, says, that 'the reem shall come down with the fat cattle ;' a proof that he knew his habitation was in the neighborhood. In the same manner as when foretelling the desolation of Egypt, he mentions as one manner of effecting it, the bringing down the fly from Ethiopia, to meet the cattle in the desert, and among the bushes, and destroy them there, where that insect did not ordinarily come but on command, and where the cattle fled every year to save themselves from that insect.

"The principal reason for translating the word *reem*, unicorn, and not rhinoceros, is from a prejudice that he must have but one horn. But this is by no means so well founded as to be admitted as the only argument for establishing the existence of an animal which never has appeared after the search of so many ages. Scripture speaks of the horns of the unicorn (Deut. xxxiii. 17,) so that even from this circumstance, the reem may be the rhinoceros, as the Asiatic and part of the African rhinoceros may be the unicorn.—*Bible Quadruped.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT
S. D. DELLAY'S.
Sept. 28, 1841.

BUNDLES of [illegible] GOODS, [illegible] SHEETINGS, [illegible] of CALICO [illegible] and [illegible] BEAVER CLOTHS, are now [illegible] by

S. D. DELLAY,

at his CHEAP CASH [illegible] [illegible] RINOS, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, [illegible] NES &c. &c. [illegible]

TEAS SUGARS AND MOLASSES

as [illegible] cheaper [illegible]

To [illegible] his stock is now [illegible] least a call, [illegible] in their line [illegible] cent less [illegible] Norwich, Cazenovia, [illegible]

Terms of sale, [illegible]

He [illegible] also sole Agent [illegible] the following Valuable Medicines [illegible]

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant.

[illegible]

DR. WATERMAN'S

[illegible]

[illegible] Dayton [illegible] place

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

[illegible] Coughs, Asthma, [illegible] Bronchitis, [illegible] leading to Consumption [illegible] virtues of Hoarhound [illegible] Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, [illegible] N. Y.

[illegible] HOREHOUND [illegible]

In conclusion he [illegible]

WANTED,

10,000 Bags.
10,000 pr. Socks.
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth.
10,000 " Kersey.

[illegible] De Ruyter, May 13, 1841.

He also states, for the [illegible] that he has [illegible] following [illegible] MEDICINES, [illegible]

Dr. [illegible]
Morrison's [illegible]
Sands' [illegible]
Doctor [illegible]
Coetesworth's [illegible]
Dr. Phelps' [illegible] Dr. McMahon's Elixir
M. Gedden's [illegible] Opium,
of the Day " Hive Syrup,
Dr. Peter's " Laudanum,
Moffat's Vegetable Life [illegible] Paregoric,
Gregory's Billious [illegible] Opodeldoc,
Harlem Oil " Spice,
British " " Lemons,
Pectoral Balm Honey " Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold ; but on the contrary will [illegible] the CHEAPEST

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. E. A. [illegible] in all cases [illegible] Many certificates [illegible] and will be if wished, to place this [illegible] Specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses ; also, all wounds or bruises of the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place.

47m6 S. D. DELLAY.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at S. D. DELLAY'S than at the *Stone Store*

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

WANTED,

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, [illegible] the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices. The following, among others, may now be found on his list :—

Webb's Dictionary, large. Novum Græcum Testamentum,
" " small.
Davies' Bourdon, Colloquial Phrases,
" Legendre, Greek Reader,
" First Lessons, Greek Lessons,
" Arithmetic, Jacob's Latin Reader,
Comstock's Chemistry, Polyglott Bibles,
Parker's Philosophy, Quarto "
Brown's Grammar, Medium Drawing Paper,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy, Demi " "
Town's Analysis, Cap " "
Olney's Geography, Drawing Pencils,
Parley's " Ruled, Plain and Fancy
Cicero's Orations, Letter Paper,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with [illegible] establishment, is now ready [illegible] kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has [illegible] [illegible] Store,) together [illegible] where he will be [illegible] He will as heretofore, WARRANT his work to [illegible]

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions [illegible] No. 1 [illegible]

J. M. L. [illegible] experienced [illegible] COATS [illegible] in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, [illegible] 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER

NEW-YORK.

Alfred—B. H. Potter, P. S. Bailey.
[illegible]
[illegible] P. M.
[illegible]
[illegible] Wm. M. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] Maxson
[illegible] Samuel [illegible]
[illegible] H. Wilson, P. M.
[illegible] P. M., [illegible]
[illegible] H. S. Crandall
[illegible]

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible] Rev. [illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]
[illegible] P. M.

VIRGINIA.

[illegible]
[illegible] P. M.

OHIO.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible] Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorized Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, avowing facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞ All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞ Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO. 41.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—— A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. WHOLE NO. 93.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, DECEMBER 8, 1841. [$2.50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

THE SABBATH.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

HISTORY OF THE SABBATH.

The divine authority and perpetual obligation of the Sabbath, ought to be thoroughly understood and realized by the church, and by all men. On the preservation of the Sabbath depends the security of all our civil and religious, our temporal and eternal interests. The increase of vice and crime in our country has been in a great measure caused by contempt of the sacred day.

It is time for this nation to pause and examine this subject. It is time for the friends of the Sabbath to assert its claims, and vindicate them in such a manner as to entrench them in the convictions and affections of the American people. We feel quite certain that a clear and faithful representation of the authority of the Sabbath, and of its adaptation to all the wants of man in every relation, will not be wasted on our fellow-citizens. In this confidence we would respectfully recommend the topic to the attention of the press in general, and to the pulpit.

When we came into existence, we found the Sabbath already established, and the course of time as regularly divided into weeks, as it is into months and years. It is natural to inquire the origin of this division. The foundation of the month and year we find in the changes of the moon, and the course of the seasons. But whence comes the week? Why this division of time into periods of seven days? There is no such foundation in the arrangement of nature.

Let us appeal to history. We can trace the existence of this day backwards from age to age, and so far as profane history is concerned, it has lived time whereof the memory of man runneth not the contrary. The day belongs to religion by virtue of immemorial possession. We must sit at the feet of Revelation, and learn of her.—She alone can impart unerring information. She places us in the garden of Eden. The heavens and earth were created. The air and the ocean were then peopled. The earth teemed with the varieties of the animal creation, and last, yet most glorious of all came forth man—erect, immortal, and majestic man, adorned with the image of his Maker, and crowned with glory and honor. The six days work was done, and God pronounced it good, and rested on the seventh from all the work which he had created and made. Then, for this, he blessed the seventh day and sanctified it. Then the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy. Thus began the Sabbath. It is one day younger than the human race. It was made for man.

We know it has been said that Moses in his narrative is merely assigning the *reason* of one of his own institutions, without professing to describe its origin. One glance at the order of narration is sufficient to refute the error. The writer gives an account of the six days work, in order, and then states that on the seventh day, God ended his work which he had made, and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made, and God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, *because* that in it he had rested from all his work which he had created and made. On the seventh day he rested, and *because* he rested on that day he set it apart as holy. If, then, for this reason that day was sanctified at all, its consecration was undoubtedly coeval with man. Was not the Sabbath appointed to celebrate the creation of the world, and was it so delinquent as not to begin until twenty-five hundred years after? Both the fact that Moses placed the account of it as completing the history of the creation, and the reason itself assigned for its original sanctification, show the objection false.

It has also been asked why we do not hear of the Sabbath again until the encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, if it was instituted "in the beginning?" It is not true that there is no allusion to the Sabbath during that period. But if it were, the objection would have no force. It might as well be asked, Why there is no account of the Sabbath from the time of Joshua to Daniel, when its existence was of course undoubted? Or, why is there no allusion to the rite of circumcision from a little time after the death of Moses, to the days of Jeremiah? The alleged silence of the Bible does not therefore prove that there was no ante-diluvian Sabbath.

But, as we just said, the Bible is not silent. Take the history of the deluge, and see what you can make of it, on the supposition that the Sabbath was not in existence. In Gen. vii. 4, God declares, For yet seven days and I will cause it to rain upon the earth. Again, verse 10, And it came to pass after seven days, that the waters of the flood were upon the earth. In the eighth chapter, we are told that at the end of forty days Noah opened the window of the ark, and sent forth a raven and a dove, which last returned—that he waited yet other seven days, and again sent forth the dove, which again returned; that he stayed yet other seven days, and again sent forth the dove which returned no more. What means this division of time into periods of seven days? Why are we thus wafted along from week to week, if there was no Sabbath? How could the week have existed without it? It should be noticed also, that the Hebrew word translated seven days in these passages, is the same translated week in the language which Laban used to Jacob. "Fulfil her week."—He used it as applied to years, by a common figure of speech, and therefore proves that not only before the flood, but down to the time of Jacob, time was divided into periods of seven days. What could have done this but the Sabbath? The objection, therefore, is entirely destroyed.

The testimony of all ancient writers confirms this interpretation of these passages. Homer and Hesiod both speak of the seventh day as holy. The Phœnicians consecrated one day in seven. Grotius declares that the memory of the creation's being performed in six days, was preserved not only among the Greeks and Italians, but among the Celts and Indians, all of whom divided their time into weeks. So also it is affirmed of the Assyrians, Egyptians, Arabians, Romans, Gauls, Britons, and Germans. Josephus affirms that there is no city either of Greek or Barbarians, or any other nation, where the religion of the Sabbath is unknown. The existence of this tradition in so many different languages and nations, compels us to suppose that the first generations after the flood consecrated to the service of God one day in seven.

There is but one other allusion to the Sabbath, until we come to its incorporation in the ten commands upon Mount Sinai.—This is found in the account given by Moses of the directions respecting the gathering of Manna. The people as it would appear, without any explicit directions given to them, voluntarily gathered twice as much on the sixth day as on the others.—The rulers reported this conduct to Moses, who justified them in it, and then proceeded to give them directions respecting the Sabbath. The natural impression of all this on a reflecting mind, is that the institution was known previously to the people, and that this was a revival of it, after it had been to some extent neglected.

There is something very impressive in this venerable antiquity of the Sabbath. It should awaken our reverence and gratitude. The argument appears to be conclusive that it was given to man, while he was yet in Paradise. When he was expelled from his original home, he was permitted to carry down with him this one specimen of Eden—this type of the Paradise above. The course of constant toil is thus suspended one day in seven. Among the Gentiles, the day was undoubtedly neglected and perverted. In the slavery of Egypt, it was probably denied to the Jews, for slavery cares not for the authority of God, or the rights of conscience. It is beautiful to think of the tribes in the wilderness, reposing in the refreshment of this sacred rest of the patriarchal ages.

Religious Department.

From the Boston Recorder.

A STRANGE KIND OF RICHES.

Some years ago, a number of poor men made a discovery of a species of property having various striking peculiarities. It differed totally from any that wealthy men in general at that time possessed. The poor men made no secret, as discoverers usually do, of what they had found out; but opened their whole hearts to all the world, and gave every living being an equal chance with themselves to become rich.

The lovers of gain of that day, however, were very little interested in the matter.—Most of them sneered at the whole thing, and virtually said, "give us the kind of wealth we now have, and are seeking, and we desire no other." They had many misgivings, however, about their own course in the matter, and many of them have wept, and are weeping yet, that, with all their gettings, they did not lay up this kind of treasure.

Some of the poor men of that age, made large acquisitions of this species of property. They became very wealthy; and one of the most ancient and valuable documents that have come down to our times, mentions their names, and gives a particular description of this peculiar kind of wealth. A singular quotation from that record will place the matter fairly before the reader, "RICH IN GOOD WORKS."

We have thought it worth while to notice a few of the peculiarities of this kind of riches, in the hope that in the scramble for other kinds of gain, now so animated among men, a few might probably be interested in turning their faces this way.

1. There is no *uncertainty about the acquisition* of this kind of wealth. Some men toil for property with the same success as he who draws water in a sieve.—They put their money in a bag with holes. They do not accumulate. But there is no uncertainty about the gains of him who would be "rich in good works." Every effort, well made, is safe from failure.—Each good work is a gain absolutely. And all the faithful labor put forth in this enterprise has upon it the stamp of assured success. The *insurance* is the *assurance* of infinite wisdom and power.

2. This kind of riches *never harms the possessor*. Other kinds often do. A good man was once so alarmed about such a danger, that he prayed he might not be rich! Many men would scoff at such a prayer, if offered in these days: but they can not scoff the wisdom of it away.—Many men's accumulation of gain is like a sinking man's filling his pockets with stones.

But good works are riches which have no sinking quality. All their tendency is upward, and heavenward. They are wings for the soul's flight to its eternal home.

3. This kind of riches *never occasions any anxiety* to the possessor. Worldly wealth often gives more trouble than the want of it ever occasioned. When gained, it must be guarded from waste, from theft, fraud, &c. The strong bolt and the strong bond must secure it. And both are not strong enough to bind the owner's heart to firm and quiet confidence. He has care still.

But you need not place a sentry over the kind of riches now described. You want no bond nor mortgage. The thief can not steal them, nor the moth corrupt them, nor the fire consume them, nor the waves swallow them up. They can never be lost.—Not a particle of this kind of wealth ever has, or even can perish. Hence, the owner needs no care only to accumulate as fast as he can. Every particle of wealth of this kind, and thus gained, takes its place at once among things imperishable. The stars may fade, the sun grow old and dim, and be extinguished, but good works are riches that outlive them all.

4. And they do men good *for both worlds*. Earthly riches belong only to earth. The feeble power they have to bless, is limited to this short life. They accompany no departing spirit into eternity to do it good there. But good works bless this side the grave—bless with an approving conscience—sweet communion with God, and a glorious hope. But their full power to bless is known only hereafter. Then cometh the harvest, and the happy reaper will find it will take an eternity to gather it." Laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may "lay hold on ETERNAL LIFE."

We call the riches strange, but only because of the strange conduct of men in so foolishly neglecting them. When all other wealth is consuming in the fires of the great day, men will wonder at their own strange infatuation in not having been rich in good works. And it will not be strange, and they will not think it strange, that a just and holy God should leave them to the miseries of everlasting poverty.

STORY OF THE YOUNG LAWYER.

BY BISHOP CHASE

There lived in Poughkeepsie, at this time, a venerable lady and her talented son-in-law. The former was exceedingly anxious about the latter, because of his loose and infidel opinions on religious subjects; and yet few men were more amiable in manners, or more sprightly in conversation. "O, sir," said the lady to the writer, "I wish you to have a serious conversation with my son-in-law, on the subject of Christianity. Perhaps he may hearken to you, though to all of us he turns a deaf ear, whenever we speak on the Holy Scriptures."

A proposal of this nature seemed to be identified with the writer's profession.—Accordingly, a day was appointed when the lady would spend a social afternoon with the writer and his family, there being no doubt that the interesting young lawyer would, if properly invited, join the party at tea. The interview took place as was expected, and, in the full flow of talk, something was designedly introduced touching the Christian religion. Contrary to the expectation of his relatives and friends, this interesting gentleman did neither evade nor oppose what was said, but candidly confessed he was differently impressed on the subject from what he had been. "Till a few days ago," said he, "I should have brought forward my preliminaries, and before the threshhold of Christianity were passed, I would have insisted that they be all satisfactorily answered; but at present I feel differently disposed."

"And what has wrought the change?" asked the writer.

"O, sir," said he, "I must tell the whole story; it relates chiefly to GENERAL HAMILTON."

"You know," said he, "that pre-eminent character—how that he is not only the greatest in the field, in the senate, and at the bar, but also the most agreeable man in social intercourse. In pursuit of his professional duties, he passes from New York to Albany, to attend the higher courts, and Poughkeepsie is his stopping place for rest and social chat. We young lawyers delight to meet him at Hendrickson's tavern, and there breathe together the atmosphere of wit and satire. Not long since, he passed by: we gathered round him, and he greeted us with his usual cordiality.—But there was something altered in his wit—it was solemn, yet more affectionate. At length, to break the spell, I ventured, as erst, a story, the edge of which was ridiculo against Christians and their creed.—As I finished the anecdote, instead of the loud laugh, and responsive tale, the General gravely asked me, if I knew what I had been talking of? Confusion is the best name I can give my feelings and behavior before the great man at such a question from his lips. Seeing my embarrassment, he said he did not design to give me pain, but by his question, to call my attention to his own case.

"'Not many months ago,' said he, 'I was, as you are, doubtful of the truths of Christianity; but some circumstances turned my thoughts to the investigation of the subject, and I now think differently. I had been in company with some friends of a similar sentiment in New York. I had indulged in remarks much to the disadvantage of Christians, and disparagement of their religion. I had gone farther than ever before I had done in this way. Coming home, I stood, late at night, on the door steps waiting for my servant. In this moment of stillness, my thoughts returned to what had just passed at my friend's, and on what I had said there. And what if the Christian religion be true, after all? The thought certainly was natural, and it produced in my bosom the most alarming feelings. I was conscious that I had never examined it—not even with that attention which a small retaining fee requires in civil cases. In this, I hold myself bound to make up my mind according to the laws of evidence; and shall nothing be done of this sort, is a question that involves the fate of man's immortal being? Where every thing is at stake, shall I bargain all without inquiry? Wilfully blinding my own eyes, shall I laugh at that, which, if true, will laugh me to scorn in the day of judgment? These questions did not allow me to sleep quietly. In the morning I sent to my friends, the clergy, for such books as treated on the evidence of Christianity—I read them, and the result is, I believe the religion of Christians to be the truth—that Jesus Christ is the Son of God—that he made an atonement for our sins by his death, and that he rose for our justification."

"This is the substance of General Hamilton's declaration to me at Hendrickson's, and you may judge how I feel since. As I have followed the General in many other respects, so would I imitate him here."

"Will you lend me books, that I may read as he did, before I give my opinion?"

The books were accordingly taken to his house, but he never read them. A press of business intervened. He put off his duty to a more convenient season; that season never came until it was too late.—A sudden disease deprived him of reason and of life. This talented and interesting young lawyer passed from a temporal to an eternal state,—and let the word of God tell the rest.

The story of General Hamilton, which this talented person was the means of communicating to the writer, ought not to be forgotten. It was, from the time the writer heard of it, of the deepest interest; and when the tidings came of the General's death, it formed the basis of a sermon preached in Poughkeepsie, on the second day of July, 1804. This story is recorded here, because it forms a part of the writer's reminiscences.—*Western Episcopal Observer.*

From the Ohio Observer.

A SHORT CHAPTER ON PROFANE SWEARING.

ITS ORIGIN.—It has its origin in the consciousness of being liable to the suspicion of falsehood: for why should one swear to the truth of his own declaration, unless he is apprehensive that they will not be believed upon his simple assertion? *Influence.* It is most used by those who have most need of some such means to prop up their credit for veracity.

ITS PROGRESS.—It begins with simple asseverations such as "upon my word," "as true as I live," etc.: next come appeals to God's omniscience for what is assented: then in imprecations of God's vengeance upon the soul, if the thing is not as it is affirmed to be. This is the climax of profaneness; and the man that had learned to call upon God to damn his own soul, will not be slow to invoke the same damnation upon the souls of his fellow men: and his throat will become indeed "an open sepulchre," sending forth a continuous stench from the putrefaction within.

ITS CHARACTER.—1. *As it respects God.* It is a direct insult to his awful majesty, and will be punished as such. "The Lord will not hold him guiltless who taketh his name in vain."

But, inasmuch as some persons of weak understanding take up this vicious practice from the example of others, under the idea that there is something in it manlike and dignified, it is necessary to show briefly its character.

2. *As it respects men.* This we shall do in a two-fold form *negatively* and *positively.*

Negatively: It does not require talents: any one who has barely sense enough to understand the use of language can swear. It does not require education; the man who can neither read nor write can swear. It does not require refinement nor good breeding: the most vulgar and ill-bred can swear. It does not require the possession of virtue and morality: the drunkard, the thief, the highway robber, the counterfeiter, the prostitute can swear. *Inference.* When we hear a man swear, we may not infer from this act that he is possessed of either talents, or education, or good breeding, or morality. But,

Positively: It indicates a want of confidence in one's own reputation for veracity. He whose character for truth is established, is contented with a simple affirmation. It is only the cracked jar that needs a string to hold it together; so it is only the man of broken credit whose assertions need the support of an oath. As a general rule, the frequency with which men resort to oaths and asseverations is inversely as their veracity. It is rude and ill-bred. Nothing can be a more certain indication of rudeness than wantonly to outrage the feelings of others. The profane man is perpetually offending the ears of the most virtuous and estimable portion of the community. He neither does not know what good manners are, or he knowingly violates them.—In either case, he wants the essential characteristics of a well-bred gentleman. [illegible] the swearer may reply, "I carefully restrain myself in the presence of the moral and religious." We add, then, that profaneness is the badge of low, vicious companionship. The swearer is at home only among those who have no regard for religion. When thrown into the society of the pious and the good, he feels that a disagreeable restraint is laid upon him. *Inference.* When we hear a man swear, not only may we not infer from this act that he is possessed of talents, or education, or good breeding, or morality; but the presumption is, that he is both a liar, and an ill-bred man, and a keeper of vicious company. The most charitable supposition in his case is, that he has been led, through weakness of mind, into the imitation of this vicious practice, under the mistaken idea of its being something dignified and manlike.

MOCKERY OF CHRIST'S SUFFERINGS.—Suppose you are witness of the falling of a bank of earth by which several persons are overwhelmed, and there is scarce a doubt they have perished. Yet they may be alive, and you hasten to rescue them. Animated with the deepest compassion, you give every power to the work. Your hands soon bleed as they are bruised by every [illegible] and your soul is filled with the agony of anxiety.

Beside you is a man who gives you not the slightest aid. He looks quietly on as you pant and suffer in your toil. He knows that several human beings are within a few feet of him in the agonies of [illegible] not seem to move him. And the agonies of your exertions as the sweat rolls from your brow, and the blood drops from your hands, seem in no degree to interest him. You are hurt at this indifference. The intensity of your own pity for the perishing makes the hardness of this man's heart the more revolting. You can not but feel that his indifference is mockery of the sympathy of your bleeding heart.

But a guilty world is perishing, and agonizing efforts have been put forth to save. The great agent in the rescue is the Lord Jesus Christ. Who has not known what he has suffered in the garden and on the cross in the work of mercy? But in a fair view of the cross of Christ, and well knowing the agonies of the dying Lamb, what multitudes refuse utterly all cooperation in the work. They see the world afflicted by sin; they see the glorious Redeemer and his friends seeking to save the lost. But they stand by in indifference.—The blood of Christ may be shed. His dying agonies be known. The tears, the prayers of the righteous may be witnessed. Yet that indifference remains.—There is no melting of the frozen heart.

Now what is this but utter mockery of the sufferings of Christ. Indifference to the tears, and groans, the blood, the death of the Son of God, is provoking ill-treatment of them. It is virtually to say they were unnecessary, and it was folly in him to become such a sufferer in such a cause.

Reader, if there was a sufficient cause for the Savior's sufferings, that cause is a most powerful appeal to you. And those sufferings themselves have a voice that must go down with melting power into your soul, or you stand convicted of a [illegible]ness of mind, and hardness of heart that is eminently alarming.—*Recorder.*

Children's Department.

From the New York Evangelist.

A NARRATIVE FOR THE YOUNG.

When the frame bending under the weight of years, yields to disease, and sinks into the grave, it is an event which was expected. We feel that nature has had her course, and the only wonder is,

—"That a harp of thousand strings,
Should keep in tune so long."

When the infant, the most helpless of creatures, first opens its eyes to the light, the vital spark is easily extinguished. The flower is so frequently nipped in the bud that no human being can possibly predict the issue. The fondest hopes are so often blasted, that at times, deep anxiety agitates the parents' heart. The little one closes its eyes in death. A breach is made in its own family. It is not missed in the community.

Behold another scene. A youth, buoyant in spirits, of fine health and unimpaired constitution, past the period of helpless infancy, and the dangers of childhood, has just come to an age which promises fair for long life; but death has marked the victim for his own. A slight pain is felt. It gives no alarm, for it is the lot of mortals. It becomes more intense. The symptoms assume a formidable appearance and the skill of the physician is baffled. The disease steadily progresses. Neither affectionate parents, nor brothers, nor sisters; neither piety, nor usefulness can stay its course, or bribe the King of Terrors.—He pursues his victim till the appointed moment, then seizes his prey. The form which but yesterday walked erect in all the vigor of youth, is now a lifeless corpse. How great, how sudden the change! It is right; for God has done it. And he is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind.

Clarissa Diana Torrey, daughter of Joseph and Mary Torrey, was born in Williamstown, Mass., September 19th, 1827.—Being a child of the covenant, she was publicly dedicated to God in Christian baptism, in January, 1828. Her dispositon [illegible] she was the subject of serious [illegible] and manifested a sensible [illegible] Decision [illegible] in her nature [illegible] place in January, 1841. Christ was [illegible] Her conversion [illegible] and [illegible] a sin[illegible] committed herself to him who came to seek and save the lost. Calm peace, and a joyful hope of pardon through the blood of Jesus Christ, filled her soul. She ever after gave a pleasing evidence of her love of the Savior. She was regular in her private devotions, took great delight in the word of God, in the society of Christians, and in social and public worship. She exhibited her hope [illegible] which on suitable occasions she gave to them, and by her fervent prayers in their behalf. The Lord was fast preparing her for a better world. He whose ways are inscrutable had determined to remove this lovely plant to a more congenial clime.

In August of the same year, this young disciple was taken ill. Her sickness continued less than a week, when death released her from [illegible]. It was a week of [illegible] Her pains were severe, [illegible] Christian [illegible] She [illegible] praying [illegible] her father to [illegible] she [illegible] "[illegible] of life." He [illegible] and renewedly [illegible] the Redeemer. She next requested her [illegible] to come to her bedside that she might speak to each of them, and bid them an affectionate farewell. Her aged parents approached, and gave her a parting kiss, which she returned. Then came her brothers and sisters. She spoke a word to each, and bade them adieu. This being done, she said to all present, "Weep not for me, but weep for yourselves." Again she broke forth in fervent prayer for her friends. When she prayed for such of them as were [illegible] her feelings seemed too strong for expression. [illegible] to be there was a privilege.

"By [illegible]"

Others followed in prayer. Then [illegible] A little while after, she remarked, "this world is not my home; but now I am going home." The last few hours exhibited a scene of triumph which language cannot describe. She gave vent to her feelings in ejaculations like the following: "O, sweet Jesus, my heaven, my home, my all!" "Glory! glory! glory!" "Hallelujah!" [illegible] "Come Lord Jesus! O come quickly!" She [illegible]

[illegible]

Thus, by the grace of God, closed the earthly course of this young [illegible] of Christ, in the fourteenth year of her age. Her [illegible] was [illegible] till [illegible] sank under the power of disease, and she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. O death, where is thy sting! O grave, where is thy victory!

[illegible]

Beloved youth, while you read this narrative, and reflect on the certainty of death, does not the desire force itself upon you too, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Like her, then, "Remember your Creator in the days of your youth." "Seek the Lord while he may be found, and call upon him while he is near." God's promises are all yea and amen. "I love them that love me, and they that seek me early shall find me." As you desire eternal life, defer not the great work of making your peace with God till to-morrow. "To-day, if you will hear his voice, harden not your heart." Ere long the scene will be changed. The day of grace has an end. The mercy of God is limited. "My Spirit shall not always strive with man." Even the divine patience may be exhausted. Prov. i. 24—31. "Because I have called and ye refused; I have stretched out my hand and no man regarded; But ye have set at nought all my counsel, and would none of my reproof; I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh; When your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction cometh as a whirlwind; when distress and anguish cometh upon you. Then shall they call upon me, but I will not answer; they shall seek me early, but they shall not find me; For that they hated knowledge, and did not choose the fear of the Lord; They would none of my counsel; they despised all my reproof; Therefore, shall they eat the fruit of their own way, and be filled with their own devices." "NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME, AND THE DAY OF SALVATION."

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter. December 8, 1841.

Fixedness of Purpose.

A fixedness of purpose in any laudable enterprize, is of the utmost importance in the formation of character. Indecision of character betrays a want of the due exercise of the reasoning faculties which is highly reprehensible. In the acts of the christian, a firm and unwavering purpose, founded and based upon the immutable principles of the religion he professes, is the surest token of the sincerity of his profession. But when we see a christian vascillating—first on one side of a question, and then the opposite, in matters which pertain to the welfare of Zion, there is great reason to question the sincerity of his pretensions. With an eye firmly fixed upon the declarative glory of God and the advancement of his cause among men, and a mind immoveably based upon the ever-enduring principles of RIGHT, the christian, above all others, should be true to his purpose for the accomplishment of the objects in view. And though storms of persecution may darken the mental horizon, still the light emanating from the approving smiles of the Savior, may dispel the gloom, and exhibit the safest entrance with the saints in glory.

It is heart-rending, it is soul-destroying to witness so much indecision of character among those who profess to be *consistent* christians. It mars the beauty of the gospel, and distracts the peace and welfare of the church in all its ramifications. It casts a slur of reproach upon the institutions of the church, and lessens the attractions which she would otherwise present to the inquiring and anxious sinner. It blasts the fair prospects of thousands who might otherwise have been made the willing recipients of the abundant grace of God reserved in store for them.

Indecision of character, in matters of right and wrong, is productive of the most thrilling and reckless consequences in the church of Christ. The final doom to eternal misery of immortal spirits, may be traced to the want of a fixedness of purpose in those professing godliness. An Apostle has spoken on this subject in language which ought to sink deep into the hearts of christians in this age of the world. He says, "Be ye firm, steadfast and immoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." "Hold fast the form of sound words," &c. How important, then, that christians, in all their intercourse with the world, and in all their acts as they regard the immutable principles of right and wrong, base their conduct in accordance with the Apostolic injunction. Things of trivial moment ought never to swerve the christian from a duty which he is conscious of owing to God and the church. Notwithstanding the performance of duty may be painful to some extent, the holy principles of religion, the peace and welfare of the church ought not to suffer for the want of decision of character.—When christians are decided to act for God, Zion will flourish in all her wide domains. Then she will not be bound down to earth by the soul-contaminating influence of man-fearing spirits—by those who dare not act out the principles of RIGHT, lest professed friends should censure. Then the church will come forth 'clear as the sun, fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners.'

Daily Mail.

We are highly gratified to learn that our enterprizing citizens are once more determined on making a vigorous effort to secure a daily mail from the North. This is as it should be. They have petitioned long and loud on this subject heretofore; but, from some cause best known to the head of the Department at Washington, their reasonable requests have not been granted. While the consequence has been deleterious, throughout the whole arrangement for months past, to every department of active business in our village, it has been doubly so to us.—With a paper, whose weekly circulation extends to thousands of readers, situated in most of the States and Territories in the Union, and whose very existence is dependent, more or less, on the earliest possible reception and transmission of the "News of the Day" to those readers, we have a double anxiety in the matter. And while we have suffered to no inconsiderable amount in consequence of the mail arrangements on this route, we have ever thought that the necessary arrangements might be made in due process of time to secure a daily mail, and that the Hon. Postmaster General, C. A. WICKLIFFE, would sanction such an arrangement.

Selfishness.

"Cold as the grave must be the heart
That pity never moves."

Man is a selfish being, whether viewed in the capacity of a Christian or a worldling. It ought not to be so with the Christian. The strongest inducements possible are urged in the scriptures against a spirit of selfishness. The will of the *creature* ought ever to be swallowed up in the will of the Creator. How often has our heart been pained, and torn with anguish indescribable, to witness the *selfishness* of Christians! Every thing must bend to the will of *self*, or contention succeeds contention in all its demoralizing features.—Reason, with all her powers of persuasion, may strive long and loud, and so long as selfishness predominates in the hearts of Christians, little indeed may be effected in the cause of Christ and the Church. When the spirit of God has done its work in the heart, selfishness will hide its head, nor dare intrude itself upon the sacred thoughts of the devout Christian, thwarting the purposes of grace, and bringing an incurable stain upon the fair fame of the Church.

Not only is the Christian oftentimes possessed of a selfish and ungovernable spirit, but so also is the worldling—he who never drank from those living streams which make glad the city of God.

The sinner is selfish to all intents and purposes, or he would at once be captivated with the promises so kindly proffered in the Gospel of becoming "heirs with God, and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ" in glory. He is blinded by his own selfish notions, and vainly supposes that if, perchance, there should prove to be more *truth* than poetry in the principles of religion, some future time will be equally available in securing the blessings of the gospel. Such a course betrays the selfishness of the heart to an alarming extent. While God urges the impenitent soul to repent *now*, and reason and conscience cast their influence in the same scale; the selfish mortal ever blind to his own best interests, boldly interdicts the purposes of the gospel, and rushes on in his wonted career, reckless of consequences which must ultimately engulph him in woe interminable.

Who, then, with a pleasing anticipation strong in view of meeting with the blest spirits of just men made perfect in the paradise of God, would not scorn to be possessed of a selfish disposition? How beautiful then would be the reflection, that our selfish hearts are subdued in the will of God, and *our* purposes are made to harmonize with His purposes! The light of the gospel would soon cast its radiant beams around the darksome pathway of the impenitent soul who would thus dethrone the idol "*Selfishness*," and rear in its stead, the feelings of filial submission to Heaven's high behest. Let this be done, and the knowledge of the Lord would soon fill the whole earth with praise, and righteousness would be as the mighty deep.

Thanksgiving.

Let us all attend and *unite* in giving thanks. Services, Thursday the 9th at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Presbyterian Church. Sermon by the Rev. J. B. PIXLEY. "O come! let us give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good: for his mercy endureth forever."

Congress.

This body convened on Monday, and doubtless the President's Message was delivered on Tuesday. Great anxiety will probably be felt throughout the union to see what measures he will recommend in regard to a Fiscal Agency. We shall doubtless anticipate our usual publication day next week for the purpose of laying the document before our readers at the earliest possible date.

N. Y. Evangelist and the Sabbath again.

We had occasion some two weeks since to advert to the favorable views of the Editor of the Evangelist in regard to the importance of the Sabbatic institution, to the church and the world. Since then we have been very agreeably surprised to discover that the Editor holds forth arguments peculiarly adapted to our own views upon the authenticity and perpetuity of the Sabbath of the Decalogue. We invite the attention of the reader to his article on our first page.

Mr. Cooper and his Libel Suits.

We published last week an account of the case of J. Fennimore Cooper vs. Thurlow Weed, et al, for libel, which resulted in a verdict of $400, against Mr. Weed. It appears from a letter from Mr. Cooper, that he recognized a departure from facts in some remarks made on the result by the Editors of the Evening Journal and New-York Tribune, for which he has ordered legal proceedings to be commenced against them again for libel. Truly, Editors are reminded to look well to their remarks when speaking of Literary characters.

For the Register.

Scientific Lectures.

I have been very much interested with the Scientific Lectures delivered in De Ruyter Institute for some time past; and especially so, with the Lecture on Voltaic Electricity or Galvanism, on Monday evening of this week, by Mr. Badger. The Lecturer evinced a spirit of deep research, and succeeded in agreeably entertaining an attentive audience. The Lecture was accompanied with experiments from the Galvanic Battery, or "*Voltaic Pile*," which was intimated consisted of one hundred Plates of Copper & Zinc interchanged alternately throughout the series. From this arrangement, the whole having been immersed in a saline solution, a vivid light and intense heat are evolved, superior to the most well heated Furnace, or perhaps equal to the flash of Lightning witnessed in the skies.

Mr. Langworthy also is to give another Lecture on Electricity, accompanied with experiments from the Electrometer, on Wednesday evening of this week, which will no doubt possess much merit and give the scientific mind an agreeable entertainment. Citizens' attend these Lectures. They are free to all.

A CITIZEN.

De Ruyter, Tuesday morning, Dec. 7.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-MARKET, N. J., Nov. 23, 1841.

BR. BAILEY—Being assured that the prosperity of Zion is rejoicing to all the lovers of our Lord Jesus Christ, and as I am to write you a letter, I deem it expedient to inform the churches through the medium of your paper, what the Lord has been and is still doing for the churches in New-Jersey. During the summer past our church has been in a very pleasant state, as far as we could expect when there were no apparent conversions. Good attendance at meeting, our congregation has gradually increased in size, and in interest, and our Sabbath school has been attended, we have reason to believe, with lasting benefit, both to the aged and the young, and was the means of inducing these to attend meetings who had not been in the habit of so doing.

On the 15th of October, our yearly meeting commenced, which embraces the churches in this state. Br. Estee and Clawson, from the lower churches, were with us.—For weeks this meeting had been a subject of prayer in our social meetings, that God would meet with us and revive his work.—At evening we were encouraged upon the arrival of Br. N. V. Hull, from Clarence, N. Y. On Sabbath morning Br. W. B. Maxson, from Brookfield, arrived, which was truly heart-cheering to many, who consider him to be their spiritual father, having been the laborer and devoted Pastor of this church for eight years, and was permitted to see this church rise under his labors to occupy an eminent station in the world.

The brethren appeared to have come to us with the Spirit of their Master, they preached the truth with plainness, apparently coming to the circumstances of those with whom they had to do. Our house, though large, was thronged with attentive hearers of the word. On the second day of the week, Br. Estee was obliged to leave us and return to his own people, and on fourth day Br. Maxson left us and went to Philadelphia, and Shiloh, (West Jersey.) Br. Hull and Clawson stayed through the week. A number found peace in believing, and some who had previously cherished a hope, gained confidence to come out and confess Christ before men.

At the close of our meeting here, Br. Hull went to West Jersey where Br. Maxson had commenced a meeting, and soon after Br. Hull's arrival at Shiloh, Br. Maxson returned to this place, spent one Sabbath and started for home. Last week Br. Hull returned and preached three days and evenings in Plainfield. There is, we trust, a good degree of interest in that Church, and could the meeting have been continued longer, much good doubtless would have been the result. Since the close of our meeting I have baptized seven, three of whom were heads of families, and we are in hopes that we shall shortly have the privilege of attending to this interesting ordinance, again, for a number are lingering around the skirts of Zion, who ought to be gathered in. Br. Crandall has baptized one, and doubtless will more very soon. Br. Hull started from home yesterday. The meeting at Shiloh resulted in much good. At the last intelligence ten had been baptized at Shiloh, and some in Salem by Br. Clawson. I feel truly thankful to my ministering brethren for the assistance that they have rendered me, and I trust that they have the most devout gratitude of my brethren in general, hoping that God may always use them for his praise and glory as here with us. As ministers, much depends upon the course we pursue. Brethren, let us especially who are pastors of Churches, help one another, for I am confident that in so doing much can be effected.

I hope to hear often through your paper of revivals of religion, for I trust that all my brethren feel that the salvation of souls ought to engross our whole attention. For this, let us earnestly and devoutly pray.

W. B. GILLETT.

News of the Day.

From the N. Y. Express.

DEPARTURE OF THE MENDIAN AFRICANS.

The thirty-five surviving Africans of the Amistad, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Steele and Raymond, and Mrs. Raymond, missionaries to Africa, and by Mr. Wilson and wife, teachers, embarked last Wednesday morning in the bark Gentleman, Capt. Morris, bound to Sierra Leone, and were towed down the harbor by a steamer.

A farewell meeting of the Africans and the Missionaries who are to accompany them to their native country was held at the Broadway Tabernacle last Sabbath evening.

Mr. A. F. Williams one of the Committee who had the supervision of the Mendians during their residence of eight months at Farmington, Ct., gave in brief terms, their history. The exercises of the meeting were of a highly interesting character. Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Joselyn, Andrews, Wright and Morell, and by Mr. W. Anderson, Esq. Solicitor General for the Island of Jamaica. Remarks were also made by Cinque, the chief of the Africans, which were very appropriate and touching. The following letter from Cinque, to Ex-President Adams, accompanied by a Bible presented to him by the Africans, with Mr. A's reply was read at the meeting.

To the Hon. John Quincy Adams:

Most Respected Sir,—The Mendi people give you thanks for all your kindness to them. They will never forget your defense of their rights before the great Court at Washington. They feel that they owe to you in a large measure, their delivery from the Spaniards, and from slavery or death. They will pray for you as long as you live, Mr. Adams. May God bless and reward you.

We are about to go home to Africa. We go to Sierra Leone first, and then we reach Mendi very quick. When we get to Mendi we shall tell the people of your great kindness. Good missionary will go with us. We will take the Bible with us. It has been a precious book in prison, and we love to read it now we are free. Mr. Adams, we want to make you a present of a beautiful Bible. Will you please to accept it, and when you look at it or read it, remember your poor and grateful clients.—We read in this holy book, "If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us, then they had swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled up against us. Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us a prey to their teeth. Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowler—the snare is broken and we are escaped. Our help is in the name of the Lord who made Heaven and Earth." For the Mendi people,

CINQUE,
KINNA,
Boston, Nov. 6, 1841. KALE.

To the Mendian Africans, Cinque, Kinna, Kale, and thirty-two others, about to return to their native land:—

BOSTON, 19th Nov., 1841.

My Friends,—I have received the elegant Bible which you have presented to me through your true and faithful friend, Mr. Lewis Tappan. I accept it, and shall keep it as a kind remembrancer from you, to the end of my life. It was from that book that I learned to espouse your cause when you were in trouble, and to give thanks to God for your deliverance.

I am glad to learn that you have the prospect of returning safe and free to your native country; and I hope and pray that you may pass the remainder of your lives in peace and comfort there. Remember with kindness those persons who befriended you in your captivity here, and who now furnish you with the means of returning home, and tell your countrymen of the blessings of the book which you have given to me. May the Almighty Power who has preserved and sustained you hitherto, still go with you, and turn to your good and to that of your country, all that you have suffered, and all that may hereafter befall you. From your friend,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

New Style of Duelling.—In one of our hotels, a few evenings ago, two gentlemen chanced to quarrel upon a subject most interesting to themselves, but of no interest to the public. The ice broken, words followed words rapidly, increasing in burning intensity, until the feelings of both were wound up to the duelling pitch. In the mean time, their high words and wrangling had brought about them some fifty or sixty spectators. A ring was formed, and the combatants continued threatening death and destruction to each other for some minutes, when one of them who had a fine Roman nose, black eyes, and flowing hair, cried out, "bring pistols, bring pistols, bring pistols." A bye stander added, "and coffee for two, and coffee for two, and coffee for two," in the same strain of voice. The mirth of the crowd was excited at this sally; and for a moment nothing could be heard but laughter, coughing, and hurrahing.

Pistols were brought, and two large mugs of coffee. The factious bearer made his way into the ring with these interesting weapons. The combatant with the long nose, seized one of the pistols. His opponent, with a short pug nose, seized the other, cocked it, and fired it. The flash in the pan made the crowd draw back, and the Hebe who had the coffee, let fall both cups, one of which was overturned, with its hot contents, into the bosom of a lady, while the other fell into his own. In this scene of confusion the long nosed combatant fired his pistol, and it too, flashed in the pan. Here another drawback of the bye standers enabled a short thick set gentleman to make his way into the ring. He knew the two combatants, and catching them, took both by the nape of the necks, and with a herculean effort, brought the face of the long nosed hero into direct contact with the face of his short nosed opponent. The concussion made the room tremble, and blood flowed in streams, to the great delight of those in the crowd, who, like dogs, love to lap the claret [illegible] while the duelists [illegible] with all their might at the pain caused by this novel mode of settling a dispute. [illegible]

Winter Route [illegible]

[illegible]

Ebenezer [illegible], Conway, N. H.
Eben P. [illegible], Mass.
Reuben Kemp, Sterling, Conn.
Capt. Josiah Cleveland, Oswego, N. Y.
Sylvanus Court, Mansfield, Vt.
Capt. Jerome Clark, Cherry Valley, N. Y.—Total, 17.

A Large Cargo.—The New Orleans Advertiser says that [illegible] by Ezra Weston of Duxbury, Mass., cleared on the 13th inst. for [illegible], with 3115 bales of cotton on board. [illegible] The total weight of the cargo is 1,2[illegible] pounds, and the burthen of the Hope is 989 tons.

Price of Pork in Chillicothe.—The Chillicothe Advertiser of the 12th says, "a few engagements have been made by the packers of this place for heavy pork, at $2 per 100 lbs. net, and we understand they are unwilling to make any large contracts at present, even at that price. It is most probable that the farmers will put up their own pork to a considerable extent during the present season."

The Half-reasoning Animal—by Water and by Fire!—The sagacity of the Mammoth Elephant, (who is attached to the Menagerie and Circus,) has displayed itself during his late visit to Richmond and Petersburg. Whilst the cavalcade was crossing the bridge over the James River, the Elephant quietly placed his foot upon its floor, but not satisfied with the shaking of the timbers, he withdrew from it, and immediately descended to the river, for the purpose of swimming across. On a sign, however, from his rider, he stopped—took him up with his proboscis, placed him on his neck, and then swam across the river. At Petersburg, he was chained with one leg to a post, in Powell's stable, which was consumed by fire. As soon as the flames began to spread, the animal, finding his quarters most uncomfortable, exerted his most enormous strength, pulled up the post which had been rammed down in very hard ground, released himself from "durance vile," walked out of the stable to a respectful distance, and then quietly turned round to witness the progress of the conflagration.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

An Elder in Trouble.—The Providence Journal contains an account of a scene in which the Rev. Mr. Knapp, a preacher of considerable notoriety, and the High Sheriff of the County, were the principal actors. Mr. Knapp, it appears, in the course of one of his sermons, took occasion to make some severe remarks against the Universalists; and in reply to a question which he made, a lady rose and answered.

At subsequent meetings he made some remarks derogatory to the character of the lady and her whole family, the particulars of which are not stated, the consequence was an action for slander, the damages being laid at $5,000. The writ was put in the hands of the Sheriff, who went to the church, where Mr. Knapp was holding forth, and took a seat with the intention of serving the writ after the close of the services.

The fact, however becoming generally known, [illegible]

[illegible]

Post Office De[illegible]

[illegible] Nov. 1, 1841.

[illegible]

If you become satisfied that any post office is not of public necessity [illegible] report that fact and the reasons for the [illegible]

[illegible] you the importance and high [illegible] of your stations. It is to you the Postmaster General must look for [illegible] information upon all subjects pertaining to the out-door operations of the Department. Give me your efficient aid, and I do not despair of making the Post Office Department eminently useful and popular.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Removal of a City.—The St. Louis Republican of the 19th inst. says: "The buildings in Marion city, on the Mississippi river, the same town in which so many Eastern purchasers got their fingers burned a few years since, are being removed to Hannibal, a town some 12 miles below, on the bank of the river. Lots which sold at from two to six and eight hundred dollars, and frame houses which cost from eight to fifteen hundred dollars, can now be bought at less than a hundred, lot and building included.

Death of Gov. Buchanan.—The Gloucester Mass. Telegraph says: "We learn by a letter received in town last evening, that His Excellency Thomas Buchanan, Governor of Liberia, died at Bassa, Sept. 3d, very much lamented."

"The *Belle Poule* with the Prince de Joinville, left our harbor yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, for her own "sunny France." A few minutes after she had left her moorings, she fired a salute of some twenty guns, which was returned in fine style by the North Carolina with the tri-color flying.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From the Boston Transcript.

O. K. not O. K.—A singular mistake occurred in this city on Thursday last, which goes to prove that we should not always trust to outward appearances. The ship Saracen, Capt. Oliver Keating, sailed from this port that day for Manilla and Canton. When the ship was ready to start, the Captain sent a cartman to the Pearl Street House, where he had been boarding, for his baggage.

The cartman accordingly went to Capt. K.'s room and took his things, which were all packed up, and in coming out of the room he saw in the entry, near the door, two boxes marked O. K., the initials of the Captain's name, (Oliver Keating,) and supposing they belonged to him, and that it was Oll Korrect, he took the boxes, carried them down and put them on board the ship with the Captain's baggage, and the vessel immediately afterwards went to sea.—An hour or two after she had sailed, it was discovered that the boxes did not belong to the Captain, but to another gentleman who was stopping at the Pearl Street House, and that they contained a complete set of Daguerreotype apparatus which the owner was about to put into operation in this city. It was, however, too late to correct the mistake, and the boxes, Daguerreotype apparatus and al, are now on their way to Manilla.

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

Awful Accident.—We learn that a boat with three men went over the Falls of Niagara, on the night of Monday last! They had started from Schlosser, at 9 o'clock, intending to cross over to Hudson's tavern, two miles above Chippeway. Shortly after they had left the shore, cries from the river were heard at Field's tavern, near by, but excited no attention, as similar noises are very common in that quarter from boatmen passing to and fro. No suspicion of the accident was had until Thursday, when enquiry began to arise, and on Friday, awful evidence of the fate of the boat and her devoted crew, were presented in the fragments found in the eddy below the Falls.

It is supposed that the boat was struck by a squall, and being heavily loaded with six barrels of whiskey, sunk—the wretched men on board being swept by the resistless current down the American rapids and over the frightful precipice below! The names of the two were Jehiel D. Kinney, and John York, and the other was a stranger, who had merely taken passage for Canada. The former were from Nova Scotia—Kinney had kept tavern eight miles below the Falls for two years past, and left a wife and three children. Part of one of the mangled bodies is said to have been found yesterday.

A Pillar of Fire.—At Cossier the following natural phenomenon is described. The residence was a stone's throw from the sea: Conceive my astonishment and surprise on repairing thither to gaze on the exquisite beauty of the waves, and to watch the sun, which was just emerging from the bosom of the water, to see the latter instead of rising in its usual circular form, assume that of a pillar of fire! I positively doubted the evidence of my senses, and I should scarcely hope to be believed, but that I find the ancients and Agatharchides in particular, have mentioned the same phenomenon, on these coasts, where they observe, 'the sun rises like a pillar of fire.' Lord Valentia also noticed a similar appearance at Mocha, where he saw it set in like manner. We subsequently saw it assume an elongated, but never again so completely columnar a figure. We could not but think of the pillar of fire which for forty years gave light to the Israelites in the wilderness. The color of the Red Sea here was of the most exquisite blue imaginable, far exceeding in beauty the boasted blue of the Mediterranean. The breakers had a peculiar vivid and lively whiteness, which by contrast, added greatly to the beauty of the azure main; but though I could have gazed for hours, it was too dazzling to permit me to do so with impunity. —*Mrs. Elwood's Travels in Egypt.*

What a Bad Woman can do.—Our readers will doubtless remember the performances of a woman calling herself Mrs. Jones, at Rochester, a few months ago.—She represented herself as a rich English widow, was married by a respectable young man by the name of Hunter, and after inducing him to purchase a large amount of costly furniture on the strength of her supposed wealth suddenly decamped with all the money she could obtain from Hunter, and leaving him to pay the debts she had contracted at the hotel and with the shopkeepers. We learn from a late number of the Rochester Post that she had been practising similar impositions in Toronto. She there represented herself as head cook in the late Sir Astley Cooper's establishment who she said had left her annuity of £100. This soon increased to £300 and a man named Lanesboro' believed her story and married her.

After having deceived her husband by stories about £100,000 being left her, and that Lord Liverpool had sent over his steward to bring her home; after having got a number of others to credit her story and trust her with money; having prepared her husband with the necessaries to go to London, to attend to her business; and having gulled every body she decamped quietly one morning just the day before her husband was to have started for England. She is supposed to have carried off about £300.

A Drunkard's Fate.—One night last week the train on the Baltimore rail-road run over a drunken man who lay across the track, below Wilmington, and cut off his leg. His struggles in this deplorable and helpless condition, only served to place his body directly across the track, in which situation he lay when the Philadelphia train came along, the same night, and nearly severed his body. Another awful answer to the enquiry of scripture—"Who hath wounds without cause."

A Meteor.—Last night, about a quarter to 12, many of our citizens were startled from their slumbers by what appeared to be a sharp flash of lightning, followed by a rattling and prolonged peal of heavy thunder. The afternoon had been snowy, and when we retired for the night, a sharp sleet was falling and the weather was growing cold; circumstances, we thought, not very favorable to thunder and lightning. This morning we learned that the occurrence which so much excited our surprise, was the rapid flight and bursting of a very large and brilliant meteor. We have not been able to learn its direction. The hour and the night were such as to render it unlikely that any of our citizens, capable of making exact observation of the phenomenon, were up; but from the size and brilliancy of the meteor, it must have been seen in other places, and we hope, under circumstances favorable to a more full account.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

A Lost Man.—The Sandusky Clarion of Saturday gives an account of the mysterious disappearance of William H. Hunter, formerly a member of Congress from that district. He was engaged in hunting, on the peninsula in Danbury township, Ottowa County. Late in the afternoon of Thursday, Nov. 4th, he separated from two of his associates, in the pursuit of game; since which time he has not been heard from.—There was no uneasiness about him at the time, as he intimated an intention of seeking different quarters for the night, from those he had occupied the previous night; but his continued absence excited some serious apprehensions that some calamity had befallen him, and large bodies of men from both sides of the bay have been several days engaged in hunting for him; but thus far, without the least success.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Death Come in Mercy.—In our report on Saturday, in speaking a prisoner named *John Phillips*, it became necessary for us to refer to the fact, that he had been complained against for leaving his wife in utter destitution. She died on Saturday, and there was not to be found in the miserable room where she breathed her last, even a decent sheet to lay her out in, or a cap to put on her head. Her disease was consumption aggravated by the conduct of Phillips. Phillips is a smart good looking fellow, and will no doubt still find some woman fool enough to marry him, notwithstanding his treatment of the deceased.—*Boston Post.*

A curious affair, for these times, is mentioned by the Columbus (Geo.) Argus.—During the recent session of the Supreme Court at Columbus, the grand jury found a true bill against Rhodam A. Greene, President of the Western Bank of Georgia, for a high misdemeanor. The charge is founded on the refusal of the bank to pay specie. It seems that there is a provision of the charter of that bank, which declares that the bank shall not at any time refuse to pay specie, and that upon such a refusal the charter shall be forfeited. There is also a section of the Penal Code, which provides, that if any bank officer shall violate any provision of the charter, he shall be indicted for a high misdemeanor.

Robbery and Marriage at Dayton, O.—James Norvell's store in Dayton, was entered on Sunday last, and robbed of Jewelry to a considerable amount. Mr. N. had been in the practice of sleeping in his store, but on that evening having been married, changed his lodgings. This will be an argument for bachelors.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Mr. Stevenson.—The Madisonian, in noticing the report that Mr. Stevenson had expressed his conviction that war between England and the United States was highly probable, says: "We have good reason to believe that no such opinion has been expressed by Mr. Stevenson,—on the contrary it is understood that he has represented the British Government and people as disposed for peace with our country, and that there was nothing in the present relations of the two countries which might not be adjusted by negotiation."

Governors.—The following is a complete list of the Governors of the several States and Territories, including the results of the recent elections. Just half of the Governors of the States are Whigs. Their names are in italics.—*Jour. of Com.*

States.	*Governors.*
Maine,	John Fairfield.
New Hampshire,	John Page.
Vermont,	*Charles Paine.*
Massachusetts,	*John Davis.*
Rhode Island,	*Samuel W. King.*
Connecticut,	*Wm. W. Ellsworth.*
New York,	*Wm. H. Seward.*
New Jersey,	*Wm. Pennington.*
Pennsylvania,	David R. Porter.
Delaware,	*Wm. B. Cooper.*
Maryland,	Francis Thomas.
Virginia,	Jno. Rutherford, acting.
North Carolina,	*John M. Morehead.*
South Carolina,	John P. Richardson.
Georgia,	Charles J. M'Donald.
Alabama,	Benj. Fitzpatrick.
Mississippi,	T. A. Tucker.
Louisiana,	*A. B. Roman.*
Arkansas,	Archibald Yell.
Tennessee,	*James C. Jones.*
Kentucky,	*Robert B. Letcher.*
Ohio,	*Thomas Corwin.*
Michigan,	John S. Barry.
Indiana,	*Samuel Bigger.*
Illinois,	Thomas Carlin.
Missouri,	Thomas Reynolds.
Florida Territory,	Richard K. Call.
Wisconsin, do	Henry Dodge.
Iowa, do	Augustus C. Dodge.

The loss of property by the late fire at Vicksburg, is estimated at $60,000.

About four thousand persons have, within a few months, become members of a temperance Society in Cincinnati.

The Galena, Ill., Advertiser, mentions the arrival of two loads of copper from the mines of Minerel Point, Wiskonsan, which it adds are destined at no distant day to be a source of large income to the Territory.

Rum and Murder.—Remine, a foreigner, in Pittsburg, lately broke his wife's leg and otherwise horribly hurt her. When inquired of, in order to secure her husband, she said she fell down. She died and the murderer fled, but has since been captured.

Onions planted in the same hill with vines, will protect them from the depredations of the *striped bug*. Farmers and gardeners who remember this until next year, may profit by it.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New Jersey, and ordered to a second reading, requiring that all the banks and companies exercising banking privileges in New Jersey, shall, on or before the fourth day of July next, resume the redemption of their notes and the payment of their debts in specie, under forfeiture of their charters.

Shipwrecks.—At a recent meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, a statement was read, affirming that in the course of the year 500 ships had been wrecked on the coast of the country—the anual loss of lives being 1,200, and of means £3,000,000.

Clayton, the Aeronaut.—Mr. Richard Clayton, the celebrated Aeriel *Voyageur*, advertised to ascend from Nashville, Tenn., in his immense Aeriel ship, the "Star of the West," on the 13th inst., on his 28th Aeriel voyage. Mr. C. stands unrivalled at the present day, as a Navigator of the Air, and the following short sketch of his adventures, taken from his advertisement in the Nashville Wing, shows a most adventurous and daring spirit. He says he "has made more daring and romantic excursions through the air than any other person. On one occasion, he travelled from Cincinnati to the Alleghany Mountains, a distance of 350 miles, *in nine and a half hours*. At another time he ascended from Louisville, Ky., and on the following day returned in his balloon to the city, and floated around the neighborhood for nearly two days. He has spent whole nights in the atmosphere, crossing in his course, Rivers, Lakes, and Mountains. Four times he has been obliged to make his *bed on the tops of lofty trees, sleeping in his little skiff or car.*

But the most perilous of all his adventures, was that which he made from Lexington Ky., when at the height of two miles, the fabric that contained the gas, burst into a thousand holes, and every atom of that fluid in an instant escaped, causing him and his vessel to be dashed downward through the air with meteor like violence, until the mass of ribbons, (the rent silk,) became pressed against the netting of the Balloon so as to form a parachute, which was the means of saving his life. The experience that he has now gained, together with the improved construction of his Balloon, enable him to perform aerial voyages with less danger."

Texas and Santa Anna.—The Houstonian thinks that Santa Anna will recognize the independence of Texas.—It says: "If the report of Santa Anna's success in Mexico should prove correct, we venture to predict that, with General Houston at the head of our Government, one year will not have elapsed before the independence of Texas shall have been unconditionally recognized by Mexico. We do not make this prediction from any confidence we have in the pledges of that perfidious man, made while a prisoner, but from the belief that he is satisfied with his former campaign to Texas, and will not be anxious to become an actor in a second drama, the exit of which would, in all human probability, be more tragical."

An old Tree.—Some workmen engaged in excavating a well, near Leicester, after cutting some depth through a bed of clay, found their progress interrupted by a hard substance which proved to be the trunk of a large tree, apparently a fir; a cart load of wood and leaves was taken out. The leaves had become amalgamated by time and pressure. It is supposed by geologists that the tree was thrown there at the general convulsion of nature, at the time of the flood.—*Bangor Whig.*

A Disgrace to the Age.—The Court of Newcastle county, Delaware, was in session last week. Several persons were convicted of larceny, and sentenced to receive twenty-one lashes on the bare back. One man plead guilty to three indictments, and was sentenced to receive twenty-one lashes for each indictment. But a more extraordinary sentence is that of a young girl, who plead guilty on ten indictments for larceny. She was sentenced to wear ten T's on her outer garment, and to receive twenty-one lashes on the bare back, well laid on in each case, making 210 in all. The governor, who was shocked at the idea of a young girl being stripped, tied and scored with a whip, humanely remitted the corporeal punishment.—*Express.*

Anecdote.—A gasconading foreigner was vaunting one day that he had travelled over the whole American continent, and been caressed every where he went, and had *seen* all the great men of our country.

"Have you *seen the lakes?*" interrogated a shrewd Yankee by-stander.

"Parblue,' says he 'I must surely have *seen* them, when I *dined* with them a dozen times."

In Sweden they deprive a man of the right to vote who gets drunk a third time.

Jewish Synagogues in the United States.—In the State of New York there are nine, Pennsylvania six, Maryland four, Virginia four, Ohio eight, North Carolina five, South Caraolina four, Alabama three, Louisiana three, Kentucky five, Tennessee one, Georgia two, Florida three, Rhode Island one,—in all fifty-nine. Belonging to the above are about forty-two thousand Jews. There are supposed to be in the United States about ten thousand more who do not belong to either of the above congregations. In 1805 there were only five Synagogues, and about four thousand five hundred Jews. —*Phil. Chronicle.*

Good.—A prisoner who had unexpectedly been acquitted of the charge for which he was arraigned before Judge Bowlin, the other day, upon being informed that he was at liberty to go, turned to the Jury, and with much *feeling* observed:

"Gentlemen of the Jury; I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the decision just rendered—you will be ever remembered in my *prayers*; to you, my worthy, and I must say cute friend, (addressing himself to his counsel,) I wish it was in my power to double your fee; the feeling I entertain for you cannot be expressed by words; you are, indeed, the criminal's benefactor; to you, your honor, (addressing the Judge, who could scarcely suppress a smile,) I am everlastingly indebted; but all I can say to you is, I promise you, upon my *honor*, now that I am free, that I will never be guilty of *stealing again* as long as I live."—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Notices.

Madison County Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Madison county Agricultural Society will be held at 12 o'clock M. on Monday the 27th December next, at the court-house in Morrisville.

The members, and all those who feel an interest in the promotion of agriculture, and the welfare of the country, are earnestly requested to attend.

The executive committee will meet on the same day at 11 A. M.

Nov. 15, 1841.

A. S. SLOAN, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ The papers of the county will please copy the above notice.

MARRIED,

In New York, on the evening of the 25th ult., by the Rev. Lucius Crandall, Mr. JASON B. WELLS, of De Ruyter, to Miss MARIA STILLMAN, of the former place.

In Lincklaen, on the 25th ult., by Rev. S. M. Burdick, Mr. ORRIN POOLER, of Berkshire, and Miss CLARISSA CHANDLER, of the former place.

In Frankfort, Nov. 24th, by Rev. Geo. Bridge, Mr. GEO. L. GRIGGS, of Paris, and Miss EMLY S. FULLER, of Frankfort.

In Otselic, on the 13th ult., by Rev. Mr. Howe, Mr. JAMES HOWE, of Pharsalia, and MARY ELIZA WADKINS, of the former place.

DIED,

In Truxton, 2 o'clock A. M., the 28th ult., Mrs. SALLY BARKER, wife of Mr. Laurence Barker, and daughter of Mr. Prentice Coon, aged 63.

For a long time, wearisome nights were appointed her. She trusted not in her sufferings as giving her any hope of escaping future woe, but her hope of salvation seemed to rest wholly on "The Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world."

Her funeral services were attended in the S. D. B. house of worship at Lincklaen, and near that house her body rests; it was in that neighborhood that she spent the days of her youth.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Andrew Babcock, P. M., Rev. S. M. Burdick, J. P. Livermore, P. M., (we will do it.) Milo Stebbins, P M., (it is done.) A. Corey, P. M., Oran Vincent, (please accept our thanks for the present until we can satisfy you for your trouble. We will see that those accounts are corrected if not so.) J. B. Wells, (the cr. you mention was for another person with the same initials; the other you mention was not paid.) Rev. Lucius Crandall, (We send the papers as requested.) Rev. W. B. Gillet, (we will do the work as cheap, and as well as you can get it done elsewhere.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of Andrew Babcock, $3, cr. Winslow Newton, $2, vol. 2, John Burleson, $1, vol. 2, of John P. Livermore, $2, cr. Allen M. Wood, $1,17 self, $3.

Of Oran Vincent, $12, cr. Clark C. Green, $4.50 vol. 1 and 2, John R. Shaw, $2, vol. 2, Joseph Davis, $2,64, vol. 2, Rial Wescote, $1,64, vol. 2 John B. Collins, $2,25 vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Madison County Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that an assessment of six per cent has been levied on the deposite notes in force in said company on the 25th day of October 1841, and that the same is requested to be paid to the Treasurer at the office of said Company in the village of Cazenovia on or before the first day of January next.

Dated at Cazenovia, Nov. 24, 1841.

40w6 WM J. HOUGH, Treasurer.

LOOK HERE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account are requested to call and settle the same before the first of January next

G. W. SUTTON.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi.

Nov. 24.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

"A COMPLETE [illegible] per cent [illegible] *STORE* [illegible] N. Y. [illegible]

S. D. DILLAYE.

DR. CARLTON'S VEGETABLE INDIAN GREEN PLASTER.

THIS plaster [illegible] swellings, [illegible] Liver complaints, [illegible] season it will cure the Quinsy [illegible] best remedy for diseases of the spine.

The virtues of the Plaster have been [illegible] thousands of the most respectable [illegible] states of Vermont and New York, [illegible] its efficacy. Price, 25 cents per box.

For sale by S. D. DILLAYE.

De Ruyter, Nov. 10. [illegible]

G. W. KNOWLTON

HAS [illegible] ey's Store, where he will [illegible] and Shoes of all kinds. [illegible] Ladies Kid or Morocco Slips and Shoes [illegible] and Gaiter boots of the first quality, [illegible] cheap.

N. B. Customer's leather manufactured [illegible] short notice [illegible] for good pay. Please call [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 23, 1841. 33tf

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ELMORE ANNAS & AYER.

LATE [illegible] Elmore Annas & Ayer, has moved [illegible] *Stone Store of John N. Elmore* [illegible] assortment of STOVES [illegible]

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers Wholesale & Retail [illegible] *COUNTY or STATE.* [illegible] *CASH,* [illegible] business.

[illegible] Furniture, [illegible] Iron Coves.

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, [illegible]

LOW PRICES

[illegible] at wholesale or retail [illegible] manufacturer in the State. [illegible] of GOOD materials, and not LEAKY.

Eave Troughs

Made and put up [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of West [illegible] and Cheney Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

Done with neatness and despatch, [illegible] prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy [illegible] please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* [illegible] No. 3 Cortland Street.

De Ruyter, Oct 15, 1841. 31tf

NEW GOODS

AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

S. G. WALKER.

HAVING [illegible] DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, [illegible] ERY, HARDWARE [illegible] GISTS [illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES,

[illegible] *CHEAPER* [illegible] *Pe*[illegible] CASH [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. [illegible]

MADISON COMMON PLEAS. [illegible]

Mary [illegible] vs. [illegible] IN PARTITION.

IN pursuance of [illegible] Common Pleas of [illegible] the 28th [illegible] of November [illegible] at 12 [illegible] the house of Wm. C. Gage, in De Ruyter, the premises in the Plaintiff's petition [illegible] ted in the village of De Ruyter, [illegible] the estate of [illegible] bounded, beginning at the centre [illegible] corner of a lot [illegible] Geo. W. S[illegible] east along [illegible] lands owned by Oliver Maxson [illegible] the said Maxson's [illegible] Marcus B[illegible] line to lands owned by Abraham Sutton, [illegible] west to the east line of Lot No. 37; [illegible] about twenty-six [illegible] of the road [illegible] road to the place of beginning, reserving [illegible] from two lots, one sold to Geo. W. Sutton, the other to Thomas Russel. The said premises will be sold in such parcels and on such terms as may be made known on the day of sale.—Dated, October 20, 1841.

BENJAMIN ENOS, JAMES NYE, EPHRAIM ARNOLD, *Commissioners.*

Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 34w6

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above sale is postponed to the 17th day of January next at the same place and time of day.

Dated Nov. 15, 1841.

JAMES NYE, BENJAMIN ENOS, EPHRAIM ARNOLD, *Commissioners.*

Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 40w4

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.

De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE LOT, cheap enough, situated first Lot south of the S. D. Baptist Meeting-house, containing nearly three-fourths of an acre, being about six rods in front.—Apply to Lauren H. Babcock. 34tf

De Ruyter, Oct. 17, 1841. Wm. MAXSON.

NO IMPOSITION!

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVE [illegible] Goods at [illegible] BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of G. W. SUTTON'S, [illegible] inhabitants of [illegible] that they are [illegible] stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

[illegible] stock complete [illegible] extensive [illegible] themselves from [illegible] they can [illegible]

LOW PRICES,

[illegible] establishment west of the city of New-York [illegible] be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

[illegible] to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly [illegible] examine [illegible] fail to [illegible]

GEO. W. SUTTON, WM. H. QUINBY.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE [illegible] quality, [illegible] STONE STORE.

JOHN N. ELMORE,

[illegible]

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life
Moffat's Phenix Bitters
Moffat's Life Pills
[illegible] Pills
[illegible] Pills
[illegible]
Winslow's Balsam of Horehound
Balm of China
Parker's Pulmonary Balm
Chessman's Arabian Balsam
Hewes's Liniment
With others too numerous to mention [illegible]

[illegible] Horse [illegible] Saws [illegible] Steel Shovels, Spades, Iron Nails, [illegible] Saws for sale [illegible] STONE STORE.

October 4

MENS Coarse [illegible] Boots, [illegible] Gaiter Boots, [illegible] STONE STORE.

L. [illegible] Sampson & Sons' [illegible] Edged Tools, [illegible] Axes, Adzes and [illegible] N. ELMORE, [illegible] Manufacturers' Agent.

1 CASE Gentlemen's CLOTH CAPS, For Trade.

1 CASE [illegible] [illegible] STONE STORE

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS,

TAKE NOTICE.

T[illegible] Harnesses, [illegible] Brass [illegible] Webster [illegible] Lace, Necks [illegible] west of [illegible] excepted, [illegible] of Grain, Butter, [illegible] Hay, Fat Cattle, [illegible]

J. P. RIDER

De Ruyter, Oct. [illegible] 1841. 32tf

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE.

RETURNS [illegible] that he [illegible] taken a partner [illegible] SILAS BENJAMIN, [illegible] work [illegible] warranted [illegible]

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 [illegible]

[illegible] of S. [illegible] Stone [illegible]

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 29w6

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing [illegible] the firm of ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER, expires this day [illegible] All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to call and [illegible] settle.

JOHN N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
WILLIAM J. AYER.

De Ruyter, Aug. 28, 1841.

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER wanted on accounts, if delivered previous to the 15th Oct. next.

Aug. 28. E. A. & A.

JOHN N. ELMORE,

IS now receiving at the *Stone Store*, an extensive assortment of seasonable Goods, which have been selected with care, purchased low, and will be offered at a small advance from cost. He would take this opportunity to state, that he intends to offer at all times a stock, unequaled for variety, at prices as *cheap as the cheapest.*

De Ruyter, October 1, 1841.

25 Pieces BROAD Cloth, BEAVER Cloth CASSIMERE and SATINETTE, comprising a general assortment, just received at the

Oct. 4th. STONE STORE.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.

Nov. 24.

NOW is the time to purchase SILK, WORSTED and LINNEN Goods, just received a large stock which have been purchased and will be sold at no Tariff Prices, at the

October 4th. STONE STORE.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at ELMORE'S.

Nov. 24.

POETRY.

From the Olive Plant.

The Desert Rose.

"There was a little rose-bush, and it grew
In loneliness; no kindred bush was here,
No other flow'ret there raised its bright eye,
But all was drear, alone, save here and there
A tuft of grass, had peep'd above the soil,
To meet the light of heaven. I do not know
Why nature placed that rose-bush there; perhaps
To let the desert know how beautiful
Were some of her productions. Now there came
Upon that bush, a little bud—but one,
And that was passing far methought no flower
That graced the richest garden was so fair
As that lone rose-bud. It grew and flourished,
For it drank the choicest dews of heaven,
And the sun shed its most enlivening rays,
Upon its bosom. But ere it blossomed full,
It seemed to droop. Its lovely head bent low,
And when the pearly dews of morning fell,
I thought it wept; and yet it grew and op'ed
Its bright leaves to the sun, and seemed to breathe
An offering of praise to heaven. Twas beautiful,
And 'twas alone,—in all the desert round,
No loved companion met his eye. Its sighs
Fell on the breeze unnamed—unheard,
For who in such a waste e'er sought a rose!
The desert shrubs beheld it, wondering much,
But held no sympathy with that sweet flower.
It pined alone, and soon its leaves grew pale,
Ah sooner far than roses bright are wont
To fade. It drooped, it withered, and it died,
Its scattered leaves the winds of heaven bore
To richer climes where other roses bloom.
But though it died, a rich perfume it left,
Diffusing sweetness in the air around.
O can that dreary desert e'er forget
The dying fragrance of that young, sweet rose!
I've mused much and long upon the fate
Of that lone beauteous flower. I could have wept
To see it fade in all its loveliness
So soon, and yet methought 'twas better far,
To float in freedom, on the wings of wind,
Than to remain in such a wilderness.
Hast thou ne'er known some gentle, noble mind,
That grew in wastes, more dark than nature's winds,
And pined in deserts drear, though not of sand,
Whom thou couldst liken to a desert rose!

Miscellaneous Department.

GENTILITY.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'Didn't I see you walking up the street with a young lady yesterday, William?' said Anna Enfield to her brother, who had but a few days before returned from New York after an absence of some months.

'Perhaps you did; I was in company with a young lady in the afternoon,' replied the brother.

'Well, who was she? I did not see you until after you had passed the store I was in, and then I could not see her face.'

'It was Caroline Murry; you know her I suppose.'

'Caroline Murry! Why, brother! what were you doing in her company?' and Anna's face expressed unfeigned astonishment.

'Why, really, you surprise me, sister! I hope there is no blemish on her character. But what is the matter? I feel concerned to know.'

'There's not much matter, brother, but then, Caroline Murry is not genteel. We don't think of keeping her company.'

'Indeed! and you don't associate with her because she is not genteel. Well, if I am any judge of gentility, Anna, Caroline Murry is about as genteel and ladylike as any girl I know—always excepting, of course, my own dear sister.'

'Why brother, how you talk! You don't certainly pretend to compare her with Ernestine Eberly, and Zepherine Fitzwilliams, whom you have seen here several times.'

'No, I do not,' replied the brother, emphatically.

'Well, they're what I call real genteel; and Caroline Murry wouldn't be tolerated in the society where they visit.'

'And why not, sister?'

'Havn't I told you? Because she is not considered genteel; that is the reason.'

'But I don't understand what you consider genteel, Anna. If I know what gentility means, Caroline, as far as that is concerned, is in every way superior to Ernestine Eberly, and Zepherine Fitzwilliams.'

'Now, William, that is to bad! If any other man had said so to me, I would never have spoken to him again as long as I lived.'

'But seriously, Anna, what do you mean by gentility?' asked the brother.

'That's a question more easily asked than answered; but you know as well as I do, what is meant by gentility. Every body knows.

'I know what I mean by it, Anna. But it seems that we don't agree on the subject; for I call Caroline Murry genteel, and you don't; so you see that different things may be called by the same name. Now, What I wish to know is, what precise meaning do you attach to the word; or why do you think Caroline not genteel?'

'Why, in the first place, she don't go into genteel company. People of the first rank won't associate with her.'

Here ensued a pause, and her brother said—

'Well, why don't they associate with her, Anna? I hope she has not been guilty of improper or immoral conduct.'

'O, no! nothing of that. I never heard the slightest reflection on her character,' replied the sister 'But then, genteel young ladies don't work in the kitchen, like hired servants, and she does. And, besides this, call on her when you will, and she is always doing something. Why, I am told that she has even been seen at the chamber windows, fronting on the public street, with her head tied up, sweeping and making the beds! And Clarissa Sprigler says that she saw her once, with the parlor windows open, sweeping and dusting like a servant! Nobody is going to associate, or be seen in the street with any one who has'nt the spirit to be above the condition of a hireling. And besides this, whenever she was invited to balls or parties, she never would stay later than ten or 11 o'clock, which every one knows to be vulgar. Somebody had to go home with her of course: and the choicest beau in the company was almost sure to have his good nature and his politeness taxed for this purpose. Once I heard her say that she considered the theatre an unfit place for any young lady; she offended the whole company, and has never been invited to a party among genteel people since.'

'And is that all?' said William Enfield taking a long breath.

'Yes, and I should think that was enough, in all conssience,' replied the sister.

'So should I, Anna—to make me respect her.'

'Why, William!'

'Why, Anna!'

'But seriously, William, you cannot be in earnest?'

'And seriously, Anna, are you in earnest?'

'Of course I am.'

'Well sister, I'm afraid my old fashioned notions, for such I suppose you will call them, and your new fangled notions; for such I must call them, will not chime well together. All that I have heard you allege against Caroline Murry, raises, instead of lowers her in my estimation. So far as a genteel and truly lady-like deportment is concerned, I think her greatly superior to the two friends you have named as pinks of gentility.'

Anna looked up into the face of her brother for some moments, her countenance exhibiting a mingled expression of surprise and disappointment.

But you are not going to walk with her in the street any more, I hope,' she at length said.

'And why not, Anna?'

'Because as I have said before, she is not gen—'

'Genteel, you were going to say. But that allegation, you perceive, Anna, has no weight with me, I do not consider it a true one.'

'Well, we won't talk any more about it just now, for it will be of no use,' said the sister, changing her voice and manner; 'and so I will change the subject. I want you to make a call or two with me this morning.'

'On whom?'

'On Miss Eberly and Miss Fitzwilliams.'

'It wouldn't be right for me to do so, would it? You know I don't consider them genteel,' said the brother, with affected gravity.

'O Nonsense, brother! why will you trifle?'

'But seriously, Anna, I do not consider that those young ladies have any very strong claims to gentility; and, like you, I do not wish to associate with those who are not genteel.'

'If you talk in that way, William, I shall get angry with you. I cannot hear my most intimate friends spoken of so lightly; and at the same time accused of a want of gentility. You must remember that you are reflecting upon your sister's associates.'

'You must not, and I know you will not get angry with me for speaking plainly—and you must do me the justice to believe that in saying what you did of Caroline Murry, you spoke of one with whom your brother has associated, and with whom he is still willing to associate.'

Anna looked very serious at this, nor could she frame in her own mind a reply that was satisfactory to her. At last she said—

'But seriously brother William, won't you call on those young ladies with me?'

'Yes on one condition.'

'Well, what is that?'

Why, on condition that you will afterward call with me and see Caroline Murry.'

'I cannot do that William,' she replied in a positive tone.

'And why not Anna?'

'I have already told you.'

'I cannot perceive the force of that reason, Anna. But, if you will not go with me, I must decline going with you. The society of Miss Murry can not be more repulsive to you, than is that of the Misses Eberly and Fitzwilliams to me.'

'You don't know what you are talking about, William.'

'That is my impression about you. But come, now, sister, let us both be rational to each other. I am willing to go with you, if you will go with me.'

'Yes but William, you don't reflect that in doing as you desire me, I will be in danger of losing my present position in society. Caroline Murry is not esteemed genteel in the circle in which I move, and if it should be known that I visit her, I will be considered on a level with her. I would do any thing to oblige you, but, indeed, I would be risking too much here.'

'You would only be breaking loose,' replied the brother, 'from the slavery you are now in to false notions of what is truly genteel. If any one esteems you less for being kind, attentive, and courteous, to one against whom suspicion has never dared to breathe a word, and whose whole life is a bright example of the pure high-toned principles that govern her, that one is unworthy of your regard. True gentility does not consist, my sister, merely in a studdied and artificial elegance of behavior, but in inward purity, and taste, and a true sense of what is right, all exhibiting themselves in their natural external expression. The real lady judges of others from what they are, and neglects none but the wilfully depraved. True, there are distinctions in society, and there are lines of social demarkation—and all this is right. But we should be careful into what social sphere we are drawn, and how we suffer ourselves to be influenced by the false notions of real worth which prevail in some circles that profess a high degree of gentility. I hold that every one, no matter what may be his or her condition in life, fails to act a true part if not engaged in doing something that is useful. Let me put it to your good sense, which do you think the most deserving of praise, Caroline Murry, who spends her time in 'doing something' useful to her family; or the Misses Eberly and Fitzwilliams, and those constituting that particular circle, who expect services from others, but never think of rendering any, and who carry their prejudices so far as to despise those who work?'

Anna did not reply, and her brother said—

'I am in earnest, sister, when I say, that you can not confer a greater favor upon your brother than to go with him to see Caroline Murry. Can not I induce you to comply with my wishes?'

'I will go,' she replied to this appeal, and then hurried away, evidently no little disturbed in her feelings.

In half an hour she was ready, and, taking her brother's arm, was soon on the way to Miss Ernestine Eberley's residence.—That young lady received them with all the graces and fashionable airs she could assume, and entertained them with the idle gossip of the day, interspersed with an occasional spice of envious and ill-natured remarks. Knowing that her brother was a close discriminator, and that he was by no means prepossessed in her friend's favor, Anna herself observed her more narrowly, and as it were with his eyes.

It seemed to her that Miss Eberly never was so uninteresting, or so malapropos in what she said. The call on Zepherine Fitzwilliams came next in turn. Scanning her also with other eyes than her own, Anna was disappointed in her very dear friend.—She looked through her, and was pained to see that there was a hollowness and want of any thing like true strength or excellence of character about her. Particularly was she displeased with a gratuitous sneer thrown out at the expense of Caroline Murray.

And now with a reluctance which she could not overcome, Anna turned with her brother towards the residence of the young lady who had lost caste because she had good sense and was industrious.

'I know my sister's lady-like character will prompt her to right action, in our next call,' said the brother, looking into Anna's face, with an encouraging smile.

She did not reply, yet she felt somehow or other pleased with the remark. A few minutes walk brought them to the door, and they were presently ushered into a parlor in which was the young lady they were seeking. She sat near a window and was sewing. She was plainly dressed, in comparison with the young ladies just called upon; but in neatness, and all that constitutes the lady in air, and appearance, in every way their superior.

'I believe you know my sister,' said Enfield, on presenting Anna.

'We have met a few times,' she replied, with a pleasant unembarrassed smile, extending at the same time her hand.

Miss Enfield took the offered hand with less reluctance than she had imagined she should but a few hours before. Somehow or other, Caroline seemed to her much changed for the better in manner and appearance. And she could not help, during all the visit, drawing contrasts between her and the two very dear friends she had just called upon; and the contrast was in no way favorable to the latter. The conversation was on topics of ordinary interest, but did not degenerate into frivolty or censoriousness. Good sense manifested itself in almost every sentence that Caroline uttered, and this was so apparent to Ann, that she could not help noticing and involuntarily approving it. 'What a pity,' Anna once or twice remarked to herself, 'that she will be so singular.'

The call was but a brief one. Anna parted with Caroline under a different impression of her character than she had ever before entertained. After her return with her brother, he asked her this abrupt question.

'Which of the young ladies, Anna, of the three we called upon this morning, would you prefer to call your sister?'

Anna looked up, bewildered and surprised, into the face of her brother, for a few moments, and then said—

'I don't understand you, brother William.'

'Why, I thought I asked a very plain question. But I will make it plainer.—Which one of the three young ladies we called upon this morning, would you advise me to marry?'

'Neither,' replied Anna, promptly.

'That is only jumping the question,' he said, smiling. 'But to corner you so that there can be no escape, I will confess that I have made up my mind to marry one of the three. Now tell me which you would rather it would be.'

'Caroline Murry,' said Anna emphatically, while her cheeks burned, and her eyes became slightly suffused. William Enfield did not reply to the hoped for, though rather unexpected admission, but stooping down, he kissed her glowing cheek, she shall be your sister, and I know you will love one another.'

He said truly. In a few months he claimed Caroline Murry as his bride, and her good sense, and winning gentleness of character, influenced Anna, and effectually counteracted the false notions which were beginning to corrupt a good heart and to overshadow a sound judgment. It was not long before she was fully sensible of the real difference which there was between the two characters of her friends and that of her brother's wife; and also between true and false gentility. Although Caroline Murry had been proscribed by a certain circle in which false pride, instead of principle, was the governing motive, she had still been esteemed among those who knew how to look beyond the surface.—As the wife of Enfield, she at once took a position in circles where those who had passed her by as unworthy would have sought in vain for admission, and in those circles she shone as a bright particular star.

TREES OF PALESTINE.—The sycamore tree, which abounded in the plain of Jericho, bore a fruit similar to a fig, while its leaves resembled the mulberry; hence its name, which is compounded of "syca, a fig tree, and morus, a mulberry tree." You will remember, that it was into a sycamore tree that Zaccheus climbed to see Jesus, amid the crowd in the neighborhood of Jericho. Amos also refers to it, saying, "I was a herdman, a gatherer of sycamore fruit." This fruit will not ripen until it is rubbed or cut with an iron comb or spike: this, probably, was the business of Amos. The wood is nearly incorruptible, and hence the Egyptians used it for coffins.

But the vine is the chief glory of Palestine: the clusters of Eschol were borne between two men to the camp at Kadish-barnea.

We are told that such wonderful grapes are still found in that part, the south of Palestine; the weight of the clusters being sometimes as much as ten or twelve pounds. We are also informed, that, "besides the large quantities of grapes and raisins which are daily sent to the markets at Jerusalem, and other places, Hebron alone, in the first half of the eighteenth century, annually sent three hundred camel loads, that is, nearly 30,000 lbs of grape juice, or honey of raisins to Egypt." Travelers remark the great size and strength of the vines, which will enable you to comprehend the figurative language of Jacob's blessings upon Judah, in whose portion both Eschol and Hebron were situated. "Binding his foal unto the vine, and his ass's colt unto the choice vine, he washed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the blood of grapes."

The most beautiful of all the trees of Palestine, were the almond, the pomegrant, with its bright scarlet flowers and fruit, the golden citron, (mistranslated *apple tree*, in Canticles.) It is supposed Solomon referred to the citron, under the name of *apples of gold*, in his elegant proverb, "a word fitly spoken, is like apples of gold, in pictures of silver," that is, network or baskets of silver; for the first fruits, among which was the citron, were often carried by the richer Jews, in silver baskets to the temple.—*Evening Recreations.*

NAPOLEON'S MODE OF MAKING COFFEE.—The late Emperor Napoleon, who was a great amateur of coffee, of which, however, he made a moderate use, is said to have given instructions to his cook to prepare it in the following way:—For three or four persons, two ounces of recently burnt and ground coffee, are put into an empty coffee pot of the ordinary kind, with a small piece of isinglass; this is held over the fire and shaken by the hand so as to prevent the burning of the coffee; when a smoke is seen to issue from the pot, water at the boiling point, is poured upon it in a sufficient quantity to supply six breakfast cups, in the proportion of one third of coffee to two-thirds of milk, the coffee pot is taken from the fire before the water is added, but being heated, the coffee boils gently as the pot is held in the hand; the ebullition is sufficient to bring out all the fine properties of the coffee without carrying off the aroma; a cup is then poured out and returned to the pot, to allow it to precipitate, and in two or three minutes the coffee is perfectly clear, and is used with boiling milk. Some of the best families in Paris now adopt this plan, which is certainly superior to that now in use.

IMPORTANT TO FIREMEN.—The following is a new and feasible plan proposed in the New York Sunday Atlas for the rapid extinguishment of fires, viz.—"To have a large machine, with a ton of carbonate of lime, a proper portion of water, and half a ton of sulphuric acid. With valves to regulate the contact of these materials, a mass of carbonic acid gas could be evolved, which, properly directed, would be more effectual than water, inasmuch as it would penetrate to every portion of a building, and extinguish a fire as completely as if it were drowned in the North River."

Smithsonian Legacy.—A Mr. Smithson of London, who died a few years since, bequeathed the handsome sum of $600,000 to the United States, for the establishment of an institution in the city of Washington, whose object should be the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. Three years since the money arrived, and being in British gold, was deposited in the mint at Philadelphia, whence it was transported to Little Rock, in Arkansas, and exchanged for the bonds of the State of Arkansas, at par. These bonds have now sunk from par down to sixty-two per cent, thus diminishing the value of the legacy $228,090.

TRUE COURAGE.—An Irishman, who was a soldier of the Revolution, was suddenly stopped near Boston by a party, during a dark night. A horseman's pistol was presented to his breast, and he was asked to which side he belonged. The supposition that it might be a British party rendered Paddy's situation extremely critical. With true naivette he replied 'I think it would be more in the way of civil jintlemen jist to drop a hint which side you pleased to favor.'

'No,' testily said the first speaker; declare your sentiments, or die!'

'Then I will not die with a lie in my mouth—American to extremity! Do your worst, ye spalpeen!'

'We are friends, and I rejoice to meet with a man so faithful to the cause of his country; was the reply.

REMEDY FOR HOOPING COUGH.—Twenty grains of salt of tartar, and ten grains of cochineal with one ounce of refined sugar, dissolved in a gill or quarter of a pint of warm water—take a spoonful three times a day, for a child about four or five years of age, a little every time when the cough is troublesome. The relief is immediate, and the cure, in general from four to five days. It has cured many thousand. Also fresh air in mild and dry weather is advisable.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT
S. D. DELLAY'S.

Sept. 28, 1841.

BUNDLES of SILK GOODS, cords of SHEETINGS, heaps of CALICOES, piles of CLOTH and stacks of plain and fancy BEAVER CLOTHS, are now being offered by

S. D. DELLAY.

at his CHEAP CASH and BARTER STORE, in connexion with an unequalled assortment of MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, TAGLIONES &c., &c., &c., at prices greatly reduced, and which he unqualifiedly pledges himself to sell less than his neighbors in this Town or County.

His Purchases have been for cash. Goods will be sold equally cheap for good notes as any other Store in this section will sell them for cash.

TEAS SUGARS AND MOLASSES

as usual, cheaper than [illegible].

To Purchasers he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and he [illegible] from them at least a call, assuring them that [illegible] and every article in their line shall be put [illegible] at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, H[illegible] or Syracuse.

Terms of sale, 6 months.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines.

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

DR. WATERMAN'S
Strengthening Plaster.

The peculiar [illegible] the immediate effects [illegible] it being carried by the [illegible] case or pain [illegible] As an external [illegible] auxiliary, and will cure [illegible] as acute and [illegible] Rheumatism, [illegible] Affections, weakness of [illegible] and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c &c &c.

This Plaster is warranted [illegible] for the best ever offered to the public [illegible] "Jew David or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An [illegible] Colds, Coughs, Asthma, [illegible] Bronchitis, [illegible] of the Breast and Lungs, tending to Consumption, [illegible] of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, [illegible] Blood Root, Liverwort, [illegible] Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The [illegible] virtues of the Herb [illegible] BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is [illegible] to require [illegible] necessary [illegible] whole of [illegible] trated, and [illegible] vegetable substances, [illegible] dy, [illegible] now in use, for the complaints above [illegible].

Thousands of [illegible] ed, at any time, [illegible] represent.

In conclusion he would [illegible] be undersold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,
10,000 Rags,
10,900 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

For which the highest price will be paid [illegible]
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63tf

He also states, [illegible] that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arabian "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr. Pamer's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Bilious "
Harlem Oil,
British "
Pectoral Balm Honey "
[illegible] Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organum,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. A certain cure in all cases. Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at *S. D. DELLAY'S* than at the *Stone Store.*

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by
Oct. 4. J. N. ELMORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

WANTED.

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot
De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Webb's Dictionary, large,
" " small,
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,
Novum Græcum Testamentum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken [illegible] recently occupied by Dr Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store, together with [illegible] where he will be happy to [illegible] those who will favor him with a call.—He will as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be [illegible] superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmer's Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER

NEW-YORK.

Adams—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russell, P. M., [illegible]
Berlin—S. S. [illegible], P. M.
B[illegible]—[illegible] Babcock, Silas Bailey, [illegible] Babcock
B[illegible]—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Tremain.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—[illegible] S[illegible]
Darien—[illegible] Joseph Potter
East H[illegible]—A. [illegible], P. M.
Edmeston—Rev. Ephraim Maxson
F[illegible]—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lamphere.
Genesee—Asa A. Longworthy, H. Wilson, P. M. Daniel S. Tenney
H[illegible]—William Greene
I[illegible]—[illegible] P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
L[illegible]—Dennis Hardin, H. S. Crandall
New York City—Paul Stillman
N[illegible]—Daniel Truman
New London—Charles Lewis
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Rev. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Rev. [illegible] Wheaton
Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick
Scott—Rev. [illegible] G. Potter, James Hubbard, H[illegible] Babcock.
S[illegible]—[illegible] Ward.
S[illegible]—W. M. Beauchamp.
S[illegible]—[illegible] Babcock.
U[illegible]—[illegible] Stillman.
V[illegible]—Oscar Williams
W[illegible]—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Jonathan Maxson, Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Salem—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

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☞ Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO 42.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor.—A. H. BURDICK, Printer. [WHOLE NO. 94.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, DECEMBER 15, 1841. [$2.50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

MONTHLY SERMONS,

BY

A VILLAGE PASTOR:

(DECEMBER, 1841.)

NO. XII.—THE SUPREME JUDGE OF THE UNIVERSE.

Ps. i. 6.—For God is Judge himself.

The scriptures require us to contemplate God as our Creator, our Preserver, our King, our Benefactor, our Lawgiver, our Redeemer, and in the text he is announced as our Judge. "The mighty God, even the Lord hath spoken, and called the earth from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof. Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined. Our God shall come, and shall not keep silence: a fire shall devour before him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about him. He shall call to the heavens from above, and to the earth, that he may judge his people. Gather my saints together unto me; those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice. And the heavens shall declare his righteousness: for God is Judge Himself." "*Himself*" being added, gives peculiarly strong emphasis to the sentiment which is expressed.

The truth which we now contemplate is this:—viz,

God is the Judge of the Universe.

1. God is ABLE to be the Judge of the Universe.

We speak in reference to his natural attributes. His power is adequate to the discharge of all the unmeasured responsibility which his office involves. The multiplicity of judicial causes which may be brought before him, can not perplex his infinite mind. He that spake, and it was done; He that commanded, and it stood fast, has the requisite ability thoroughly to investigate whatever appertains to the history of all the beings whom his hands have fashioned. No event on which he may sit in judgment, can be too mighty for his infinite mind to grasp. No transaction can be so intricate that he cannot search it out.—The labarynths which it may contain in the view of finite beings, can present no obstruction to his investigation.

He is the Omnipotent Judge.

He is Omniscient. He knows all that we say and do. He knows also every secret of the heart. Not a thought in this world, or in any other world, can be concealed from him. He searcheth the heart. He looketh on the heart. To him, "the darkness and the light are both alike."

He is also Omnipresent. Take your stand where you may, and you may say, God is here. "Whither shall I go from thy Spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea: Even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me."

God will not, like any earthly judge, depend on evidence produced by others. He was on the spot when every act which he judges, was done. His eye rested on that pious one when he performed worthy deeds, though no human eye was near. His eye rested on the perpetrator of that evil deed, though perhaps he imagined that the darkness of midnight secluded him from the inspection of his Judge.

God is also infinite in Wisdom.

In the work of creation the infinite wisdom of God is displayed; his doings as Judge will present this glorious attribute no less conspicuously. A judge possessing infinite wisdom is such an one as the Universe needs; no confidence could be placed in any other.

The Universe also needs a judge who is Immutable. Such an one is God. He is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. He is of one mind, and none can turn him.

Does the Universe need a judge who is self-existent and independent? Such an one is God.

He is also eternal. "From everlasting to everlasting, thou art God." The Universe has no cause to apprehend that its Judge will cease to exist. This world may be destroyed; but the Judge will live. Other worlds that now exist, may cease to be; but the Judge will live. Other worlds may be created, and after having existed while God sees fit to sustain them—they too may be destroyed; but God, the Judge, will live. This view of the natural attributes of Jehovah, demonstrates that he is able to be the Judge of the Universe.

II. God is WORTHY to be the Judge of the Universe.

We speak now in reference to his moral attributes. He is just. "Just and right is he." St. Paul says in Romans 3rd chap., "Is God unrighteous? God forbid: for then how should God judge the world"?—Being just, he is no respecter of persons, and therefore he will judge impartially.—No influence of his creatures can swerve his decisions. He is beyond the reach of all bribe from the opulent and the powerful. He is a God of truth. 'It is impossible for God to lie:' it is diametrically opposite to the nature of his moral being. What is so prominent in his own character, he will approve in the character of his creatures. His decisions will always honor truth, and may always, as occasion may require, detect and expose falsehood, however adroitly it may have been concealed from human investigation. Two primary objects of judicial investigations should be, to exhibit truth and to expose falsehood. God, as Judge, will accomplish for the Universe these two important objects. He is worthy to be Judge, because he is infinitely Benevolent. "God is love." His benevolence is the source of all his moral attributes. In other words—His moral attributes are but so many varied expressions of his benevolence. All his doings, therefore, as Judge, will bear the seal of infinite benevolence. God is, therefore, worthy to be the Judge of the Universe.

III. God has a RIGHT to be the Judge of the Universe.

He is the Creator of all intelligences.—He that said, "Let there be light," said also—Let there be an intelligent being—and there was an intelligent being. Such an one receiving his existence, and all his powers from God, is constantly and absolutely dependant upon God. From his hand he receives every blessing which he enjoys.—God is his Creator, Supporter, and Benefactor. Sustaining such relations to God, he is consequently accountable to God for all his actions. This is equivalent to saying God is his Judge. As God is infinitely good, the intelligent and dependant being whom he has created, is obligated to love him supremely and constantly. His obligation is to serve God with all his powers. Thus an indisputable and immoveable foundation is laid for his accountability to God for all his feelings and actions. The import of all this is—God has a right to be his Judge. The same principles which illustrate God's right to be the Judge of one of his intelligent creatures, equally illustrate his right to be the Judge of all, in whatever worlds they exist.

These reasonings are not presented as needed proof that God is the Judge, for as the text expressly asserts this, it furnishes us with full proof. But the preceding thoughts may aid our minds in contemplating the ability, the worthiness, and the right of God to sustain the office of Supreme Judge of the Universe. This seat God will hold, unmolested, forever and ever. Inspired writers of the Old Testament speak of God as the Judge.

The pious Jephthah said, "The Lord, the Judge, be judge this day between the children of Israel and the children of Ammon." Isaiah writes—"For the Lord is our Judge." Abraham, Samuel, and David appeal to God as *the* Judge.

The New Testament writers re-iterate the same truth. The apostle James says—"Behold! the Judge standeth before the door." No other being in the Universe but God is able to be the Judge; none other is worthy; none other has a right to this infinitely high office.

Reason and Revelation unitedly proclaim to us that God is the Judge of the Universe.

In the sun, moon, and stars; on the mountains, trees, plants, and rocks—is written what conscience whispers, and what almost every page of revelation declares—"Behold! The Judge standeth before the door."

Reflections.

1. God is a Judge of glorious dignity.

We always associate dignity with the office of the judge. But what shall we say of the judge of the Universe? All that has transpired in all worlds since the first created being began his existence; all that now transpires; and all that will transpire while time lasts, or Eternity moves on—are the causes which come before this Almighty Judge. He is not merely the Judge of this little earth: he is equally the Judge of heaven, and of hell, and of all worlds. How many worlds he may yet create we know not: but though he may create countless myriads, he will be the Judge of all. The causes which he judges are as important as the Universe can furnish.

Call to mind his character; he is infinite in power, wisdom, and goodness. What a Judge! Who can be regardless of his laws? Who can trifle in his presence? Who can sport with his decisions?

2. If God is Judge himself, then each one of must be judged. "So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God."

3. If God is Judge himself, then every act must be judged. 2 Cor. v. 10. For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or evil." Eccles. xi. 9. "Rejoice, O young man in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes: but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."

Eccles. xii. 14. "For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil."

"For every idle word that men shall speak, they shall, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment."

"In that day when God shall judge the secrets of men."

Sinner! no deed of yours can be concealed: "for God is Judge himself."

4. If God is Judge himself, then a just decision will be rendered. God's own people will be approved. The wicked will meet with just doom. "But God is the Judge; he putteth down one and setteth up another. For in the hand of the Lord there is a cup and the wine is red, it is full of mixture, and he poureth out the same, but the dregs thereof all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out and drink them."

5. From the decision of the Judge of the Universe there can be no appeal. After *his* decision, there is no court of errors. If this Judge says, "Come, ye blessed!" it is a welcome forever. If he says, "Depart, ye cursed!" it is an irrevocable sentence.

Sinner! If the Judge of the Universe sentence you to hell, you will abide there, and weep, and wail, and gnash your teeth in your "own place"—your own bitter home,—while the Martyr Stephen shall abide in heaven, and there rejoice, and exult, and sing in *his* own sweet and everlasting home.

6. Let us prepare to stand before the Judge of the Universe.

"That awful day will surely come,
The appointed hour makes haste,
When I must stand before my Judge,
And pass the solemn test."

There is the great white throne! He sits upon it who is able, is worthy, and has a right to judge the Universe.

What a transcendently glorious Judge!
Each one of us must stand before him.
Every act must be judged.
A just decision will be proclaimed.
There can be no appeal.

The "righteousness" of each decision will be so fully declared—the consciences even of the lost responding "*Amen*," that none will dare wish to appeal.

For this solemn day let us now prepare.

The Closing Year may aid us to feel the importance of preparing to meet our Judge. For our doings this year we must render to him a strict account. God may be pleased to grant us yet a few more days in this year to think of this matter. For this purpose we must duly improve them. Ye who trust in Jesus, will not tremble when,

"In robes of Judgment, lo! he comes!
Shakes the wide earth, and cleaves the tombs;"

for, his edict will be—

"But gather all my saints" he cries,
That made their peace with God,
By the Redeemer's sacrifice,
And sealed it with his blood."

But sinner, beware! This closing year, and past years will witness against you.—How do you purpose to spend the few remaining days of this year? How do you purpose to spend the evening and day, which, by a portion of the church, is regarded as commemorative of our Savior's Advent. *How do you purpose to spend* Christmas Evening? How do you design to express *your* welcome of the expected New-Year?

Remember to spend Christmas and New Year in such a manner that the account of your transactions and thoughts during those interesting occasions, will not appal you when you shall stand before your Judge.

"Sinners, awake betimes; ye fools, be wise;
Awake before this dreadful morning rise;
Change, your vain thoughts, your crooked works amend;
Fly to the Savior; *make the* Judge *your friend*;
Lest like a lion his last vengeance tear
Your trembling souls, and no deliverer near."

Impenitent sinner! Hear it now—and remember it:—Thou *must* come to Judgment. There is no escape,—"FOR GOD IS Judge Himself."

THE SABBATH.

From the New York Evangelist.

HISTORY OF THE SABBATH.

The introduction of the Sabbath into the moral law or ten commandments, was an important event in its history. God was present in awful majesty before the children of Israel. With his own voice he uttered these ten commandments, amidst the thunders and lightnings of Sinai. Afterwards, with his own hand he wrote them out twice on two tables of stone. These commandments, therefore, were particularly distinguished above all the other laws of Israel. All were founded on the eternal principles of rectitude, and will stand forever unabolished. Among them the Sabbath holds an elevated rank. These laws were not given merely for the Jews; but they are equally binding on all people, in every land and age. The whole system of the gospel implies that the moral law is binding on every one of us. Those who believe on the Lord Jesus Christ are redeemed from the curse of the law; of course then they are under it, and exposed to its penalty, else they would have needed no Redeemer. Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid! yea, we establish the law. As this moral law of ten commandments has never been repealed, so the law of the Sabbath, constituting one of these commandments, remains still unrepealed. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy daughter, nor thy man servant, nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it.

Another fact which ought to be distinctly noticed in the history of the Sabbath, is its introduction into the civil code of the Jews. This, we believe, is a point not sufficiently understood. No people, no nation on earth were ever distinguished like the Jews. Jehovah, the Infinite God was himself their king, their lawgiver. They were chosen out of all the tribes of the earth, to be his peculiar people. He gave them a system of civil laws, which belonged to them as a nation, and were binding on no other nations. Among these laws, the Sabbath was repeatedly mentioned. With these laws were connected severe penalties. Jehovah was the Great Sovereign of that nation. In violating then their national law, they set at defiance the authority of their Eternal Sovereign. Hence, they were pre-eminently guilty, and the penalties were proportionably severer than those of some other nations. Death was the punishment for violating the Sabbath. This code of laws, with all its ceremonies, has passed away. To this subject we shall again refer. It is scarcely necessary to add how high was the *rank* of the Sabbath among the laws of Israel—how tremendous were the judgments which fell on the nation for profaning the Sabbath, and how forcible in its behalf were the solemn appeals of their prophets. If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable: and shall honor him, not doing their own ways, nor finding their own pleasure, nor speaking their own words. Then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father, for the Lord hath spoken of it.

The Sabbath was kept by the Savior.—He fulfilled not only the moral law, but all the civil and ceremonial laws of his country. He explained more clearly the nature of the Sabbath, refuted the malicious accusations brought against him, and so far was he from inculcating the least disrespect for the Sabbath, that the women who kept nigh him in the hour of his agony, although they had prepared their spices, yet refrained from anointing the body of their Lord, that they might rest on the Sabbath, according to commandment. Thus we find the Sabbath kept by the first human pair, on the first morning of their existence, preserved through successive centuries by tradition, introduced into the moral law amidst all the majesty of Sinai, holding a distinguished rank among the civil and ceremonial laws of the Jews, and kept so strictly by our Savior, that his most watchful enemies could not prove that he ever indulged in the least violation, either of the moral, or of the civil law respecting it. We would now pass immediately to consider the change of the Sabbath, did we not feel it important to bring into view one other event, viz: the abolition of the civil and ceremonial law of the Jews. In this code were included particular directions adapted to the peculiarities of their country and climate, regulations rendered necessary by their relation to surrounding nations, their ceremonies, and forms of worship, their feast days, national thanksgivings, and ceremonial Sabbaths, their sacrifices and priesthood, which were all merely types of our Great High Priest, and his atonement, and all these were gradually abolished after the death of Jesus.—At his death he cried it is finished. All the ancient observances of the Mosaic ritual expired with those last words of the Savior. The purposes for which they were established were fully accomplished; and when He, the Great High Priest, offered up himself once as a [illegible] for the people, he blotted out the handwriting of ordinances which was against us, which was contrary to us, [illegible]; having spoiled principalities and powers, he made a show of them openly, triumphing over them in it. Then the [illegible] was no more confined to his unleavened bread, or particular days, no more restricted from eating particular kinds of meat, no more bound to bring the firstlings of his flock to be sacrificed at his altars, no more to observe the ancient feasts, Sabbatical years, or ceremonial Sabbaths; or anything else which depended merely on the civil or ceremonial laws of his fathers. Let no man therefore, says the apostle to the Colossians, judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days, which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ. A similar exhortation is given to the Romans in the xiv. chapter. One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike; let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. He that regardeth the day, regardeth it unto the Lord; and he that regardeth not the day to the Lord, he doth not regard it. The context evidently shows that there had been a controversy respecting the old ceremonial law, and that the apostles had reference to the various and multiplied holy days enjoined under that dispensation.

With the same view of the subject, the passage in Galatians corresponds. Ye observe days, and months, and years. I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed labor on you in vain. In all these passages, no reproof is contained for observing weeks, or the weekly Sabbath; but they prove that for which we produced them, that the ceremonial laws of Moses were [illegible] abolished, and were considered so by the Apostles.

This view of the subject shows us that the objections sometimes [illegible] the ancient Sabbath as binding upon us, thus, that if we are bound to keep it we are bound to put to death those who violate it, is not valid. In the ten commandments spoken by the Lord on Mount Sinai, written by him on two tables of stone, there are no temporal penalties. The Jews, it is true, did put to death those who violated the Sabbath, because the civil law required it, just as men who violate the Sabbath in our state are liable to be fined; but the moral law no more required them to put to death the transgressor, than it now requires us to fine the transgressors of our statutes. As the fine, the temporal penalty is the result of our civil law, and not the penalty of the moral law; so with them the putting to death or the temporal penalty, was the result of their civil laws, and not of the law of ten commands. If God were to proclaim himself our National Sovereign, and give us a code of civil laws as he did the Jews, then what penalties he annexed to his laws, we should be bound to observe in the execution of the law. The same remarks will apply to the particular manner of keeping the Sabbath; such as not going out of our place, which was adapted especially to the Israelites in the wilderness.

Moral Reform Department.

From the Advocate of Moral Reform.

ONE OF A SERIES OF DISCOURSES ON THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

By Rev. [illegible] Davis, Colleague Pastor with Rev. Isaac Kn[illegible] of the Congregational Church in Westfield, Mass.

"Thou shalt not commit Adultery."—Ex. xx. 14.

(Concluded.)

Every individual in the community ought frequently to consider the heinousness of this whole class of sins in the sight of God. The word of God declares, that whosoever is guilty of the sins forbidden in this precept, "destroyeth his own soul." "A wound and dishonor shall he get, and his reproach shall not be wiped away." It was the sin for which God rained fire and brimstone from heaven and destroyed Sodom and the neighboring cities.

To the Israelities, when entering Canaan, God said, respecting the sins which are forbidden in the seventh commandment—"Ye shall not commit any of these abominations, that the land spew you not out also when ye defile it, as it spewed out the nations that were before you." "For whosoever shall commit any of these abominations, that soul shall be cut off from his people." In Heb. xiii. 4, we are assured that all who transgress this precept, "God will judge." There is a peculiar emphasis in the expression, "God will judge."—Many who commit these sins, conceal their guilt from men, and escape the penalties of the law of the land; but let such remember that there is a God, who seeth in secret, and will bring hidden things to light, and he has declared that he *will judge* all sinners of this description.

God has also expressly taught us in his word, that "neither fornicators, nor adulterers, nor abusers of themselves with mankind, shall inherit the kingdom of God." It is true that any sins, unrepented of and unpardoned, will exclude the soul from heaven—but this sin in a special manner prevents those who are guilty of it from entering heaven. It destroys their moral sense, and hardens the heart, or, as the scripture expresses it, [illegible] the heart." [illegible]

[illegible] that those who violate in any form the seventh commandment are preparing to drink the wine of God's wrath, which shall be poured out without mixture.

Let us now consider some sources of temptation which are to be guarded against, that those who are now innocent, may not be overcome and ruined for this world and the next.

If you would keep yourselves unspotted from this world, you must guard against the excessive indulgence of appetite. The moral [illegible] the strength of the passions greatly increased by fermented and distilled drinks, or by food of an improper quality or quantity. It was [illegible] that [illegible] the ruin of Solomon. An apostle has said, "that every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things"—now," he says, "they do it to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible;" and then he adds, "I keep under my body, [illegible] by any means when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway."

Another source of danger is the reading of books which [illegible]

[illegible] is another source of danger. And here let me say, that the worst companions are those whose [illegible] who have the art to conceal their wickedness from the public, and are looked upon by many as respectable and worthy of confidence and friendship. The greatest danger is to be apprehended from those from whom the young, while unskilled in the arts of deception, expect no danger.

[illegible] however, to guard against [illegible] the mind must [illegible] with virtuous principles [illegible] knows the strength [illegible] therefore, [illegible] his present principles, [illegible] against temptation. There is [illegible] of every thing [illegible]

[illegible] your minds and to cultivate a relish for useful knowledge. In addition to the direct utility of the knowledge itself, the labor of acquiring it elevates the mind, and inspires it with noble sentiments. The pursuit of knowledge also keeps the mind occupied, and prevents it from forming corrupt associations.

But if you would guard yourselves most effectually against low-bred vice of every kind, you must "labor," says Archbishop Leighton, "to have the heart possessed with a deep apprehension of the holiness and purity of God, and of his presence and eye upon all your actions, and upon your most secret thoughts. His eye is so piercing, that no wickedness can escape his notice, and he is so pure that he cannot [illegible] it without indignation. The darkness is to him as the noonday—you cannot steal a single thought out of his sight, be it ever so short. If you expect ever to dwell with God in heaven, with a being of infinite purity, you must shun with great care every thing impure or unclean—Christ hath no concord with Belial. Remember that wherever you are, the eye of a holy God is fixed upon you: and when tempted to sin against him, say as Joseph did, "How can I do this great wickedness and sin against God?"

Another thing to be done, is to repent, and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. It is true, some professors of religion have been guilty of violating this precept, and perhaps some have yielded to temptation who were real disciples of Christ, but no one who lives in the habitual practice of sins here forbidden, can be a Christian. If they have a name to live, they are nevertheless dead while they live. If they have a form of godliness, it is very certain they have not its power. No one whose heart is filled with love to Christ, as the Savior of sinners—who regards him as the chief among ten thousand, will yield to a temptation to commit any heinous sin—for if the love of Jesus Christ be strong as death, it will destroy all opposite affections. Consider how shameful it is, that a being capable of enjoying God forever, should become such a servant of sin as to forfeit the happiness and the pleasures of eternity. Said a Roman philosopher—"I am greater, and born to greater things, than to be a slave to my body."

[To be continued.]

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, December 15, 1841.

Another Laborer Gone!

It will be seen from to-day's paper that our well-beloved brother, Elder Benedict Wescote has gone to his rest. Our acquaintance with him is brief. We are not prepared, therefore, to give a fuller account of his life. From all that we have known of him, we have formed a most favorable opinion. His labors with the Church in Preston have been very serviceable. Long, very long, will that people remember their Pastor and his pious labors. On whom shall his mantle fall? And who will fill his place?

This bereavement will be deeply felt by those who remain on the walls of our beloved Zion. Our number is small, far too small, to supply the calls for the word of life, and from this God is repeatedly taking some. Little more than a year has elapsed since our fellow-laborer Campbell took his flight close in the rear of the venerable Watson; and now another is gone! The perishing condition of sinners—the destitution of our churches, cannot stay the hand of death. This affords us a favorable opportunity to refer our readers to the several inquiries that are presented in this paper.—Ponder them well, and let any who can answer them.

De Ruyter Institute.

The fall term closes to-day. The winter term will commence in two weeks from next Friday. The well-earned reputation of the Teachers, in their various departments, has been well sustained; and the term which now closes has not been inferior in interest to those which have succeeded it. The Students, so far as we can learn, are well satisfied. Nothing is wanting to raise the Institute above embarrassment and give it high standing among schools of the kind, but a hearty co-operation and support from the Stockholders with the friends of the Institute and its officers.

Will the friends of the school consider the fifth inquiry over the signature "Inquirer"? It cannot be controverted that the school would flourish to the satisfaction of the Stockholders, if *they* would use reasonable influence to send scholars. This is all that is wanting to raise it above embarrassment or opposition.

Hoax.

Some evil disposed person has sent afloat, on the wings of the wind, the story that a battle has been fought between the Americans and British on the disputed Territory. It is said that the American commander was ordered off in 24 hours by the British, but refusing to comply with this order, the British marched to the attack, and were repulsed with the loss of about 30. We are satisfied that the whole affair is a shameless hoax, got up for excitement. Our difficulties with Great Britain are likely to be settled amicably.

To Correspondents.

We have several communications on hand which shall receive attention soon.—"Mary" is welcome to our columns. You may send the other Nos. you mention, and rest assured that your "incognito" is safe with an Editor.

"B. F." shall appear soon. "G." is under consideration.

Errata.—An error occurred in part of our edition this week, in the Monthly Sermons, in the 11th line from the top of second column. For "It is impossible for God to *be*," read, It is impossible for God to lie. Also, some two or three of minor importance, which, however, the sense of the reader will readily correct.

Congress,

At the opening of the session Hon. J. Q. Adams moved to rescind the 21st rule, which lays Abolition Petitions on the table without reading or debate. The question was lost by 3 votes.

Reformed Drunkards.

It is said that 20,000 drunkards have been reclaimed since the first efforts in Baltimore.

President's Message.

We give it entire to the exclusion of much other matter.

Correspondence of the Register.

Clarence, Dec. 3, 1841.

Dear Bro. Bailey—It has pleased God to give me a safe return once more to my family and friends in Clarence. Soon after the rising of the General Conference, in compliance with a request from Br. W. B. Gillett, I visited the church at New Market, N. J., in order to attend the Yearly Meeting of the churches in that State. The meeting convened according to appointment, and continued for a number of days, and a precious season was enjoyed. Br. W. B. Maxson, from Brookfield, N. Y., was with us, and we were refreshed and comforted with his faithful and instructive labors. There were present, also, ministering brethren, D. Clawson, A. Estee, and Lucius Crandall.—After the meeting had continued a number of days, Br. Estee returned to Shiloh, accompanied by Br. Maxson; the meeting however, at New Market was continued, and a number were hopefully converted to God.

I then continued my journey to Shiloh, where I found Br. Maxson earnestly engaged in the good work of "feeding the sheep," and of turning souls to God. After some two or three days he returned to Plainfield, N. J., and I tarried behind to prosecute the work already begun by him. The meeting continued to increase in interest, and was protracted for a number of days. It was indeed a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord, and I trust that lasting good was done in the name of the "Holy child Jesus."

One circumstance connected with this meeting, I mention with pleasure; and that is the brotherly feeling manifested toward us by professing christians of other denominations; and particularly, by the Pastor of the Baptist Church in Bridgeton, Br. Hopkins. His fellowship seemed indeed *real*.

At the close of the meeting in Shiloh, I went to Salem and held a meeting of four days, and the season was truly refreshing, and the prospect seems to be, that under the labors of Br. Clawson, this ancient church will be built up. At the close of this meeting, I returned to Plainfield, N. J., where another meeting of four days was held, which also proved pleasant and interesting. There were nineteen baptisms, in all, during my stay in this State, and I trust there will still be others as fruit of the preached word on these several occasions.

On reviewing the whole journey, I feel it to have been one of the most pleasant I have ever made; and I feel it has been profitable to my own soul, as well as to others; and I thereby acknowledge, with gratitude, the many tokens of respect and christian confidence that I have received from my christian friends in each of the places where I have visited. And may the Lord remember them when he comes into his kingdom. Amen.

N. V. HULL.

For the Register.

Br. Bailey—There are a few questions that I wish to propose, by your permission, to the readers of the Register, and I wish them carefully examined by all, and if any can give satisfactory answers to them I shall be glad to see them appear.

1. Why are so many of our ministers entangled with the affairs of this life, instead of giving themselves *wholly* to the ministry of the word?

2. Why are there so few ministers in the S. D. Baptist denomination, compared with the number of churches, and consequently so many churches deprived of the ministry of the word?

3. Why are so many of our churches involved in difficulties and dissensions among themselves, and sister churches?

4. Why so little *done*, and so little interest *felt*, in our Missionary operations?

5. Why such indifference felt concerning the De Ruyter Institute? and why do the Stockholders complain of want of success, while they—yes, *they*, withhold from it *their* support?

6. Why this want of action upon those great and leading features of the christian religion?

Inquirer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Boston Atlas.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The Steamer Acadia arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She touched her berth at East Boston, at 4 o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool on the 19th instant—has made her passage in eighteen days—and brings us intelligence fifteen days later than heretofore received. We have, by this arrival, our complete files of London papers to the evening of the 18th, and Liverpool papers to the 19th of November.

The trade in the manufacturing districts continued as discouraging as ever. American Cotton had fallen full 1 8d. Flour was lower, with comparative dull sale. The money market and mostly all branches of mercantile industry were in depression.

The steamship Columbia, Judkins, hence, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th ult.

ACCOUCHMENT OF THE QUEEN—BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

The most important *British* news which the Acadia brings is that of the birth of a Prince and Heir to the British Throne.—The event took place on the 9th November, Tuesday, and has been ever since the almost absorbing topic.

The Queen, according to all accounts, bore her sufferings with uncommon fortitude and patience; she is certainly blessed with a vigorous constitution and sound nerves, as well as with remarkable energy of character. Her joy was unbounded when told that the infant was a son.

The new born Prince.—We perceive by the English papers, that the Prince is styled the Duke of Cornwell.

In the evening there were many brilliant illuminations at the west end of the town; and at the Theaters "God save the Queen," was sung by the whole company, the audience standing and joining in the chorus.—Additional verses, noticing the birth of the Prince, were added ex tempore.

News of the Day.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

In coming together, fellow-citizens, to enter again upon the discharge of the duties with which the People have charged us, severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity of the country.—We are in the enjoyment of all the blessing of civil and religious liberty, with unexampled means of education, knowledge and improvement. Through the year which is now drawing to a close, peace has been in our borders, and plenty in our habitations; and although disease has visited some few portions of our land with distress and mortality, yet in general the health of the people has been preserved, and we are all called upon, by the highest obligations of duty, to renew our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who has continued to vouchsafe to us the eminent blessings which surround us, and who has so signally crowned the year with his goodness. If we find ourselves increasing, beyond example, in numbers, in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in every thing which promotes human and social happiness, let us ever remember our dependence, for all these, on the protection and merciful dispensations of Divine Providence.

Since our last adjournment, Alexander McLeod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore communicated to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under the judgment of the Court, been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this Government that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of said boat, and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British Government, in Canada, and demanding the discharge of McLeod upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfil the orders of his Government, has thus been answered in the only way in which she could be answered by a Government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. Happily for the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual, arraigned for a criminal offense, before the Courts of either, can obtain his discharge, is by the independent action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the Courts of both countries.

If in Great Britain a power exists in the Crown to cause to be entered a nolle prosequi, which is not the case with the executive power of the United States upon a prosecution pending in a state court; yet there, no more than here, can the chief executive power rescue a prisoner from custody without an order of the proper tribunal directing his discharge. The precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may be made, is a matter of municipal regulation exclusively, and not to be complained of by any other government. In cases of this kind, a government becomes politically responsible only when its tribunals of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust and injurious judgments in matters not doubtful. To the establishment and elucidation of this principle, no nation has lent its authority more efficiently than Great Britain. Alexander McLeod having his option either to prosecute a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, which had been rendered upon his application for a discharge, to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to submit his case to the decision of a jury, preferred the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining his liberation, and the result has fully sustained the wisdom of his choice.

The manner in which the issue submitted was tried, will satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an American tribunal. I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and, in some degree, the necessity, of making such provision by law, so far as they may do so, for the removal at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This Government, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is felt in the Judiciary of the State, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law, by the States themselves.

In the month of September, a party of armed men from Upper Canada invaded the territory of the United States, and forcibly seized upon the person of one Grogan, and, under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by those authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to their knowledge—a course of procedure which was to have been expected from a nation with whom we are at peace, and which was not more due to the rights of the United States than to its own regard for justice. The correspondence which passed between the Department of State, and the British Envoy, Mr. Fox, and with the Governor of Vermont, as soon as the facts had been made known to this Department, are herewith communicated.

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which, in December, 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this Government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorized war against that Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in the hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two governments.

This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and Government of Great Britain.

If, upon a full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat, which this Government would feel itself bound to prosecute—since he would have acted not only in derogation of the rights of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; but that is a question which, however settled, in no manner involves the higher consideration of the violation of territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognize it as an admissible practice that each government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorized outbreak, which, on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its own hands, and without even a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or overruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both.

When border collisions come to receive the sanction, or to be made on the authority of either Government, general war must be the inevitable result. While it is the ardent desire of the United States to cultivate the relations of peace with all nations, and to fulfil all the duties of good neighborhood towards those who possess territories adjoining their own, that very desire would lead them to deny the right of any foreign power to invade their boundary with an armed force. The correspondence between the two Governments on this subject will, at a future day of your session, be submitted to your consideration; and in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schlosser.

I herewith submit the correspondence which has recently taken place between the American Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, on the right claimed by that Government to visit and detain vessels sailing under the American flag, and engaged in prosecuting lawful commerce in the African seas. Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have become an object of much importance, and it is the duty of this government to protect them against all improper and vexatious interruption. However desirous the United States may be for the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot consent to interlopations into the maratime code, at the mere will and pleasure of other governments. We deny the right of any such interlopation to any one or all the nations of the Earth, without our consent.

We claim to have a voice in all the amendments or alterations of that code—and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a foreign Government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maratime police, to be applied without our consent, we must employ a language neither of equivocal import, or susceptible of misconstruction. American citizens, prosecuting a lawful commerce in the African seas, under the flag of their country, are not responsible for the abuse or unlawful use of that flag by others; nor can they on account of any such alleged abuses, be interrupted, molested or detained while on the ocean; and if thus molested and detained, while pursuing honest voyages, in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are unquestionably entitled to indemnity. This Government has manifested a repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood.

By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it has long since, by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the States composing this Union had [illegible] to the civilized world [illegible] long before the moral [illegible] tions had become [illegible] ties of the traffic. W[illegible] ment should now enter [illegible] taining mutual stipulations [illegible] ject, is a question for [illegible] tion.

Certain it is, that [illegible] American ships on the [illegible] justified on the plea of [illegible] deception, arising [illegible] treaties between other nations [illegible] plea may be extended [illegible] new stipulations of new treaties, to which the U. States may not be a party. The Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full [illegible] reparation for all losses, [illegible] detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have hitherto been, or may hereafter be subjected, by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognize as legitimate and proper [illegible]

Nor will I indulge [illegible] sense of justice of Great Britain [illegible] strain her to make reparation for any wrong, or loss, which [illegible] engaged in the prosecution of [illegible] merce, may have experienced [illegible] of her cruisers or other public [illegible] This Government, at the same time, will relax no effort to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from [illegible] a traffic so revolting to the [illegible] manity. It seeks to do no more than protect the fair and honest trader, [illegible] lestation and injury; but while [illegible] prising mariner, engaged in the pursuit of an honorable trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with [illegible] ment, others of an opposite [illegible]

I invite your attention to [illegible] for the suppression of [illegible] trade, and recommend [illegible] as may give to [illegible] ency. That the American [illegible] abused by the [illegible] other nations, is [illegible] gress has, [illegible] under its consideration, [illegible] well justifies [illegible] tion.

I also communicate herewith [illegible] of a correspondence between [illegible] son and Lord Palmerston [illegible] so interesting to the [illegible] rice duties, which [illegible] the justice of Great Britain [illegible] geously to the United States.

At the opening of the last [illegible] the President [illegible] Congress [illegible] progress which had [illegible] gociating a convention [illegible] ernment and that of England [illegible] to the final settlement of the [illegible] boundary between the [illegible] the two countries. I regret to [illegible] the further advancement of the [illegible] been accomplished [illegible] is owing to circumstances [illegible] tive of any abatement of the [illegible] parties to hasten the [illegible] clusion, and to settle the [illegible] pute, as early as possible. [illegible] of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by this government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New-Hampshire from the conterminous British Provinces, is, it is believed, about to close its field of labors, and is expected soon to report the results of its examinations to the Department of State. The report, when received, will be laid before Congress.

The failure on the part of Spain to pay, with punctuality, the interest due under the Convention of 1834, for the settlement of claims between the two countries, has made it the duty of the Executive to call the especial attention of that Government to the subject. A disposition has been manifested by it, which is believed to be entirely sincere, to fulfil its obligations, in this respect, so soon as its internal condition and the state of its finances will permit. An arrangement is in progress, from the result of which, it is trusted that those of our citizens who have claims under the Convention, will, at no distant day, receive the stipulated payments.

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Belgium, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the 29th March, 1840, and was duly sanctioned by the Senate of the United States. The Treaty was ratified by His Belgian Majesty, but did not receive the approbation of the Belgian Chambers within the time limited by its terms, and has, therefore, become void.

This occurrence assumes the graver aspect from the consideration that, in 1833, a Treaty negotiated between the two Governments, and ratified on the part of the U. States, failed to be ratified on the part of Belgium. The Representative of that Government, at Washington, informs the Department of State, that he has been instructed to give explanations of the causes which occasioned delay in the approval of the late Treaty by the Legislature, and to express the regret of the King at the occurrence.

The joint commission under the Convention with Texas, to ascertain the true boundary between the two countries, has concluded its labors; but the final report of the Commissioner of the United States has not been received. It is understood, however, that the meridian line, as traced by the commission, lies somewhat further East than the position hitherto generally assigned to it, and, consequently, includes in Texas some part of the territory which had been considered as belonging to the States of Louisiana and Arkansas.

The United States cannot but take a deep interest in whatever relates to this young but growing Republic. Settled principally by emigrants from the United States, we [illegible] the happiness to know, that the great principles of civil liberty are there destined to flourish, under wise institutions and wholesome laws; and that, through its example, another evidence is to be afforded of the capacity of popular institutions, to [illegible] the prosperity, happiness, and permanent glory of the human race.

The great truth, that government was made for the people, and not the people for government, has already been established in the practice and by the example of these United States, and we can do no other than contemplate its further exemplification by a sister Republic, with the deepest interest.

Our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, [illegible]

[illegible] With [illegible] other Indian tribes, we are enjoying the blessings of peace. Our duty as well as our best interests, prompts us [illegible] intercourse with them, faithfully fulfilling our engagements, the practice of strict justice, as well as the constant exercise of acts of benevolence and kindness. These are the great instruments of civilization, and through the use of them alone, can the untutored child of the forest be induced to listen to its teachings.

The Secretary of State, on whom the acts of Congress have devolved the duty of directing the proceedings for the taking of the Sixth Census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, will report to the two Houses the progress of the work.

The enumeration of persons has been completed, and exhibits a grand total of 17,[illegible] making an increase over the Census of 1830, of 4,202,646 inhabitants, and showing a gain in a ratio exceeding 32 1-2 per cent. for the last ten years.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will be informed of the condition of the finances. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January last, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress at the Extra Session, was $987,345 03. The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of this year, from all sources, amount to $23,467,052 52. The estimated receipts for the fourth quarter amounts to $6,943,095 25, amounting to $30,410,167 87; and making with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January last $31,397,512 80. The expenditures for the first three quarters of this year amount to $24,734,346 97. The expenditures for the fourth quarter, as estimated, will amount to $7,290,723 73; thus making a total of $32,025,070; and leaving a deficit to be provided for, on the first of January next, of about $627,557 90.

Of the loan of $12,000,000, which was authorized by Congress at its late session, only $5,432,726 88 have been negotiated. The shortness of the time which it had to run, has presented no inconsiderable impediment in the way of its being taken by capitalists at home, while the same cause would have operated with much greater force in the foreign market. For that reason the foreign market has been resorted to; and it is now submitted, whether it would not be advisable to amend the law by making what remains undisposed of, payable at a more distant day.

Should it be necessary, in any view that Congress may take of the subject, to revise the existing tariff of duties, I beg leave to say, that, in the performance of that most delicate operation, moderate counsels would seem to be the wisest. The Government under which it is our happiness to live, owes its existence to the spirit of compromise which prevailed among its framers—jarring and discordant opinions could only have been reconciled by that noble spirit or patriotism which prompted conciliation, and resulted in harmony. In the same spirit the compromise bill, as it is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1833.

While the people of no portion of the Union will ever hesitate to pay all necessary taxes for the support of Government, yet an innate repugnance exists to the imposition of burthens not really necessary for that object. In imposing duties, however, for the purpose of revenue, a right to discriminate as to the article on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and most properly exists. Otherwise the Government would be placed in the condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles, the productive as well as the unproductive. The slightest duty upon some might have the effect of causing their importation to cease, whereas others entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest, without any visible diminution in the amount imported. So also the Government may be justified in so discriminating, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasury, no well founded objection can exist against them.

It might be deemed desirable that no such augmentation of the taxes should take place, as would have the effect of annulling the land proceeds distribution act of the last session, which act is declared to be inoperative the moment the duties are increased beyond 20 per cent, the maximum rate established by the Compromise Act. Some of the provisions of the Compromise Act which will go into effect on the 30th day of June next, may, however, be found exceedingly inconvenient in practice, under any regulations that Congress may adopt. I refer more particularly to that relating to the home valuation. A difference in value of the same article to some extent, will, necessarily, exist at different ports—but that is altogether insignificant, when compared with the conflicts in valuation, which are likely to arise, from the differences of opinions among the numerous appraisers of merchandize. In many instances the estimates of value must be conjectural, and thus as many different rates of value may be established as there are appraisers. These differences in valuation may also be increased by the inclination, which, without the slightest imputation on their honesty, may arise on the part of the appraisers in favor of their respective ports of entry. I recommend this whole subject to the consideration of Congress, with a single additional remark.

Certainty and permanency in any system of governmental policy are, in all respects, eminently desirable, but more particularly is this true in all that affects trade and commerce, the operations of which depend much more on the certainty of their returns, and calculations which embrace distant periods of time, than on high bounties, or duties, which are liable to constant fluctuations.

At your late session, I invited your attention to the condition of the currency and exchanges, and urged the necessity of adopting such measures as were consistent with the constitutional competency of the Government, in order to correct the unsoundness of the one, and as far as practicable the inequalities of the other. No country can be in the enjoyment of its full measures of prosperity, without the presence of a medium of exchange, approximating to uniformity of value. What is necessary as between nations of the earth, is also important as between the inhabitants of different parts of the same country: with the first, the precious metals constitute the chief medium of circulation, and such also would be the case as to the last, but for inventions, comparatively modern, which have furnished, in place of gold and silver, a paper circulation. I do not propose to enter into a comparative analysis of the merits of the two systems. Such belonged more properly to the period of the introduction of the paper system.

The speculative philosopher might find inducements to prosecute the inquiry, but his researches could only lead him to conclude, that the paper system had probably better never been introduced, and that society might have been much happier without it. The practical statesman has a very different task to perform. He has to look at things as they are—to take them as he finds them—to supply deficiences, and to prune excesses as far as in him lies. The task of furnishing a corrective for derangement of the paper medium with us, is inexpressibly great. The power exerted by the States to charter banking corporations, and which, having been carried to a great excess, has filled the country with, in most of the States, an irredeemable paper medium, is an evil which, in some way or other, requires a corrective.

The rates at which bills of exchange are negotiated between different parts of the country, furnish an index of the value of the local substitute for gold or silver, which is, in many parts, so far depreciated, as not to be received, except at a large discount, in payment of debts, or in the purchase of produce.

It could earnestly be desired that every bank, not possessing the means of resumption, should follow the example of the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and go into liquidation, rather than by refusing to do so continue embarrassment in the way of solvent institutions, thereby augmenting the difficulties incident to the present condition of things. Whether this Government, with due regard to the rights of the States, has any power to constrain the banks either to resume specie payments, or to force them into liquidation, is an inquiry which will not fail to claim your consideration.

In view of the great advantages which are allowed the corporators, not among the least of which is the authority contained in most of their charters, to make loans to three times the amount of their capital, thereby often deriving three times as much interest on the same amount of money as any individual is permitted by law to receive, no sufficient apology can be urged for a long continued suspension of specie payments. Such suspension is productive of the greatest detriment to the public, by expelling from circulation the precious metals, and seriously hazarding the success of any effort that this Government can make, to increase commercial facilities, and to advance the public interests.

This is the more to be regretted, and the indispensable necessity for a sound currency becomes the more manifest, when we reflect on the vast amount of the internal commerce of the country. Of this we have no statistics, nor just data for forming adequate opinions. But there can be no doubt, that the amount of transportation coast-wise, by sea, and the transportation inland by railroads and canals, and by steamboats and other modes of conveyance, over the surface of our vast rivers and immense lakes, and the value of property carried and interchanged by these means, form a general aggregate, to which the foreign commerce of the country, large as it is, make but a distant approach.

In the absence of any controlling power over this subject, which by forcing a general resumption of specie payments, would at once have the effect of restoring a sound medium of exchange, and would leave to the country but little to desire, what measure of relief, falling within the limits of our constitutional competency, does it become this Government to adopt? It was my painful duty at your last session, under the weight of most solemn obligations, to differ with Congress on the measures which it proposed for my approval, and which it doubtless regarded as corrective of existing evils. Subsequent reflection, and the events since occurring, have only served to confirm me in the opinions then entertained, and frankly expressed.

I must be permitted to add, that no scheme of governmental policy, unaided by individual exertions, can be valuable for ameliorating the present condition of things. Commercial modes of exchange and a good currency, are but the necessary means of commerce and intercourse, not the direct productive sources of wealth. Wealth can only be accumulated by the earnings of industry, and the savings of frugality; and nothing can be more ill-judged than to look to facilities in borrowing, or to a redundant circulation, for the power of discharging pecuniary obligations. The country is full of resources, and the people full of energy, and the great and permanent remedy for present embarrassments must be sought in industry, economy, the observance of good faith, and the favorable influence of time.

In pursuance of a pledge given to you in my last message to Congress, which pledge I urge as an apology for adventuring to present you the details of any plan, the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready to submit to you, should you require it, a plan of finance, which, while it throws around the public treasure reasonable guards for its protection, and rests on powers acknowledged in practice to exist from the origin of the Government, will, at the same time, furnish to the country a sound paper medium, and afford all reasonable facilities for regulating the Exchanges. When submitted, you will perceive in it a plan amendatory of the existing laws in relation to the Treasury Department—subordinate in all respects to the will of Congress directly, and the will of the people indirectly—self-sustaining, should it be found in practice to realize its promises in theory, and repealable at the pleasure of Congress.

It proposes by effectual restraints, and by invoking the true spirit of our institutions, to separate the purse from the sword: or, more properly to speak, denies any control to the President over the agents who may be selected to carry it into execution, but what may be indispensably necessary to secure the fidelity of such agents; and, by wise regulations keeps plainly apart from each other, private and public funds. It contemplates the establishment of a Board of Control, at the Seat of Government, with agencies at prominent commercial points, or wherever else Congress shall direct, for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and a substitution, at the option of the public creditor, of Treasury Notes, in lieu of gold and silver. It proposes to limit the issues to an amount not to exceed $15,000,000—without the express sanction of the Legislative power. It also authorizes the receipt of individual deposits of gold and silver to a limited amount, and the granting certificates of deposit, divided into such sums as may be called for by the depositors. It proceeds a step further, and authorizes the purchase and sale of Domestic Bills and drafts, resting on a real and substantial basis, payable at sight or having but a short time to run, and drawn on places not less than one hundred miles apart—which authority, except in so far as may be necessary for Government purposes exclusively, is only to be exerted upon the express condition, that its exercise shall not be prohibited by the State in which the agency is situated.

In order to cover the expenses incident to the plan, it will be authorized to receive moderate premiums for certificates issued on deposits, and on bills bought and sold, and thus, as far as its dealings extend, to furnish facilities to commercial intercourse at the lowest possible rates, and to subduct from the earnings of industry, the least possible sum. It uses the State Banks at a distance from the agencies, as auxilliaries, without imparting any power to trade in its name. It is subjected to such guards and restraints as have appeared to be necessary. It is the creature of law, and exists only at the pleasure of the legislature. It is made to rest on an actual specie basis, in order to redeem the notes at the places of issue—produces no dangerous redundancy of circulation—affords no temptation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation—makes the Treasury notes, which it may use along with the certificates of deposit, and the notes of specie-paying banks—convertible at the place where collected, receivable in payment of Government dues—and, without violating any principle of the Constitution, affords the Government and the People such facilities as are called for by the wants of both. Such, it has appeared to me, are its recommendations, and in view of them it will be submitted whenever you may require it, to your consideration.

I am not able to perceive that any fair and candid objection can be urged against the plan, the principal outlines of which I have thus presented. I cannot doubt but that the notes which it proposes to furnish, at the voluntary option of the public creditor, issued in lieu of the revenue and its certificates of deposit, will be maintained at an equality with gold and silver, every where. They are redeemable in gold and silver on demand, at the places of issue. They are receivable every where in payment of Government dues. The Treasury notes are limited to an amount of one-fourth less than the estimated annual receipts of the Treasury: and in addition they rest upon the faith of the Government for their redemption.—If all these assurances are not sufficient to make them available, then the idea, as it seems to me, of furnishing a sound paper medium of exchanges may be entirely abandoned.

If a fear be indulged that the Government may be tempted to run into excess in its issues at any future day, it seems to me that no such apprehension can reasonably be entertained, until all confidence in the representatives of the States and of the people, as well as of the people themselves, shall be lost. The weightiest considerations of policy require that the restraints now proposed to be thrown around the measure should not, for light causes, be removed. To argue against any proposed plan its liability to possible abuse, is to reject every expedient, since every thing dependent on human action is liable to abuse. Fifteen millions of Treasury notes may be issued as the *maximum*, but a discretionary power is to be given to the Board of Control, under that sum, and every consideration will unite in leading them to feel their way with caution. For the eight first years of the existence of the late Bank of the United States, its circulation barely exceeded $4,000,000; and for five of its most prosperous years, it was about equal to $16,000,000; furthermore, the authority given to receive private deposites to a limited amount, and to issue certificates in such sums as may be called for by the depositors, may so far fill up the channels of circulation as greatly to diminish the necessity of any considerable issue of Treasury notes.

A restraint upon the amount of private deposites has seemed to be indispensably necessary, from an apprehension thought to be well founded, that in an emergency of trade, confidence might be so far shaken in the banks as to induce a withdrawal from them of private deposites, with a view to ensure their unquestionable safety when deposited with the Government, which might prove eminently disastrous to the State banks. Is it objected that it is proposed to authorize the agencies to deal in Bills of Exchange? It is answered that such dealings are to be carried on at the lowest possible premium—are made to rest on an unquestionably sound basis—are designed to reimburse merely the expenses which would otherwise devolve upon the Treasury, and are in strict subordination to the decision of the supreme Court, in the case of the Bank of Augusta against Earle, and other reported cases; and thereby avoids all conflict with State jurisdiction, which I hold to be indispensibly requisite. It leaves the banking privileges of the States without interference—looks to the Treasury and the Union: and, while furnishing every facility to the first, is careful of the interests of the last.

But above all, it is created by law, is amendable by law, and is repealable by law; and, wedded as I am to no theory, but looking solely to the advancement of the public good, I shall be among the very first to urge its repeal if it be found not to subserve the purposes and objects for which it may be created. Nor will the plan be submitted in any overweening confidence in the sufficiency of my own judgment, but with much greater reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. I cannot abandon this subject without urging upon you, in the most emphatic manner, whatever may be your action on the suggestions which I have felt it to be my duty to submit, to relieve the Chief Executive Magistrate, by any and all constitutional means, from a controlling power over the public Treasury. If, in the plan proposed, should you deem it worthy of your consideration, that separation is not as complete as you may desire, you will, doubtless, amend it in that particular. For myself, I disclaim all desire to have any control over the public moneys, other than what is indispensably necessary to execute the laws which you may pass.

Nor can I fail to advert, in this connection, to the debts which many of the States of the Union have contracted abroad, and under which they continue to labor. That indebtedness amounts to a sum not less than $200,000,000, and which has been retributed to them, for the most part, in works of internal improvements, which are destined to prove of vast importance in ultimately advancing their prosperity and wealth. For the debts thus contracted, the States are alone responsible. I can do no more than express the belief that each State will feel itself bound by every consideration of honor, as well as of interest, to meet its engagements with punctuality. The failure, however, of any one State to do so, should in no degree affect the credit of the rest; and the foreign capitalist will have no just cause to experience alarm as to all other State stocks, because any one or more of the States may neglect to provide with punctuality the means of redeeming their engagements. Even such States, should there be any, considering the great rapidity with which their resources are developing themselves will not fail to have the means, at no distant day, to redeem their obligations to the uttermost farthing; nor will I doubt but that in view of that honorable conduct which has evermore governed the States, and the people of this Union, they will each and all resort to every legitimate expedient, before they will forego a faithful compliance with their obligations.

From the report of the Secretary of War, and other reports accompanying it, you will be informed of the progress which has been made in the fortifications designed for the protection of our principal cities, roadsteads, and inland frontier, during the present year; together with their true state and condition. They will be prosecuted to completion with all the expedition which the means placed by Congress at the disposal of the Executive will allow.

I recommend particularly to your consideration, that portion of the Secretary's report which proposes the establishment of a chain of military posts, from Council Bluffs to some point on the Pacific Ocean, within our limits. The benefit thereby destined to accrue to our citizens engaged in the fur trade, over that wilderness region, added to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with savage tribes inhabiting it, and at the same time of giving protection to our frontier settlements, and of establishing the means of safe intercourse between the American settlements at the mouth of the Columbia river, and those on this side of the Rocky Mountains, would seem to suggest the importance of carrying into effect the recommendations upon this head with as little delay as may be practicable.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, will place you in possession of the present condition of that important arm of the national defence. Every effort will be made to add to this efficiency, and cannot too strongly urge upon you, liberal appropriations to that branch of public service. Inducements of the weightiest character exist for the adoption of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier, calls for protection, to the furnishing of which an efficient naval force is indispensable. We look to no foreign conquests, nor do we propose to enter into competition with any other nation for the supremacy on the Ocean,—but it is due not only to the honor, but to the security of the People of the United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and villages to conflagration or pillage. Economy in all branches of the public service, is due from all the public agents to the people—but parsimony alone would suggest the withholding of the necessary means, for the protection of our domestic firesides from invasion, and our national honor from disgrace. I would most earnestly recommend to Congress, to abstain from all appropriations, for objects not absolutely necessary; but I take upon myself, without a moment of hesitancy, all the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up every sea with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory over the country.

The report of the Postmaster General will claim your attention, not only because of the valuable suggestions which it contains, but because of the great importance which, at all times, attaches to that interesting branch of public service. The increasing expense of transporting the mail along the principal routes, necessarily claims the public attention, and has awakened a corresponding solicitude on the part of the Government. The transmission of the mail must keep pace with those facilities of inter-communication which are every day becoming greater through the building of railroads, and the application of steam power—but it cannot be disguised that, in order to do so, the Post Office Department is subjected to heavy exactions. The lines of communication between distant parts of the Union, are, to a great extant, occupied by railroads, which, in the nature of things, possess a complete monopoly, and the department is therefore liable to heavy and unreasonable charges. This evil is destined to great increase in future, and some timely measure may become necessary to guard against it.

I feel it my duty to bring under your consideration a practice which has grown up in the administration of the Government, and which, I am deeply convinced, ought to be correct[illegible] I allude to the exercise of the power, which usage, rather than reason, has vested in the Presidents, of removing incumbents from office, in order to substitute others more in favor with the dominant party. My own conduct, in this respect, has been governed by a conscientious purpose to exercise the removing power, only in cases of unfaithfulness or inability, or in those in which its exercise appeared necessary, in order to discountenance and suppress that spirit of active partizanship on the part of holders of office, which not only withdraws them from the steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but exerts an undue and injurious influence over elections, and degrades the character of the Govrnment itself, inasmuch as it exhibits the Chief Magistrate, as being a party, through his agents, in the secret plots or open workings of political parties.

In respect to the exercise of this power, nothing should be left to discretion, which may safely be regulated by law; and it is of high importance to restrain, as far as possible, stimulus of personal interests in public elections. Considering the great increase which has been made in public offices, in the last quarter of a century, and the probability of farther increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing violent political contests, directed too often to the single object of retaining office, by those who are in, or obtaining it, by those who are out. Under the influence of these convictions, I shall cordially concur in any constitutional measures for regulating, and by regulating, restrain, the power of removal.

I suggest for your consideration the propriety of making, without further delay some specific application of the funds derived under the will of Mr. Smithson of England, for the diffusion of knowledge; and which have, heretofore, been vested in public stocks, until such time as Congress should think proper to give them a specific direction. Nor will you, I feel confident, permit any abatement of the principal of the legacy to be made, should it turn out that the stocks, in which the investments have been made, have undergone a depriciation.

In conclusion, I commend to your care the interests of this District, for which you are the exclusive legislators. Considering that this city is the residence of the Government, and, for a large part of the year, of Congress, and, considerig also the great cost of the Public Buildings, and the propriety of affording at all times careful protection, it seems not unreasonable that Congress should contribute towards the expense of an efficient police.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1841.

MARRIED,

In Binghamton, in the Baptist Church, on Sunday evening, the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. M. [illegible], Mr. ROBERT C. WHITMORE, Printer, to Miss SARAH ANN ABBOTT, both of Binghamton.

In Brookfield, on the 27th ultimo, by Rev. M. [illegible], Mr. REUBEN A. BURDICK, of Brookfield, and Miss FANNY GREEN, of West Edmeston.

In West Edmeston, on the 4th inst., by Joshua Maxson, Jr. Esq., Mr. WILLIAM LAMB, of West Edmeston, and Miss MARIA JOSLIN, of Plainfield.

"I want a wife who does not want [illegible]
Affectionate and fair;
To solace all the woes of life,
And all its joys to share,
Of temper sweet—of yielding will,
Of firm, yet placid mind,
With all my faults to love me still,
With sentiments refined." [illegible]

In Piscataway, N. J., Oct. 7th, by Rev. W. B. Gillett, Mr. JEREMIAH DUNHAM, and Miss ELIZABETH, [illegible] of Reuben F. Randolph, all of Piscataway.

On the 21st Oct. by the same, Mr. STILLMAN F. RANDOLPH, of Newark city, and Miss [name not sent us,] daughter of widow Catharine [illegible] of Green Brook.

DIED,

In Waterford, Ct., on the 26th ultimo, after a protracted illness of some months, Eld. BENEDICT WESCOTT, of Preston, Chenango co., N. Y., aged 47 years.

Br. Wescott embraced religion in early life, and united with the S. D. B. Church at Waterford, where he continued an active and prominent member, and when called to preach the word, was a zealous advocate of his Master's cause. Some years since he removed to Preston, to preside over the S. D. B. Church in that place, where his labors have been mostly continued, until disease rendered it impracticable to continue them longer. He died in the full assurance of that rest that remains for the people of God. [illegible]

In Waterford, on the 12th ultimo, with croup, JOSEPHINE, only daughter of Edmund and Grace Darrow, aged 5 years.

In New Market, on the 18th ultimo, CHARLES LYNCH, a young man in the bloom of life.

Fellow youth! you must die, and are you prepared? Are you waiting for the coming of your Lord? or are you saying, "Time enough yet?"—Such will surely be disappointed for in such an hour as ye think not Death will come and seize you as his victim, and lay you low in the dust. We ought to live so as to never be taken on surprise. W. B. G.

In Syracuse, on the 4th inst., of Measles, FRANCES ADELINE, only daughter of R. W. and C. D. Richmond, aged one year and ten months.

Oh, 'tis a mournful thing to see
How all that's fair must die;
How death will pluck the sweetest bud,
On his cold breast to lie.

In Truxton, on the 1st inst., ELIZABETH A., daughter, aged 8 years, 5 mo. 23 days, and on the 13th, CHARLES M., son, aged 5 years, 6 mo. 17 days, children of Ira C. Burdick; also, on the 1st, FRANCIS S., infant son of Elijah E. Benjamin, aged 7 mo., all died of Scarlet Fever.

LIST OF LETTERS.

"Mary," (thank you.) Eld. N. V. Hull, M. Sheldon P. M., Ephraim Maxson, (you have our thanks,) Geo. Tracy, (we are much obliged.) A. Babcock, (it is done,) B. F., (yes, soon.) I. D. Titsworth, (we will attend to your business as far as we can, as Brother Wells is not here. There are not any books bound to our knowledge.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of M. Sheldon, $2, cr. M. Bush. Isaac D. Titsworth, $6, cr. for Question Books from Church in Shiloh, $3,35; to Jacob F. Randolph, $2 vol. 2, self ,65 cts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Madison County Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that an assessment of [illegible] six per cent has been levied on the deposite notes in force in said company on the 25th day of October 1841, and that the same is requested to be paid to the Treasurer at the office of said Company in the village of Cazenovia on or before the first day of January next.

Dated at Cazenovia, Nov. 24, 1841.
40a6 WM J HOUGH, Treasurer.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
J. M. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 60 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi.
Nov. 24.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.
De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.
SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, and as they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the [illegible] barterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

MENS Coarse Fine Boots, Ladies Gaiter Boots, Ladies and Children's Shoes a little better and cheaper than elsewhere, at the
October 1. STONE STORE.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand, and [illegible] a good assortment of [illegible] Harnesses, [illegible] Bridles, Martingales, [illegible] Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all kinds, [illegible] Valises, common and Brussels Carpet Bags, [illegible] Stirrup Irons, Spurs, Cotton and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck Yokes, Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles [illegible] in a shop of this kind, [illegible] as low as any shop west of Albany [illegible] De Ruyter not excepted, [illegible] quality and durability.
[illegible] of the above articles, [illegible] and the remainder [illegible] Notes; also, will take all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese, [illegible] every thing that is raised by the Farmer [illegible] Hay, Fat Cattle, [illegible]
Fine Lumber for sale, also, any quantity of Lime. [illegible] Flooring.
J. R. RIDER.
De Ruyter, Oct. 5, 1841. 32tf

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he [illegible] and the business will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.
Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.
N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.
One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.
De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30m6

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of a superior quality is now offered [illegible] purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. M. ELMORE.
Nov. 24.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA
WILL find a [illegible] article at a low price at
Nov. 24 ELMORE'S.

MADISON COM. PLEAS.
Sarah L. B. Goodwin,
vs
Mary L. Goodwin, Henry Goodwin, and Jane Goodwin, by John Maxson their special Guardian of the said Henry and Jane.
IN PARTITION.

IN pursuance of an Order made by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Madison, in this cause, we the undersigned Commissioners appointed by said Court to make partition therein, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of November, at 12 o'clock, M., at the house of Wm. C. Gage, in De Ruyter, the premises in the Plaintiff's petition mentioned, situated in the village of De Ruyter, and belonging to the estate of Le Baron Goodwin deceased, and bounded, beginning at the centre of the road leading north through the said village at the north-west corner of a lot owned by Geo. W. Sutton; thence east along the north line of the said lot to the north-east corner thereof; thence south about one rod to lands owned by Oliver Mitchell; thence east on the said Mitchell's north line to lands owned by Marcus Bump; thence north on said Bump's west line to lands owned by Abraham Sutton; thence west to the east line of Lot No. 37; thence south about twenty-six rods; thence west to the centre of the road; thence south in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning; reserving therefrom two lots, one sold to Geo. W. Sutton, the other to Thomas Russel. The said premises will be sold in such parcels and on such terms as may be made known on the day of sale.—Dated, October 20, 1841.

BENJAMIN ENOS,
JAMES NYE,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD, } *Commissioners.*
Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 34w6

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above sale is postponed to the 17th day of January next at the same place and time of day.
Dated Nov. 15, 1841.
JAMES NYE,
BENJAMIN ENOS,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD. } *Commissioners.*
Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 40t3

POETRY.

From the Ladies' Companion.

The Northern Lights.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

The Northern sky is filled with fires,
But not of lurid glow;
White in the air like icy spires
That shoot from banks of snow,
The rays from pailed-up clouds ascend
And pour a silver light,
Where Heaven's eternal arches bend
Above the halls of Night.

In vain have mortals toiled to scale
Those high and brilliant hills;
Sealed are the fountains, pure and pale,
Of all their frozen rills,
No eagle's wing can soar so far,
No sun can melt the chain,
Let down in links from star to star,
To bind them to the main.

Mysterious, solemn, cold and clear,
Their shapes majestic rise,
Like berriers round this earthly sphere,
Like gates of Paradise.
And when, at times, a glory streams
Along the shrouded land,
Like Eden's flaming sword it seems
Waved by an angel's hand.

Ye wondrous fires—that seldom give
Your splendor to our clime,
But in your Arctic regions lie
Through all revolting time--
Well may Imagination faint
Before your sacred blaze,
And baffled Science fail to paint
The source of Heaven-lit rays!

Miscellaneous Department.

From the New York Observer.

CHEEVERS LETTERS FROM SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Excursion from Lisbon to Cintra.—The Royal Palaces.—Wilderness and beauty of the scenery.—Convent on the summit of the mountains.—Fine taste of the monks.

I am writing you from Cintra, in the kingdom of Portugal, from the scene rendered interesting as that in which Junot and Wellington held their convention—in the neighborhood of the place where Sir John Moore closed his brilliant career. They pretend to show the table at which the convention was signed, with the ink stains produced by Junot in his anger; but inasmuch as the signing was done at Torres Vedras, you are at liberty to disbelieve. We started from Lisbon in the morning, with a coach and four, the horses managed by two antique looking postillions, who drove at the usual steady and cautious pace of all the coachmen in Andalusia. For several miles after leaving the city our road lay through a series of richly cultivated and wooded fields and gardens, delightful indeed to the eye when the lofty walls permitted us to enjoy the view. Here and there a rich wall of roses overtopped the stones, clustering through a trellised frame work, and the leafy vegetation was quite as luxuriant as it is with us in the close of the month of June. The country is so rich by nature that the most miserable government seems unable to subdue its extraordinary fertility and beauty. What a melancholy spectacle, to see the inhabitants of a country inferior to the aspect of the very country they inhabit. How different from the scenes of the industry and intellectual superiority exhibited in happy New England. There, the remark from the stranger may often be heard, "How is it possible that the people contrive to live among these rocks," but never—what a degraded population in the midst of the munificence of nature!

More melancholy than all, is the dreary want of any thing like a sentiment of religion. It is impossible to describe it. It is like breathing an atmosphere exhausted of its vital properties. The moral being pants for something which will nourish it, but there is nothing,—nothing in the sentiments or usage of society, nothing in the rites or ceremonies of religion, to minister to the soul's spiritual wants, or sustain the fire of devotion on its inward altar. The whole atmosphere is distressing to the soul. No person can imagine it, who has not traveled on the continent of Europe. You cannot tell how a Christian, who has long been separated from Christian society, pants after it. You cannot tell, until deprived of it, how great a help it is for keeping near to God, how powerful an assistance towards maintaining a conscience void of offence. Here you are continually thrown into society, where a declaration of your sentiments, when they are wounded by sinful conversation, would keep you in a continual quarrel all the day long, or else make you to be considered as an impertinent intruder. Now it is not a little difficult, in such a case, to maintain that holy decorum, which conscience, the word of God, and in our happy country, the expectation of society demand.

Our party consisted of several English gentlemen, a physician from Liverpool, a merchant from Manchester, another from Glasgow, and a clergyman of the Established church, a fellow in one of the Colleges in Cambridge. Alas! it is a melancholy sight to see the holy office of a minister of Christ esteemed so lightly. He was evidently a man of much reading, of interesting conversation, and of easy manners, but one whose religion allowed him to attend the theatres, play at cards, and adopt all the habits of a gay follower of pleasure.

The conversation in the coach, for a while, was upon the prospects of America. It was interesting to observe the different opinions formed upon the probability of the duration of our government. The clergyman thought it would soon come to an end. An intelligent gentleman from Scotland maintained a contrary opinion, and thought that our internal conflicts would, in the result, only strengthen the constitution, and contribute to its prosperity. The clergyman remarked on the singular contrast between Russia and the United States, both arriving at vast power and advancing in refinement, but by means directly the reverse. The Scotch gentleman pointed out the difference between the two. The power of the United States rested upon the foundations of human society, and would increase with the interests of the mass of the people. The power of Russia rested upon an artificial despotism, and being built out of the ignorance and degredation of the people, could not last.

A paved street, over which the coach jolted and rattled with great noise, prevented the conversation from being continued with ease or freedom. After a tedious ride we found ourselves advancing towards Cintra. It was a sudden and delightful contrast. And it is quite impossible to describe the picturesque beauty, the mingled wildness and richness, the luxuriance and magnificence of the scenery of this place. Coming towards it from the east, and passing, just before we arrive at it, through the bleak and desolate portion of the country, and not being able to command more than a concentrated view of the town and the mountain, as we came near it, I was most agreeably disappointed in the rapid change from a cold air to a warm one, and from the barren heather, to a succession of delightful vistas, by which the road winds upwards to the centre of the village, and the neighborhood of its most interesting landscapes and edifices.

The royal palaces in this wild and beautiful retreat are admirably situated, commanding a most extensive reach and variety of landscape scenery. The palace of the Queen, on the eastern side of the mountains, is the finest of them all, in the beauty of its apartments, the magnificence and extent of its gardens, and the noble sweep of its prospects. Its walls within are hung with a great number of the most exquisite paintings. The palace on the western and northern sides of the mountains commands an equally beautiful view of the ocean and the surrounding country, and takes in a distant prospect of the palace built by Lord Beckford, but now in ruins. The walk to this spot winds along the sides of the mountains through overhanging cork trees, and it is well worth an hour to visit so striking a proof of folly, caprice, and extravagance. Its owner consumed, it is said, more than a million sterling. Childe Harold's description of this region are as true as they are beautiful.

> The horrid crags, by toppling convent crowned,
> The cork-trees hoar, that clothe the shaggy steep,
> The mountain moss, by scorching skies embrowned,
> The sunken glen, whose sunless shrubs must weep,
> The tender azure of the unruffled deep,
> The orange tints, that gild the greenest bough,
> The vine on high, the willowed branch below,
> Mixed in one mighty scene, with varied beauty glow

The whole region, with its unrivalled wildness and beauty, the power and variety of its contrasts, the tropical luxuriance and richness of its vegetation, and the Alpine sublimity of its granite crags and mountain summits, forms one of the most perfect and entiring combinations ever chosen for earthly paradise by royal taste and luxury. Among other points of interest you may find in the mountains at Cintra the source of the grand Roman Aqueduct, which still supplies the city of Lisbon with water. The main road passes beneath its lofty arches, and winds around the mountain at a point very near where this stupendous work terminates. At intervals its arches are visible all the way to Lisbon, and wherever it passes beneath the surface of the earth, its course is marked by small white towers dotting the landscape.

One of the sights most worthy to be seen in Cintra is the convent on the topmost summit of the highest of its mountains. It is a most romantic spot, deserted now, and the more beautiful and interesting for that; there being a degree of melancholy solemnity and sacredness in its desolatian, which it could not have possessed when the fat lazy friars made it their wine-cellar and kitchen. It is most singularly situated, being hung upon the rocky pinnacle with great daring, as upon the point of a needle, and perfectly inaccessible, save at one corner, where the cork-screw path up to it terminates in a flat space on the mountain just big enough to make a little court-yard for the friar's donkeys. In a clear day the view from the battlements is beyond expression grand and beautiful, commanding the ocean and the land for very many leagues, and overloking every palace and tangled bosky bourne in the wild glens of the valley. Most unfortunately, the afternoon we were there, the peak was enveloped in clouds, so that all that could be seen from the cenvent tower was an impenetrable chaos of mist above, beneath, and around us. This, however, was exceedingly sublime, for we seemed to be looking down, down, down, into an abysmal, unfathomable infinitude; and when we rang the rusty old bell of the convent, its musical but melancholy peal,

"Swinging slow with sullen roar,"

fell upon the fog-waves with a damp dull echo, like that of falling clods in a grave. It was as if the knell of a whole past generation were tolling, while voices from the muffling of their shrowds were struggling for an answer.

The building itself is a very curious pile, with an antique gothic court, surrounded by stone buttresses, admirably carved, covered with mosses, and stained and blackened with age. The main entrance opens into a hall which communicates by a gothic arch, very beautiful, with the chapel of the convent. The altar piece in this room is composed of fine sculptures of white marble and alabaster, intermingled with pillars of jet black. The designs of course are from Scripture, and exhibit a simplicity of taste and execution very seldom to be found amidst the tawdry ornaments of the generality of the churches. The roof of the chapel is of wrought mosaic. It is possible that the beings who inhabited this elevated spot, so far removed above the stir and example of the world, and so admirably adapted for the purposes of holy meditation and worship, could have been men of like passions and manners with the race of sensual friars elsewhere? Doubtless they were, and this temple, reared among the clouds, was but one variety in the universal system of idolatry and laziness. It seems almost impossible, and yet the purposes to which these piles of superstition were every where devoted are not less certain, than the fine taste exhibited by the monks in the selection of their building spots.

Yours truly, G. B. C.

From the Puritan.

ANCIENT INHABITANTS OF AMERICA.

I might inspire some lessons of natural humility, were the fact which our antiquarians have brought to light, fully realized. While our nation is vaunting of its greatness, and pushing westward its growth, and boasting of the States and Cities that are to be reared, in western forests, we forget, that we are doing this on the very graves of more populous nations, that have been swept with the besom of destruction.

Mr. Bradford in his American antiquities, collects from various sources the facts, and gives a sketch of the mounds, and remains of walls and other relicts, of nations that once occupied a large portion of our territory, and he establishes these general conclusions:—

1. That all these relicts indicate an origin from the same nation, or from branches of the same people. There is some variety, yet certain leading features, that show that they all proceeded from nations, having similar customs and institutions.

2. These ruins extend over a wide territory—commencing in the State of New York, and stretching along the western line of the Alleghanies; at the South they bend eastwardly through Georgia, to the southernmost part of Florida. At the West we find them in great numbers, upon the margins of all the Western waters, reaching far up, towards the sources of the Mississippi, and scattered along the banks of the Missouri, and its branches, and thence down to the Gulf of Mexico; and beyond the Red River, towards Mexico; and forming a junction with the similar fields of Mexican monuments. They touch the Atlantic ocean at no point, except in Florida. At the North and West, they find a limit and do not reach the colder regions, nor the shores of the Pacific. But at the South and West they extend down into Mexico. This makes it clear, that the occupants of the ground came in through Mexico, and not over the atlantic shores. If Florida, the only point of contact with the Atlantic, had been their place of landing, they would naturally have extended along the Atlantic shores,—following the shore, as all other settlements have done.

3. *Their Numbers.*—The traces of these monuments are astonishingly numerous, in the Western country. Of the earthen enclosures, or fortifications, 5000 might be found, and some of them enclosing more than 100 acres each, and the mounds and tumuli are much more numerous. This remark applies only to a portion of the territory covered with the ruins, but it is no less true of the remainder. Then many have disappeared, in the cultivation of the soil, and are now lost to observation; others, probably, are covered with forests, and are yet to be discovered. From this it would seem to be difficult to form an exaggerated idea, of the immense population, which covered this wide territory.

4. *Their Antiquity.*—They carry their own proofs of antiquity. They are not entrenchments thrown up hastily, by migrating hordes, but the ruins of cities and temples, some of the most massive and durable dimensions, and all indicating the existence of a population permanently established. From marks which they contain, we give a superior antiquity to those of the West, and trace a gradual diffusion of population eastward. How long a period was occupied in this growth—how long the ground was occupied, and these nations flourished, we know not, and even the precise time of the desertion of the ground, cannot be told, though appearances indicate a time very remote. Most of the monuments are covered with forests of trees of great age, and with marks that several generations of wood, have come and gone since the works of man were deserted. These works at least carry us back several centuries, before the discovery of America by Columbus.

5. *Means of subsistence.*—The situation of the towns on the richest soil and on the shores of streams indicate, that they had selected the choicest spots for agriculture, and got their subsistence mainly from that.

6. *Their vast Public Works* show them to have been under some controlling form of government, and to have been regulated by law, that is, to have been in a good degree of civilization.

7. *The Object of the Structures.*—That the tumuli and many, if not all the truncated mounds, have served as sepulchres may be inferred from the contents of a great number of them. But we are not to conclude that this is the sole purpose of these enormous artificial elevations. Some of them bear marks of having been used as fortifications, and some of having borne the altars of gods.

The Fortifications.—The best military judges have observed the skill with which the sites of many of the fortifications have been selected, and the artful combination of natural and artificial means of defence. They must have been built for defence against a powerful enemy. They probably looked to enemies both internal and external.

And the following conclusions respecting them seem to be well established.—1. The builders of these mounds were all of the same origin—branches of the same race, possessed of similar customs and institutions. 2. They were populous, and occupied a great extent of territory. 3. They had arrived at a considerable degree of civilization, were associated in large communities, and lived in extensive cities. 4. They possessed the use of metals, such as lead, copper, gold and silver, and probably the art of working them. 5. They sculptured in stone, and used stone in building. 6. They had the knowledge of the arch, of receding steps, of the art of pottery—producing utensils and urns, formed with taste, and costructed upon the principles of chemical composition—and of the art of brick-making. 7. That they worked the salt springs and manufactured salt. 8. That they were an agricultural people, living under a government and laws. 9. They possessed a system of religion and mythology connected with astronomy, which with its sister science of geometry, was in the hands of the priesthood. 10. That they were skilled in the art of fortification. 11. The epoch of their original settlement in the United States is of great antiquity. 12. Their origin was evidently from Mexico.

The above we suppose to be the sum of all that can be known respecting that great people, and these are only known by records written upon the ground. This glimpse at an unknown nation, opens a fine field for speculation and conjecture. These former inhabitants of the country, our author proves to be of the same stock with the present Indians, and to be identical with the red race in Asia. And from the light which he affords, we should infer those to be the descendants of Shem. And perhaps here is a part of the fulfillment of Noah's prophecy, that "God shall enlarge Japhet and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem." If the Europeans are the sons of Japhet, and if the Indian empire descended from Shem, and if they have thus given place to Europeans, here is a large realizing of the idea of Japhet's dwelling in the tents of Shem.

The Newspaper Press.—The following eloquent passage is taken from an Address recently delivered in Jefferson College, Louisiana, by professor A. H. Everett:

"An orator in the British Parliament, for example, finishes his speech at 4 o'clock in the morning, and at eight receives it in his newspaper with his morning meal, reported in full, and ready to be hurried on the wings of steam, more swift than those of the wind, to the remotest corner of the globe. Though his voice is heard by only two or three hundred persons, he speaks in fact, to all his countrymen far and near—to foreign nations, to the world.

"By the joint resolution of those two prodigious inventions, a stage is erected in every printing office, around which the whole contemporary race is assembled as an audience. In this country alone, there are already more than two thousand. What a spectacle of wonders! What potent machinery for good and evil! I know the abuses that belong to this system; they are, perhaps, in a greater or less degree inseparable from it. I am aware of the frivolous and even mischievous character of much of the popular literature, of the narrowness and coarseness—I may say brutality—of a portion of the periodical press, without distinction of party. Yet, with all its faults, of omissions and commissions, how much really valuable matter is, after all, to be found in these brief chronicles of the times? How much useful information and rational entertainment does not almost any one of them—even the least conspicuous—carry home to the fire-side of the remote inhabitant of the country? It costs him a dollar to go to one of our city theatres, and assist for three or four hours at a pretty indifferent representation of, in general, or an ordinary play.

"For thrice that amount the publisher of his newspaper furnishes him for a whole year with a weekly admission to the great world spectacle to which I have alluded. He listens to the debates in Parliament and Congress; the palaces and council rooms of Princes are laid open to him; he witnesses the tumult of contested elections; the shock of contending armies engaged upon the field of battle. The progress of the letters and the arts, the stirring incidents of private life, come in as interludes. Considered as a mere entertainment, how much superior is this vast and sacred panorama to the empty pageantry of the imitative stage. It has sometimes been said that the citizens of the United States have no relish for amusement. This great world spectacle, which is regularly furnished by newspapers, is the principle amusement of the American people. What makes it far more interesting is, that the spectator is also at the same time an actor.

"The same convenient sheet which spreads out weekly upon every village table a summary of the affairs of the whole contemporary world, also informs the citizen when the election is coming on at his own door, and when he may have the delightful excitement of voting out or voting in his neighbor, or, better still, of being voted in or voted out himself, as the fiat of the sovereign people may decide. Independent however, of this consideration, the value of the general diffusion of knowledge, which is chiefly effected by the newspaper press, can hardly be overrated.—There can be little risk in saying that, without the facilities of conveying information which are afforded by the joint action of the great modern improvements of locomotion and printing, the existence of a Republican Government among a population so thinly scattered as ours, over so vast a territory, would have been entirely impossible."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT
S. D. DELLAY'S.

Sept. 28, 1841.

BUNDLES of SILK GOODS, cords of SHEETINGS, heaps of CALICOES, piles of CLOTH and stacks of plain and fancy BEAVER CLOTHS, are now being offered by

S. D. DELLAY,

at his CHEAP CASH and BARTER STORE, in connexion with an unequalled assortment of MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, FAGLIONES &c. &c. &c. at prices greatly reduced, and which he unqualifiedly pledges himself to sell less than his neighbors in this Town or County.

His Purchases have been for cash. Goods will be sold equally cheap for good [illegible] as any other Store in this section will sell them for [illegible].

TEAS SUGARS AND MOLASSES

as usual, cheaper than the cheapest.

To Physicians he has [illegible] his stock is now complete, and he [illegible] least a call, assuring them that [illegible] in their line shall be put [illegible] cent less than they [illegible] Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton [illegible]

Terms of sale [illegible]

He is also [illegible] Agent [illegible] the following Valuable Medicine:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant.

[illegible]

DR. WATERMAN'S

Rheumatic and Strengthening Plaster.

The peculiarities of this [illegible] the immediate effects [illegible] [illegible] tions. As an [illegible] auxiliary [illegible] Affections [illegible] This [illegible] Davies [illegible]

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

[illegible] Coughs, Asthma [illegible] Bronchitis [illegible] N. Y. [illegible] HOREHOUND [illegible]

WANTED,

10,000 Bags.
10,000 pr. Socks.
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth.
10,000 " Kersey.

[illegible]

In conclusion he would say, [illegible] receiving Goods from New-York [illegible] CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC.

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. [illegible]

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of foundered horses, [illegible] hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked [illegible] by over-reach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 41tf

S. D. DELLAY.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at S. D. DELLAY'S than at the Stone Store.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

"A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians and Families 10 per cent *lower* than" BOUGHT by the *STONE STORE* merchant in New York at

S. D. DELLAY'S.

LOOK HERE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account are requested to call and settle the same before the first of January next.

G. W. SUTTON.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by Oct. 4. J. N. ELMORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

WANTED.

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices. The following, among others, may now be found at his list:—

Web's Dictionary, large.
" " small.
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Town's Analysis,
[illegible] Geography,
Parley's "
[illegible]
[illegible]

Novum Græcum Testamentum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
[illegible] Latin Reader,
Polyglot Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi "
Cap "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy
Letter Paper,
Pasteboard Ruled Books,
Cap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.
De Ruyter, [illegible] 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with [illegible] establishment, is now ready [illegible] Binding in a neat and durable [illegible] terms as at any other establishment [illegible] country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, [illegible] 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

W[illegible] WARRANT his work to be [illegible] COATS [illegible] 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—[illegible] T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—[illegible]
New Market—W. B. Gillet.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]
Coudersport—W. H. Hydorn, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]
Northampton—Stephen Babcock.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis.
Jackson—Davis Loofborrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
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BY
JAMES BAILEY.

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☞ Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

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TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, DECEMBER 22, 1841. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

MUSINGS.—NO. I.

The Bible--its Title--Indestructibility and Diffusion.

Twilight, that "little stopping place between day and night," that "shady cell for thought to enter," in its own silent but impressive language bade me lay aside my book. It found me reading Stephen's Central America, and wondering with him who had peopled those forest buried cities, whose hand had so exquisitely carved those immense columns of stone, and asking again, and yet again, if the suppliant knee had ever bowed before those altars, if the incense of a contrite and broken heart had ever there been offered to that senseless thing—an idol—a man made God. Night with slow but curtained steps advanced. Again I seated myself to pursue the reading that twilight had interrupted when my eye rested on another and more familiar volume. It was the Bible—a volume whose pages reveal deeper mysteries than those connected with buried cities—which points the worshiper of graven images to the only living and true God.—Mr. Bush in his notes says the word Bible means simply *book*. How comprehensive! how appropriate the title! *The book.* Were we to enter an extensive book-store, and with crowded shelves around us, bearing the well digested thought of ancient sages with the productions of later times, and inquire for *the Book*, would not the question itself tacitly admit that there was a work extant surpassing in interest all others? *The Book of books!* But why does the Bible claim so high a title? Why is it that for thousands of years, in whatever language found, it has silently maintained the precedence of all others? One of the first questions asked by the person of refined literary taste when a work is recommended him for examination, is, who is its author? He knows the delicate nature of taste, and would not thoughtlessly bring it in contact with aught that might sully its [illegible] familiar one,) he considers a key to the merits of the work. When we learn that the Bible claims GOD for its author, is not the mystery of its being the Book of books at once removed? Need we longer wonder that while thousands of volumes of high literary merit have perished, this alone has floated uninjured down the stream of time? Yes, methinks its indestructibility seems to say, *my author was divine.* While the devouring flame has encircled the martyr and dried up the fountain of life, streams have flowed on unabated from this deep well of truth. While fields have been deluged in blood for the maintenance or suppression of its holy principles, not a word has been effaced from the Book of of books. Though the self-sacrificing missionary may have found a resting place beneath the deep waters, the tide of time has safely wafted the Bible to the destined shore, where in tones deeper and more effective in each succeeding age, it has spoken of a crucified and risen Savior.—Fire cannot consume it, nor Ocean's waves overwhelm it; and shall the infidel destroy or sully its sacred pages? As well might he bid the sun withhold its cheering rays from that hemisphere upon which rosy morn is now dawning; or as well may he attempt to demolish the throne of the Eternal; for its great author has said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away but my word shall not pass away."

In the language of another we would say to him who lays a sacrilegious hand upon the word of God,—

> Sceptic, go thy way
> And let that *old Book* be,

for thy labor is useless.

Does not its unparalleled diffusion too, speak loudly of its divine origin? What mere human work claims a stereotype in every christian land, and is read by 160 nations in their native tongue. The circulation of the chef d'œuvre of the most popular author will compare with that of the Bible, as does the glimmering taper with the noon day sun; or the tiny rivulet with the mighty ocean.

Since 1816, the year in which the American Bible Society was organized, it has found its way to the abodes of millions that never heard the name of a Milton, or a Shakspeare. The Rev. J. W. Dale, in an address delivered before the Bible Society a short time since, says, "Imagination has attempted on rapid wing to trace these pathways of light through the earth made by your spread of the Bible. Her flight has been long, but not wearisome.—At one moment her wing has hovered over the snowy hut of the Esquimax, and at an other over the humble kraal of the African. Now she rests within the shadow of Indian's temples, or China's walls, and again the wave-washed islands of the sea are in her gaze; but wherever she wings her flight, her eye rests on the scattered memorials of God's love to our benighted world, and of the earth-embracing labors of this society." Its march is still onward, and every year adds thousands to the last who are brought within the magic circle of its influence, and feel as they study its sacred pages that it can be none other than the word of God. Do not the signs of the times indicate that the period is not far distant when *every nation* shall possess it? and as the story of a Savior's love is read, will not the full heart exclaim, "How excellent is thy loving kindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings."

MARY.

THE SABBATH.

From the New York Evangelist.

HISTORY OF THE SABBATH.

The Sabbath, then, is based on the first laws of paradise. It was established, together with the institution of marriage, long before Moses, or Abraham, or Noah. If then all the laws that have ever since been made were repealed, still, according to that original law, we should be bound to consecrate one seventh part of our time as holy. It was afterwards, in the most solemn manner, written again by the finger of God, and placed in a most prominent part of the decalogue. Which of the other nine commands is abolished? Has God ceased to require that we should have no other Gods before him; that we shall not make us any idols; that we shall not take the name of the Lord our God in vain; that we shall not honor our father and our mother; and so continuing through the whole ten, tell, if you can, which of these laws are abolished. These laws will stand as long as the world shall stand, and sin will always be what the apostle defined it—a transgression of the law. With the rest, the law of the Sabbath and the institution [illegible] away, but invariably through them all this sweet, this venerable day of holy rest shall come, from one seventh day to another, with all its animating recollections, its redeeming power, and delightful employments, and blood-bought privileges!

Have we not hearkened to the voice of God, and heard him say, in reference to the days of millenial glory, that from one new moon to another, and from one Sabbath to another, all flesh shall come and worship before him? That the sons of the stranger shall join themselves to the Lord to serve him, every one that keepeth the Sabbath from polluting it, and taketh hold of his covenant? If such be the firm foundation of the Sabbath, such its heavenly origin, such and so strong the command which makes it binding, and such its prospect in the brightest day of the gospel triumph, then we thus far conclude that all are solemnly bound to "Remember the Sabbath day, and keep it holy."

One seventh part of the time we are bound to consecrate to God. And whether the Sabbath has been changed from the seventh to the first day of the week or not, our obligation remains the same to rest from our labors one day in seven, and devote that day to the worship of God. If then the first day of the week is not the Sabbath, we are bound to keep the seventh. One seventh part of our time must be spent in holy rest, and holy communion with our Maker. Our own interest—the interest of our children, of our cattle, of our country—and the solemn, plain, repeated command of our God, imperiously require that we should remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

An important portion of the history of the Sabbath now claims our attention. What reasons have we for keeping the first day of the week, rather than the seventh?—*What proof have we of the change of the Sabbath?*

First, then, we observe the fact in the history of the Sabbath, that it is actually changed. For more than 1800 years, the great body of the Christian church have consecrated the first day of the week.—Since then this is the fact, and since the existence of the Sabbath was foretold by the prophets, may we not ask, Is it possible that God has suffered the Christian thus to wander away from his command? Is it true that during all this time the church have entirely mistaken his will? Bearing this subject in mind, look back once more to the prophets. "For behold I create a new heaven and a new earth, and the former shall not be remembered nor come into mind. But be you glad and rejoice in that which I create, for behold I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy." By the creation of the new heavens and earth is undoubtedly meant the introduction of the gospel, and the completion of the great work of redemption. This work of the Lord Jesus Christ far surpassed, in its glory and majesty, the creation of the material world. This world shall wax old as doth a garment, these heavens shall pass away as a scroll, but the new creation shall bloom and flourish forever. Is not the passage, then, a prediction that the glory of the first creation shall be somewhat obscured by the surpassing glory of the second, and that the church of God should more joyfully commemorate the last than in ancient times she did the former; that when rising from the celebration of the ancient Sabbath, she greeted the resurrection day of her Savior and her King, she should emphatically exclaim, "This is the day the Lord hath made: we will rejoice and be glad in it." Then would she remember what was said by the prophet—"In that day there shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand for an ensign of the people; to it shall the Gentile seek, and his rest shall be glorious." When therefore we find these predictions all in harmony with the fact, ought not our hearts to burn within us, when we contemplate the predicted glory of the Christian Sabbath?

As harmonizing with the prophecy and the practice, we may now remark that the expression of the fourth command is such as to admit of the change in the day. That men should worship God, is evident from the light of nature. That in publicly worshiping God, a stated time would be important. is the dictate of reason. That one day in seven should be the consecrated portion, was the spirit of the command, founded on the fact that after the six days of creation, Jehovah rested the seventh.

So far, then, the commandment is a moral or unchangeable law, but that part which specifies the particular day was of a positive nature, and may be altered by the same authority that enacted it. These views are confirmed by the peculiar mode of expression. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy;" and again, "wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it." As then the day might be changed without any injury to the Sabbath itself, we are next authorized to inquire, Has the day been changed by adequate authority? And as evidence of the change of the Sabbath, we shall rest on the apostolic practice. If, instead of continuing to keep the seventh day, the apostles did keep the first day of the week, they did it in perfect accordance with the directions of the Savior. We have no such positive directions from him recorded, but we are informed that he showed himself alive by many infallible proofs, being seen by the apostles forty days, speaking of the things concerning the kingdom of God: and that [illegible] have full reason then to believe, that the apostles, in all their doctrines and practices relating to the things of the kingdom of God, acted according to the command of the Savior, and under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

In examining the facts of the case, we find that on the same day of his resurrection, at evening, the apostles were together, and Jesus appeared in their midst. That on the next first day of the week they were again assembled, and Jesus appeared in the midst, and said, 'Peace be unto you.' In another place we are told that Paul came to Troas, and abode seven days; and upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them, ready to depart on the morrow. Paul in one of his Epistles says, Upon the first day of the week let every one lay by him in store as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come.

These passages prove that the apostles and primitive Christians met together one day in seven, and that the first day of the week; hence we find that the practice of the Christian church in keeping the first day of the week, originated with the apostles while Christ was with them, before his ascension to glory. Then they assembled, and prayed, and preached, and brought in their offerings for the poor, and sang praises to Christ, and celebrated the sufferings of their Almighty Savior. When they spoke of this day, they called it the Lord's day, the day which belonged to the Lord, or the day which the Lord had sanctioned for himself. It was the day on which he rose from the dead, the day on which the Holy Spirit descended, converting thousands to the faith of Jesus. Surely, we may well adopt the language of Ignatius, an ancient father in the church, who succeeded the apostle John but eight or ten years, and say, "Let every one that loves the Lord Jesus Christ keep holy the Lord's day, the queen of days, the resurrection day, the highest of all days." Surely, there is a deep and glorious meaning in that memorable expression of our Savior, "For the Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath."

Children's Department.

From the Mother's Magazine.

WAYS OF RECEIVING REPROOF.

William and George were brothers.—George was a fine, frank, open-hearted boy, full of vivacity, and, of course sometimes getting into mischief. But he was also ready to acknowledge it, so good humored when reproved, so sorry for his fault, that it was impossible to be long angry with him. William's character will appear in what I am going to relate.

'My son,' said his mother, when he came into the house one day, 'I am sorry you are not more trustworthy. I only asked you to take care of Mary for half an hour, and now see what a great bump she has on her forehead in consequence of your leaving her."

'George was as much to blame as I was,' replied William. 'You told us both to take care of her, and he left her, too.'

'I was not speaking of George, but of you. He is younger than you, and might be expected to be more thoughtless; besides, I committed Mary particularly to your charge.'

'I am sure I did not know it, ma'am, George'—

'Stop, William. Unless you can say something better than accusing another, say nothing.'

One morning, when the teacher came to school, he found one of the windows broken.

'Who did this?' he inquired of the boys.

No one replied; but as it was known that William did it, the boys all looked towards his seat, expecting him to rise and own it. Seeing that there was no hope of his remaining undetected, William rose and began—

'George and I, sir,—'

'Where is George, this morning?' interrupted the teacher.

'I don't know, sir,' replied William.

Now this was very near a falsehood, for, though he did not know exactly where George was, at that moment, he knew that he had been detained at home to go of some errands for his mother.

'Very well,' said the teacher, go on with your story; but you need not tell me about George. Tell me what *you* did.'

The boys all smiled, for they knew William's habit of accusing others. William saw and interpreted the smile, and became still more confused than he had been before.

'I—I was playing ball, sir, with George, and the ball flew off and hit the window and broke it'

'*The* ball! Whose ball?'

There was no evading so direct a question.

'My ball, sir.'

'Did you not know that I had forbidden your playing ball in that part of the grounds?'

'I—I—George played, too, sir.'

'I asked nothing about George,' said the master, sternly; 'even disobedience, when it proceeds from thoughtlessness, is a less fault than this desire of criminating another. I ask, did *you* know that I had forbidden [illegible]

At recess, that day, a group of boys were seen earnestly conversing.

'Should you not have thought William would be ashamed,' said one, 'to try to put off all the blame on George so, when he was most to blame himself, after all, for I heard him coax George to go and play there.'

'I know it,' said another, 'and then George is so generous, and always takes all the blame to himself. Now you see, if, when he comes to school to-morrow, he don't tell the master he broke the window, and say nothing about William.'

And, sure enough, so it was; and the consequence was that George was beloved by every body, while William was always skulking apart, looking anxious and unhappy, and never at ease.

If William's mother said to him, 'William, you have spilt some gravy on the table-cloth,' he immediately looked over to George's side to see if he had not spilt some, too. If she told him his hair needed brushing, it was, 'Must not George brush his, too?' At last his mother made a rule that she would punish him every time he mentioned George's name in such a way; and I supposed this cured him of the wrong habit, if not of the wrong feeling.

A MOTHER'S INSTRUCTION.

The following quotation, from an Address of the Principal of the Flushing Institute, Rev. Dr. Muhlenburgh, should be laid to the heart of every mother:—

"We are often asked, 'What kind of boys do you want?' To this question, too, the theory of our institution furnishes an answer. Give us such boys as have been blessed with the instructions of a pious mother. This is a qualification for which no substitute can be found on earth. Never would we despair of the child who has been used in infancy to hear the precepts of heavenly truth inculcated in the accents of maternal love. Truths, thus instilled, live for ever in the memory. They are interwoven with all the sensibilities of the soul. They are the fortress of conscience; not impregnable, it is true, but indestructible. They furnish the mind with chords which, in later life, seldom fail to vibrate to the touch of faithful expostulation. They are an inextinguishable spark, which, after being seemingly smothered under a heap of corruption, may be fanned by the breath of friendly and spiritual counsel into the pure and genial flame of piety. The child of a mother's prayers, said St. Augustine, (and may we not believe it?) is never lost. It is those children who have been dedicated to their Maker under the auspices of a pious and vigilant mother, whose education we should esteem it a happy and useful vocation to continue. While on the other hand we should deem it an act of temerity, equally hopeless and presumptuous, to become responsible for the youth in whose mind a mother's voice was connected with no other associations than those of apathy to religion and devotedness to the character and frivolties of the world."

Religious Department.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE LAST DAY.

It appears from the representations of our Lord that many, in the last great day, will experience unutterable disappointment. They expected to find admittance into heaven, but find it shut against them, and themselves excluded. Of the ten virgins, who went forth with their lamps to meet the bridegroom, only five were received to the marriage feast. The others came and cried for admittance, 'Lord, Lord, open unto us.' But he answered and said, Verily I say unto you, I know you not.' 'Many will say unto me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name have cast out devils? and in thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you; depart from me, ye that work iniquity.' 'When once the master of the house has risen up, and shut the door, and ye begin to stand without, and to knock at the door, saying, Lord, Lord, open unto us, and he shall answer and say unto you, I know you not whence ye are; then shall ye begin to say, We have eaten and drunk in thy presence, and thou hast taught in our streets: but he shall say, I tell you I know you not whence ye are; depart from me, all ye workers of iniquity. There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth, when ye shall see Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets in the kingdom of God, and you yourselves thrust out.'

May it be deeply impressed upon both writer and reader, that we are hastening together to the judgment; ("I do not believe," say some Unitarians, "that there ever will be any judgment. The assembled universe, so often spoken of, as gathered at once before the throne of God, to be reciprocally spectators of each other's trial and judgment is, I believe, a mere image of the human brain. Certainly the Scriptures assert no such thing." Christian Examiner, Vol. ix., p. 30. This also is understood to be the sentiments of Universalists generally. See Universalist Expositor, Vol. i., No. 2. With such persons, I cannot enter into any dispute. The awful [illegible] stand before the judgment seat of Christ. The declarations of Scripture, on this subject, need no explanation. And those who are not convinced by the testimony of God, most assuredly would not be by the reasonings of man,) that to these eyes and ears its amazing realities will soon be revealed; and if so many, who indulged hopes of heaven, will be disappointed in that day, and find themselves forever excluded, are we sure that *we* shall not be of that number? The bare possibility of such an event should excite the most wakeful apprehensions, and lead to the most diligent searchings of heart. My object in this Tract—an object of sufficient importance, surely, to command attention—will be to expose some of the grounds or reasons of those disappointments with which so many at the last will be overwhelmed.

1. Some will be disappointed, because they did not suppose any *particular traits of character are requisite*, in order to entitle them to the heavenly kingdom. They supposed that Christ died for all, in such a sense, that all of every character were authorized to expect salvation in his name.—Or they believed that some means were provided, they hardly knew what, by which the whole race of men, without distinction, would eventually be received to heaven.—Consequently, they lived thoughtless and careless, engrossed with the trifles and the pleasures of the world, and neglected to form those holy, religious characters which many around them believed to be necessary. But—as there is any truth in the Bible—when persons of this description appear in the other world, they will find themselves most grievously disappointed. When they appear at heaven's gate, it will be shut against them; and shut, not only by the decree of the Savior, but by the necessity of the case. They will be entirely unmeet for heaven. They will have an utter disrelish for divine employments and heavenly joys. They will see, that they could not be happy in heaven, if admitted, and, to their endless confusion, they will find, too late, that the blissful regions have no place for them. They must be excluded in outer darkness, and take their portion among the despairing and the miserable forever.

2. Not a few will be disappointed, when they appear before God in the other world, because they expected to have *there* a space for repentance. Unlike the class of whom I have spoken, these believed in the necessity of repentance; but they did not believe that the space for repentance was limited to the present world. They hoped it would be extended to the other world; and consequently, if they neglected religion here, that they should have an opportunity of embracing it hereafter. On this ground, they ventured to waste their time on earth, and to abuse the many opportunities with which they were favored. They loved the ways of sin, and presumed to persist in them, expecting there would be time enough for repentance, and a more convenient season for securing salvation, beyond the grave. But alas! when the thread of life is severed, and their immortal spirits appear in eternity, they find that they have been mistaken. They find, that as a tree has fallen, so it must lie; and that in the miserable state on which they have entered, no change for the better is to be expected. They must now reap according to that they have sown, and must be regarded and treated forever according to the deeds done in the body. Contrary to all previous expectation, they find that their probation is ended, their space for repentance closed, and their souls irrevocably lost. Thus their once cherished hopes have vanished like a dream, and they are destroyed, and that without remedy.

3. Many will be disappointed, when summoned into the other world, because they *did not live so long as they expected.*—They believed that a return to God was necessary to prepare them to enjoy his presence and favor, and that this return must be accomplished on earth, or never; but still they did not think there was any need of haste. They were in the vigor of their days, in the full enjoyment of health; and if they thought of death at all, they thought of it only as a distant event. They were often warned that life was short and uncertain, and that their eternal well-being was at hazard; and they not unfrequently made resolutions that when they had arrived at a certain period, they would repent. But when the promised period came, they were not ready. They found the same hindrances and objections as before, and that these were rather increased than diminished by delay. Of course, they could not attend to the subject then, but still did not cease to hope that some more convenient season would arrive. In this way, life ran to waste, death was comparatively excluded from their thoughts, and the concerns of the immortal soul were neglected and forgotten. But in an unexpected manner and moment, disease invaded, and the dread messenger approached. They had scarcely time to look about them, and realize their situation, before all hope of life was extinguished, and the arm of the king of terrors was lifted for their destruction. At this dreadful hour their distress and horror were unspeakable.—They shuddered—they resolved—they entreated for mercy; but nothing could stay or avert the lifted hand of death. It fell—it [illegible] and we are not saved.

(To be continued.)

"WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

Send this inquiry through the territories of Zion, and let the watchman reply.—From how few could there come any other response than "It is night!" The night has been long. Month after month has rolled away, and the morning of God's reviving grace has not come! Another year is now drawing to a close, and who can deny it has been a year of the absence of the Spirit of God?

And when it is night in Zion, how deep the gloom elsewhere. If her glory is eclipsed, who awakes to righteousness? If her brightness and beauty have faded, who inquires after her King? If Zion slumbers, how certain that sinners slumber! How successful the snares of Satan! How many and melancholy are his triumphs!—The strong in sin grow stronger. The weak hasten after the strong. The great highway of sin and hell is crowded with travelers. The Redeemer is dishonored—the Spirit is grieved—the preached word is robbed of its power. Zion moves not onward in her glory, but is enfeebled and languishes.

What makes it night in Zion? Her glory is the aggregate of the eminent piety and holiness of her sons and daughters.—So her dishonor is the aggregate of personal unfaithfulness. Every member of the church that suffers piety to languish in his bosom, is an agent in gathering the deep gloom that now envelops the church of Christ.

Shall the night remain? Are there no yearnings after the rising again of the Sun of righteousness? Is there no grief over the wounded honor of Zion? Are there not at least a few that sigh over the moral desolation? How long shall they be but few?—*Bost. Rec.*

A REPROBATE FATHER.—At a Wesleyan class-meeting, a man rose and addressed the leader thus:—"I am very thankful to you for your Sunday School. My son, who now sits beside me, is my spiritual father. He heard me cursing, while in a state of drunkenness, and said to me, 'Oh, father, my teacher said to-day, at the Sunday School, that neither drunkards nor swearers could enter into heaven.' This so affected my mind, that from that time I was enabled, by the grace of God, to leave off those wicked practices; and both myself and my son are now members of your Society." He then laid his hand on his son's head, and repeated, 'My son is my spiritual father."

MAXIMS.

There is nothing terrible in death, but what our lives may have made so.

Our life is a passage to eternity; it ought to be a meditation of, and a preparation for eternity.

The longest life is a lingering death.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, December 22, 1841.

"History of the Sabbath" reviewed.

We have been most happy for two weeks past to present our readers with a history of the Sabbath from the New York Evangelist. The views there exhibited of the "divine authority, and perpetual obligation of the Sabbath," are in perfect accordance with the Scriptures. The argument is incontrovertible that the Sabbath was instituted at the close of creative operations, and, therefore, binding on all men. It was observed by our first Parents in the Garden of Eden the first day after their creation, and was instituted by God for the physical and spiritual good of man. Man's physical nature requires the rest of the Sabbath to recruit his wasted energies. His moral nature requires it for communion with God.

The Sabbath was incorporated in the commands of the Decalogue, and must stand or fall with the rest. "All were founded on the eternal principles of rectitude, and will stand forever unabolished." "As this moral law of ten commandments has never been repealed, so the law of the Sabbath, constituting one of these commandments, remains still unrepealed." Thus far our views perfectly accord with those of the Editor of the "Evangelist." But in the 3rd number, published to-day, we find such a wide deviation from the language of the Scripture, and such a departure from the views in previous numbers, that we feel called upon to enter our objections.

The first objection we notice, is, that the Editor has made a sudden transition from the letter and spirit of the fourth command, which he has before declared "remains unrepealed," and set up the plea that "one seventh part of the time we are bound to consecrate to God." By examining the sabbatic law, which "remains unrepealed," and comparing it with the language of Jesus Christ in Matt. v. 17, 18, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till Heaven and Earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled," we must conclude that not only the spirit, but the letter of the sabbatic law remains the same as when written by the finger of God on tables of stone. By what means our brother has been able to satisfy himself that the fourth commandment enjoins one seventh part of time abstractly, we are not able to see. But we can very easily see that that view of the subject does more than the Savior says can be done. Instead of its causing one jot or tittle to pass from the law, it changes whole words, and gives an idea that could not be inferred from the law itself. The language is made so plain that it cannot be misunderstood. The language cannot be plainer, nor the idea clearer. The words are not ambiguous, or doubtful, but declare expressly, without addition, or diminution, that "the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." If we give the expression any other grammatical construction that it is capable of, the sense is just the same. It is just as clear if we say, "the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God," or the Sabbath of the Lord thy God is the seventh day. But we are not, neither can be justified in saying one seventh part of time is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, for God has never said it, and in doing it we should neither conform to the letter or spirit of the Sabbatic law.

Again, says the Evangelist, "That one day in seven should be the consecrated portion, was the spirit of the commandment, founded on the fact that after the six days of creation, Jehovah rested the seventh." We cannot adopt the inference, because God did as assuredly rest *the seventh day* as one day in seven, therefore, any one day of the seven, indiscriminately, is not as good as the seventh, because it was the seventh in order that God rested.

Again, we cannot adopt the sentiment that one day in seven is the spirit of the sabbatic law, because a change from the seventh day cannot be made to the first, without violating both the spirit and letter of the law. If a seventh day Baptist should change from the observance of the seventh to the first day of the week, during the week of the change he would not rest one seventh part of the time, but one eighth, or would perform a work of supererrogation and rest one sixth. He cannot, therefore, change from his practice without falling under the censure of the Evangelist's liberal view of the law of the Sabbath. And any change that has ever been made from the seventh to the first day is alike objectionable, and the Evangelist is sanctioning a departure of the sabbatic law, according to his own construction of it, when he observes the first and not the seventh day.

Having made the above named accommodating transition, the Evangelist next undertakes to prove the change from the seventh to the first day. The first proof is, that the fact is observed in the history of the Sabbath that it is actually changed. "For more than 1800 years the great body of the Christian Church have consecrated the first day of the week." As we entertain different views of that matter, and no proof is introduced, we are as ignorant that such is the fact as before. And when we admit all that can be relied on from Ignatius, or any of the fathers, we admit simply that it was their opinion that the first day should be observed as a festival, but not as a Sabbath, or a substitution for it.

We are next taught to infer that the work of redemption is greater than creation, and, consequently, that the Sabbath was changed to the first day of the week. We have looked at this idea again, and again, and after all must regard it as a mighty leap ——where? in the dark, as the Scriptures have not informed us that the work of redemption is greater than the work of creation; nor is it in the power of men to scan and comprehend either, both being the work of an Almighty hand. Till we can examine and measure the power that spoke worlds into being, and from nothing created every thing, we cannot compare it with that power that redeemed sinners from the curse of the divine law. Who by searching can find out God, or measure the depth of his wisdom and power? Alas! frail man knows not himself, and how can he know God? But the inference from this sweeping supposition is alike visionary. Allowing the supposition to be true, we are no where taught to draw such a conclusion. With more appearance of certainty may the Universalist conclude that since God created man, Jesus Christ redeemed them all. We may, with the Psalmist, look at ourselves and say, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made; marvellous are thy works, and that my soul knoweth right well." And there we must stop, and gaze, and wonder, and admire, and ever remain as we were, ignorant both of ourselves and God.

We are at length told, "as evidence of the change of the Sabbath, we shall rest on the Apostolical practice." Happy are we again to find ourselves agreed. On this we are willing to rest the matter, and the Apostles shall tell us whether they observed the Sabbath of the commandment, or the first day of the week. We shall first examine the proof offered that they observed the first day, and then offer our proof that they observed the seventh.

First, then, we are told that "we find on the same day of his resurrection, at evening, the apostles were together, and Jesus appeared in their midst." Reference is here had, we suppose, to John xx. 19. Allowing that this was the first day of the week, we learn that instead of the disciples having assembled to celebrate the day, they had assembled in their usual place, and closed the door for fear of the Jews.—But the original says not a word about that day being the first day of the week, but that it was one of the Sabbaths, doubtless referring to one of the passover Sabbaths. It is next said that "on the next first day of the week they were again assembled, and Jesus appeared in the midst, and said, 'Peace be unto you.'" We have looked in vain for such scripture, and know not where to find it. In John xx. 26, we find this, "and after eight days again, his disciples were within, and Thomas with them; then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, Peace be unto you." But we cannot make it appear that this was on the next first day, because it was after eight days had elapsed since the former meeting, which is said to have been on the first day of the week. Therefore, this must have been as late as the third day, or later, or if we reckon the day on which they first met as one, though it was evening when they met, it could not be earlier than the second day of the week. This proof fails of showing that the disciples met on two consecutive first days of the week. If any of them met to celebrate the day, they did not all, for Thomas did not yet believe that Christ had arisen as verse 25 will plainly show. The object of the meeting seems to have been to solve the doubts of Thomas as will be seen from the context.

We are next told that "Paul came to Troas and abode seven days; and upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them, ready to depart on the morrow." This is found in Acts xx. 6 and 7. From what we can learn of this, it was an evening meeting, for he continued his speech till midnight. If this was on the evening after the seventh day, then Paul secularized the first day by traveling; if it was the evening following the first day, then it was according to the Jewish reckoning of time on the second day of the week. We care not which horn of the dilemma is taken, either of them must fail to prove that the disciples met for rest and worship on the first day of the week.

Again we are told, "Paul in one of his epistles says, Upon the first day of the week let every one lay by him in store as God has prospered him, that there be no gathering when I come." This is in 1 Cor. xvi. 2; but we find in it no intimation that the observance of the day is enjoined, or hinted at, but rather that on that day they are required to cast up what their earnings have been for the week, and lay it up, that this labor might not be performed after the Apostle arrived, and hinder him in his journey.

Again, it is intimated that the Apostles and primitive christians spoke of this day "as the Lord's day." We recollect that in Rev. i. 10, the Revelator says, "I was in the spirit on the Lord's day." But we are not told whether this was any particular day in the week or year, or whether it was the gospel day, or judgment day, or what day it was. If it was any day in the week, then we shall surely claim that it was the seventh, for no other day is in the Bible called the Sabbath day, and the Savior says, "the Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath day." It is also intimated that the Apostles assembled, and prayed, and preached on the first day, and that it was the day on which Christ arose from the dead, and the day on which the Holy Spirit descended, converting thousands to the faith of Jesus. But as there is no proof accompanying the assertion, we must await the *proof* before we can believe. And now in reviewing the proof offered us—in looking over the teaching and practice of the Apostles, and the instructions of the Lord Jesus Christ, we find ourself destitute of proof that either Christ or his disciples gave intimation that the Sabbath was ever changed from the seventh to the first day of the week, or gave sanction to its observance as such.

We have now to offer proof positive that the Apostles observed the *seventh* and not the first day.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE APOSTLES.

1. They were taught to observe the Sabbath of the decalogue by CHRIST himself. Besides witnessing his example, they repeatedly heard him renewing and enforcing that code of laws written on Mount Sinai, amid all the majesty and grandeur described by the Evangelist. For the example of Jesus Christ in observing the seventh day, you are referred to Luke vi. 6, xiii. 10, 15, 16, and iv. 16; "And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up, and *as his custom was*, he went into the synagogue and stood up for to read." 31, "And he came down to Capernaum, a city of Gallilee, and taught them on the Sabbath days."—Matt. xii. 1—12, xxiv. 20, Mark vi. 2. "And when the Sabbath day was come, he began to teach in the synagogue." Luke xiv. 1—5. These quotations are sufficient to show the regard paid by the Lord Jesus Christ to the Sabbath of the commandment: and these things were done in presence of his disciples, and taken in connection with his teachings, that he "came not to destroy the law, but fulfill it," [i. e. obey,] the law is as strong evidence as the Apostles could have that the law of the Sabbath remained unaltered. If Christ had designed to change the day, he certainly would have left on record such design. As this cannot be found, and as we have his example and teaching to the contrary, we must suppose he had no such design.

THE PRACTICE OF THE APOSTLES.

2. Our second proof is the recorded acts of the Apostles. Acts xiii. 14, "Now when they [Paul and his company] departed from Perga they came to Antioch, in Pisidia, and went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and sat down." 42, "And when the Jews were gone out of the synagogue, the Gentiles besought that these words might be preached to them the next Sabbath." 44, "And the next Sabbath day came almost the whole city together to hear the word of God." xvi. 13, "And on the Sabbath we went out of the city by a river side, where prayer was wont to be made; and we sat down and spake unto the women that resorted thither." xvii. 2, "And Paul *as his manner was*, went in unto them, and three Sabbath days reasoned with them out of the scriptures." xviii. 4, "And he reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and Greeks," 11, "and he continued there a year and six months, teaching the word of God among them."—Beside this evidence, we have the repeated information that the Apostles entered into their synagogues and taught, and although it is not expressly stated that it was on the Sabbath; yet, the evidence is such that we must conclude it was, as the Jews would not be assembled in their synagogues at other times. It is not needful, therefore, to introduce other evidence to prove our position.

THE INFERENCE.

3. The question is settled, then, that it was Paul's MANNER to teach in the synagogue on the Sabbath day; and, unless he is inconsistent with himself, he taught on the Sabbath two years in Rome. Unless, therefore, it can be proven that his custom was changed, we must infer that both he and the other Apostles observed the Sabbath of the commandment.

THE ENQUIRER.—Devoted to Free Discussion as to what kind of Wine is proper to be used at the Lord's Supper, &c., by E. C. Delavan.

The number before us contains 48 large quarto pages, on the following subjects:—

"Introductory.

State of Public Opinion on the Communion Question previous to 1835.

Rise of the Question.

Reason of its Suppression.

Advantages of the present time for discussing the Question.

Obstacles still in the way.

Arguments in favor of the change from the liquors now in use at the Lord's Table, to the Unfermented "Fruit of the Vine."

Argument drawn from the Reformed Converted Drunkard.

Testimony of Distinguished Physicians.

do do Clergymen and Laymen.

Of Wine fabrications.

The influence of the Clergy.

The great body of Christians to effect the change.

The Missionary Influence.

Against diluting the Alcoholic Wine now in use, with water, &c.

Dr. Lewis C. Beck's Analysis of various Wines.

Copy of a Letter addressed to E. C. Delevan, Esq., by William Goodell.

"Extract from an Essay written by Rev. J. Duffield, of Philadelphia.

On the proper Symbol of the Blood of Christ, by the Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D.

Our course in relation to Wine.

Disclaimer of the New-York State Temperance Society, 1835.

Rev. Prof. Dewey, on the Corinthian Church.

Important Testimony from Reformed Converted Drunkards.

Dr. Sewall's Essay on the "Pathology of Drunkenness," &c., with or without plates.

Important Medical Testimony.

Letters from eminent Clergymen and Laymen.

Letter of Edward C. Delavan to the Editors of the New-York Observer.

Eli Smith, to Prof. McLean, &c.

Various methods for obtaining the Fruit of the Vine free from the Poison Alcohol.

Drunkenness of Wine Countries.

Adulterations.

The Ballston Church.

The Temperance Reform a harbinger of the Millenium.

Rev. Dr. E. Nott, President of Union College, on Sacramental Wine, &c.

The Pathology of Drunkenness, or the Physical Effects of Alcoholic Drinks, with drawings of the Drunkard's Stomach. A Letter addressed to Edward C. Delavan, Esq., by Thomas Sewall, M. D., Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine in the Columbian College, District of Columbia."

From the partial examination we have given to it, we can commend it to the attention of Christians. It will be published quarterly, but no subscription will be received, as the prices of the numbers may vary. A copy of the present number, with the following Plates, may be had for $1, directed, *post paid*, to the Publisher at Albany, N. Y.; without the Plates, ,25. A fair deduction is made where ten or more copies are taken. The following are the Plates:—

The Human Stomach in a state of health.

The inner surface of the Stomach of the Temperate Drinker of intoxicating wine, or other alcoholic drinks.

The Confirmed Drunkard's Stomach.

The Drunkard's Stomach in an ulcerous state.

The Drunkard's Stomach after a debauch.

The Drunkard's Stomach in a cancerous state.

The Drunkard's Stomach after death by the Delirium Tremens.

Public exercises will be held at the Presbyterian Church in this village, on Christmas Eve, Friday 24th inst., commencing at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. Discourse by Rev. Mr. Fancher of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We admit, to-day, the answer of "A Citizen," and "Vindex," to the 5th inquiry in last week's paper. We have long been of the opinion that if the Stockholders and friends of the Institute were to exert themselves in its behalf, that it would flourish to the satisfaction of all concerned. We, therefore, commend their suggestions to the attention of our readers. And let us repeat and urge the suggestion of "A Citizen," that every Stockholder furnish at least one scholar. Let them continue to do this, and the work is done. And may we not ask the friends of the school in every place, to do what they can to send Students here?

We are happy to announce to our readers that a very interesting state of feeling exists in the S. D. B. Church in this village. It is a day of rejoicing with us, and we trust our brethren in different places will rejoice when we say that whatever has tended to mar the union and prosperity of this church for years past, has been satisfactorily explained and removed, and, so far as we know, the different members are in [illegible] with each other. This is the Lord's doings, and is marvelous in our eyes. Brethren in other places will pray for us, that God's will may be perfected here, and many souls brought into his kingdom.

HYDROPHOBIA.—We are advised by a hand-bill sent from Hamilton in this county, that a dog having every appearance of being rabid, came amongst them a few days since, biting some 30 dogs and a number of cattle: he also passed through Lebanon, and bit a number there.

For the Register.

De Ruyter Institute.

MR. EDITOR,—Allow me, if you please, to give an answer in part to an inquiry in your paper of last week relative to the De Ruyter Institute. It is asked "Why is there such indifference felt concerning the De Ruyter Institute? and why do the Stockholders complain of want of success, while they—yes *they* withhold from it *their* support." For myself I believe no satisfactory reason can be offered for those who understand matters as they are.—There has been sufficient money expended to afford every advantage desirable for the attainment of knowledge. The Teachers are every way qualified for their several departments as the past has abundantly shown. The internal arrangements of the school are such as to secure the greatest possible advancement of the students, both in science, classics, and correct deportment. A well furnished Laboratory, with Scientific Lectures on two or more evenings in the week, afford the best advantages for demonstrating the laws of nature, and whatever else may come under the inspection of the student, and every advantage is offered, so that what may be taught with success in other places can be as well taught here, and at less expense than at most other schools of this grade. From what I have been able to learn, those who have attended this school have been not only satisfied, but become strongly attached to it, except such as have fallen under censure from misconduct. And I know of no school that presents equal advantages at so little expense.

It cannot, therefore, be from any adequate cause that complaint is made. The expense of teaching 150 is but little more than for 75, while it would yield twice as much for the support of the school, and could this number be secured, the Institute would at once be placed above embarrassment. More than this number could be easily obtained if the Stockholders would severally use their influence to send them here.

There are reasons, however, though entirely unsatisfactory, that have excited indifference and opposition. The reasons are not satisfactory, because improperly founded. Among these I may mention,

1. Mismanagement of the Trustees.—Since this story has been set afloat, I have examined the matter, and have concluded that the censure was entirely misplaced. It is well known that the Trustees were inexperienced at the first. If, therefore, a fault should happen from inexperience, it could easily be pardoned. But I am satisfied that their faults have been as few, and small, as could reasonably be expected.

2. Incompetency of Teachers. We have never heard this complaint from students, except such as were "addle-pated," and could not be taught, because they could not understand. While such have complained, others who were studious have made rapid advancement. I could easily mention several distinguished scholars that have attended this school, and others of the same grade that have freely given the preference to this. Complaints have more frequently been made by those who have never visited the school to witness the recitations and manner of teaching, than others.

3. Indifference on the subject of Education. The disadvantages under which the S. D. Baptists have formerly labored, has prevented their taking so lively an interest in education as its importance requires.—This indifference is now but partially removed. While some have risen from the disadvantages that have been the result of singularity in the observance of the seventh day, and entered heartily [illegible] ly on the study of the classics and sciences, others have pursued their accustomed way of ignorance. Did our people appreciate the advantages which would result to them as individuals and a community, one great cause of complaint would be removed. There are [illegible] enough young persons who both want and need the advantages of De Ruyter Institute to fill its spacious walls, and were there no wrong impressions relative to the school, or the value of education, they would be in it.

4. Penuriousness. Very many parents look more at the dollars and cents that it would cost to send their [illegible] to a good school, than at the superior advantages there held out. This [illegible] is a serious one and should be [illegible]. As evidence that this is the fact I would [illegible] the fact that there are several [illegible] patronized by many who are [illegible] in the De Ruyter Institute, [illegible] it is less expensive. Now, [illegible] that the price of tuition is [illegible] Ruyter Institute, it is equally true that the advantages are more than double [illegible] in fact, those who patronize [illegible] are actual losers, and their want of cooperation in sustaining the Institute is the chief cause of its embarrassment. [illegible] advantages are offered for Students boarding themselves. By this means they can live as cheap here as at home, and have all their time for study. Three months schooling here, is worth as much as six months in a select school, or three years in a district school. Which, then, is the cheapest?

5. Differences of opinion in religious matters. These have not entered the school. While there may have been contentions without, in the school it has been peace. If this reason has operated before, it can not now. The school is free from sectarianism. All denominations have equal advantages. As evidence, I would state that I am informed that of the three Teachers now in the school, one is a S. D. Baptist, one a Presbyterian, and one a Methodist. I would say now, in conclusion, that I am highly gratified to learn that the prospect for the next term is most flattering. And may I not urge, through your paper, [illegible] of the Institute to exert themselves in its behalf?

VINDEX.

For the Register.

De Ruyter Institute. Response to the 5th Inquiry.

"Why is there such indifference felt concerning the De Ruyter Institute? and why do the Stockholders complain of want of success while they—yes, [illegible] withhold from it their support?"

A number of years have passed by since De Ruyter Institute opened, attended with very auspicious prospects. But still the patronage of this Institution is far [illegible] what its friends had reason to anticipate. Now the arguments which I design [illegible] ence on the above inquiry, Mr. Editor, [illegible]

1. The stockholders have not [illegible] given it their support. This is a [illegible] which I would [illegible] were it not presumed in the inquiry [illegible] at the [illegible] Students' names, as they have [illegible] years, and see what proportion [illegible] furnished by stockholders. [illegible] them, truly. Their indifference has [illegible] painfully manifest. Every inducement [illegible] presented to the stockholders in the [illegible] that, a whole constitute a majority, and [illegible] whose more especial interest it was [illegible] ed, to furnish students—not for a single term merely, but for a succession of terms, until a thorough knowledge of the various branches usually taught would be obtained. There are many—yes, very many—young men in our denomination who, by undergoing a thorough training and pursuing a regular course of studies in this Institution, might qualify themselves for doing much good in society, and be efficient instruments in the hands of God for promoting his truth in the world. Why do they not qualify themselves for this important work? The question is answered in the indifference of their parents who are stockholders. They are doubtless anxious that the Institution should flourish, but still they *have never patronized it* so much as to furnish a scholar for a single term!—Great solicitude this! Do they suppose that, having invested some fifty or one hundred dollars in the stock of De Ruyter Institute it will flourish, and nett them a profit on their capital invested? Such airy dreams ought never to flit across the night-visions of a sensible man; nor will the man who is possessed of a moderate share of common sense, expect success in any enterprize, however laudable, without exerting a continuous effort in its behalf. I am pained to say that the stockholders of De Ruyter Institute as a body,—as prudent and enterprizing men, have never made an effort for sustaining the school as they ought. Where, then, is their

patronage ? and Echo answers, " Where ?" It has been small—it has been stinted—it has been any thing but encouraging.

2. If, then, the stockholders have withheld from this Institution *their* support, have they any reason to anticipate success in the enterprize ? Surely not. Why, then, in the language of the inquiry, do they complain of want of success ? Who do they expect will sustain the school if they neglect to furnish students ? The disgrace of a want of success will recoil upon themselves. Upon their exertions depends the welfare and prosperity of the Institution. Upon their efforts now may hang everlasting consequences. Immortal souls, perishing for the lack of vision, on the one hand, and a *few dollars of expense* on the other, are the points which now claim the attention of every stockholder. Which will preponderate ?

3. The advantages to be derived to our denomination in particular, from patronizing this school, are fraught with interesting reflections. Here is an asylum for the Student who is so peculiar in his views as to observe the Bible Sabbath, as well as for those who observe the first day as such.—Here the Student may pursue a regular Collegiate course, and not subject himself to the privations and disadvantages attending most other schools of the kind, where Recitations, etc., are had on the Sabbath. Here, in short, the young gentleman, or the young lady, who design to occupy a prominent and useful station in society, may become eminently qualified for the task. And while interest, succeeded by interest, presses upon every stockholder the duty of patronizing this school, let them not forget that important results may attend their efforts. Furnish, then, if possible, *one* Student to every stockholder, and witness the effect. Let them come for a thorough course of studies, and the results will be cheering to themselves, and glorious to the world.

A CITIZEN.

For the Register.

MR. EDITOR.—The reading of the 5th of the questions proposed by INQUIRER, in the Register of last week, has suggested the propriety of proposing the following plan, for removing the "indifference felt concerning the De Ruyter Institute," which is therein mentioned.

Before hinting at the plan I am about to propose, I will premise that a sluggish "in-~~ter—— on the subject of education is~~ the prime cause of that indifference of which "Inquirer" speaks ; and I will venture the assertion that, for the most part, this want of interest extends not only to this Institution, but to every kindred institution of learning in the land. The great *desideratum*, then, for ensuring complete success to the De Ruyter Institute, is a lively interest in the subject of education, not only in the community where it is located, but among its stockholders in every part of the country. Let the public mind be fully impressed with a sense of the importance of giving an extended education to the youth of our country ; of subjecting them to a thorough course of mental discipline, to fit them for the stations they are to occupy in life. Let every lover of social order, and domestic happiness, every friend of his country, of the church, and of the world, see clearly that the best interests of society, in every point of view, are intimately connected with the progress of education, and with the spread of free, noble, and intelligent principles ; and speedily our Seminaries of learning will be filled with youth of both sexes, and undergoing a course of mental discipline.—And among these De Ruyter Institute, from the superior facilities which it affords, would occupy a prominent place. Were it necessary, I might prove, to a moral demonstration, that the importance that I have here attached to education, is not imaginary. But this might be superfluous, as I presume every one will acknowledge that it has not been overrated. The desideratum is, that men should *feel* the force of that to which they yield their assent.

The plan I would propose for securing the end in view, is,

1. That the Trustees should send out a traveling agent, who is a scientific man, who shall, in addition to the ordinary business belonging to a traveling agent, deliver lectures on various scientific subjects in those places which he may visit, after the manner usually adopted by itinerant lecturers. To be sure, this course may require some adventure, in a pecuniary point of view, in furnishing him with the requisite portable apparatus, for illustrating those branches of science upon which he may lecture. But I conceive that this adventure would be compensated many fold by the advantages which would be gained.—One of these advantages I will mention,—viz: He will exert, by this means, a powerful influence in increasing public attention to the importance of education, and thus greatly increasing the numbers of those who may avail themselves of the facilities which De Ruyter Institute affords, for conferring an academic education.

2. The proceeds of his Lectures will make constant additions to the funds of the Institute, enabling it to rise from its pecuniary embarrassments, and to extend its sphere of usefulness by enlarging its library and apparatus, both astronomical, philosophical, and chemical. And in connection with any project for increasing the library and apparatus, it may be important to bear in mind an act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1834, by which the Regents are authorized, at their discretion, to assign to the several Academies, subject to their visitation, certain parts of the Literature Fund, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars each year, to be applied for the purchase of books and apparatus ; provided, the Academies shall have raised an equal sum, from sources other than their corporate property.

3. I would propose that the Trustees establish a department for the education of "Common School Teachers," according to the provisions of the law, and the instructions of the Superintendent of Common Schools, dated May 18, 1841, contained in the revised edition of the "instructions" from the Regents, page 82 to 94.

Since it is a requirement of the Regents that "this department should not be made subsidiary or incidental to the Academy, but that it should be regarded, as it really is, a separate, principal and important object in itself," it may be asked, what important advantage may be expected to accrue to an Academy from the establishment of such a department ? The answer is, a department for the education of common school teachers, if well sustained and faithfully conducted, will tend to increase the amount of public patronage which an academy enjoys ; without some degree of which it can have no existence, and its prosperity will be proportionate to the amount of patronage bestowed upon it. Though an Academy should receive no immediate advantage from the maintainance of such a department, according to the letter of the law, yet, in the language of the Superintendent, it "will realize a rich and full reward in the improvement of the common schools, and in the effect of every such improvement to enlarge the desires of the parents respecting the amount of instruction to their children, and thus add to the number of those who attend the higher Seminaries of learning."

J. A. B.

The above communication reached us after our first "form" had gone to press, and our apology for occupying so much space in our columns on that subject is, its vast importance. We commend the "plan" proposed by "J. A. B.," to the attention of the Board of Trustees, and all friendly to the cause of Education.—ED.

For the Register.

Reformed Drunkards.

MR. BAILEY—I discovered by your last week's paper it has been estimated that 20,000 drunkards have been reclaimed since the first great effort was made in Baltimore. And shall no effort be made to reclaim the poor inebriates in this vicinity ? Shall we not extend to them the friendly hand, and raise them from the polluting grasp of Alcohol and its kindred poisons ? Do not the interests of community—the welfare and happiness of wives and children without number, demand a reclaiming effort from the drunkard's friend ? Let our future acts in the cause of Temperance here bespeak our interest in the welfare of suffering humanity. What an amount of suffering and distress must have been relieved by the reformation of 20,000 drunkards !

De Ruyter, Dec. 20, 1841. X. Y. Z.

News of the Day.

Bank of Watertown.—This bank has never failed to redeem its notes, either at its counter, or its city agency.—*Alb. Eve. Journal.*

Exploring Expedition.—The Peacock, Capt. Hudson, was expected to arrive at Fort George about July 1. The Vincennes, Capt. Wilkes, expected to arrive at the same place July 15 ; and the Porpoise, August 1.

All these vessels were at the northward in pursuance of the objects of the expedition ; they had previously been at Fort George, at the mouth of Columbia River, where every attention was paid them by the Governor and officers of the Hudson Bay Company.

From Fort George it was believed the Squadron would sail for Singapore, and from thence home.

The above information is from an officer belonging to the Squadron, who remained at Fort George while the vessels went north, and waited for their return. The latest information direct from the Squadron left all well.—*N. Y. American.*

North Eastern Boundary.—We understand that Major Graham has run his line 85 miles due north of the monument, which carries him 6 miles north of the St. John's.

One of the officers attached to his party left the fort at Fish River on the very day the reported engagement took place. So far from having encountered difficulties in the survey, this gentleman says they were every where received with great kindness and civility.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The notes of the following banks are not redeemed by the Comptroller:—

Allegany County Bank,
Bank of Buffalo,
Commercial Bank of Buffalo,
Staten Island Bank,
Bank of Olean,
Washington Bank, N. Y.
James Bank,
St. Lawrence Bank,
Commercial Bank, Oswego,
Clinton County Bank.

Notes redeemed by the Comptroller at par:—

City Bank of Buffalo,
Chelsea Bank,
Farmer's Bank, Seneca Co., Stock Notes.
Millers' Bank Clyde, do do
Wayne County Bank,
City Trust, New York,
Commercial Bank, New York.

Notes redeemed by the Comptroller, but at a heavy discount:—

Binghamton Bank,
Bank of Commerce, Buffalo,
United States Bank, do
Erie County Bank, do
Bank of America, do
Union Bank, do
Mechanics' Bank, do
Phœnix Bank, do
Bank of Lodi,
Millers' Bank, Real Estate Notes,
Tonawanda Bank,
Cattaraugus County Bank,
Bank of Western New York, Rochester,
Merchants' Exchange Bank, Buffalo,
Farmers' Bank, Seneca County, Real Estate Notes.
Tenth Ward Bank.

The Amistad Africans.—It appears by a letter from Dr. Ferguson, the new governor of Sierra Leone, that the Mendi country is but two or three days journey from that place, and may readily be reached by the Mendi Africans, (of the Amistad,) now on their passage from this port to Sierra Leone, Gov. Ferguson says :—

Mendi is situated on the banks of the Rokelle, or Sierra Leone River, and may be reached in three or four days from Freetown. Bey Fonti, its chief, is a party to a treaty of alliance existing betwixt this Government and the confederated chiefs of the Timmaney country.

Sierra Leone is thus, from vicinity and facility of the intercourse with Mendi, preferable to Monrovia or Gallinas, (as suggested in your letter,) as the place to which these persons should be brought, in order most conveniently to ensure their return to their own country.

With respect to their removal from America, and their voyage across the Atlantic, I cannot, for these purposes, promise any aid of a pecuniary nature from this Government. I may, however, assure you that, on their arrival here, they and their teachers will be cordially received, adequately maintained and provided for, and safely conducted to their own homes, under the protection of Government and at the public expense.

Severe Gale on Lake Michigan.—The gale on Thursday last was one of the most severe that have visited Lake Michigan for a number of years, and has proved very destructive to the shipping. The "Milwaukie fleet," as our citizens proudly termed the very respectable number of schooners and sloops that were owned here, and were engaged principally in the lumber trade, has met with a severe loss. All of them, except the Columbus and the Savannah, were caught out of port by the gale, and all but two driven ashore. Some of them will be got off without suffering material injury, but many of them will be nearly, if not entirely destroyed. The following is, as far as heard, a correct list of the upper lake craft that was injured by the gale :—

Schr. Jefferson, driven ashore near Chicago.
" Ocean, do do do
" Wave, do do do
" Dolphin, do do Racine.
" McFarlane, do do do
" Manitowoc, do do Southport.
" Memee, do do Milwaukie
" Memee, do do do
Sloop Black Hawk, do do do

The schr. Henry Norton, and the brigs Francis Mills and Osceola, heavy laden with merchandize from the lower lakes, were also caught in the gale. The Norton and Osceola rode out with safety. The Winslow was driven ashore at Gros Point, 17 miles below Chicago. The vessel and cargo, it is said, will prove a total loss. The Winslow was discharging her loading at this place, when the gale struck her.—*Milwaukie Gaz. of Dec. 1.*

Indictments.—The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have indicted *Nicholas Biddle*, *Samuel Jaudon*, and *John Andrews*, for a conspiracy to defraud the Stockholders of the U. S. Bank of $400,000, and for attempting to conceal the fraud by an illegal entry. The same Grand Jury found bills of Indictment against Messrs. *Biddle*, *Cowperthwaite*, *Dunlap* and others for other alleged frauds.—*Eve. Journal.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Fire Water.—The following instructions have been issued from the War Department, for the government of the superintendents, agents and other officers connected with the Indian service—founded upon the 20th section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes ; which 20th section is in the following words ;

"Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted* That if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter or dispose of, any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, (in the Indian country) such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars ; and if any person shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States and troops of the service, under the directions of the War Department, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars ; and if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed, that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, Indian agent or sub-agent or military officer, agreeably to such regulations as may be established by the President of the United States, to cause the boats, stores, packages, and places of deposite of such person to be searched ; and if any spirituous liquor or wine is found, and goods, boats, packages and peltries of such person shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and forfeited, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except military supplies, as mentioned in this section."

INSTRUCTIONS.

1st. In all cases in which ardent spirits have been introduced, in violation of the act of June 30th, 1834, or by a party falling within the description of persons whose goods are made liable to forfeiture by this act, such spirits are to be seized and may be destroyed.

2d. The persons who introduce ardent spirits into the Indian country are to be indicted in the court having cognizance of the offence.

3d. When legal measures are necessary, application is to be made for the purpose to the attorney of the United States for the district within which the offence is committed.

4th. In no case will ardent spirits be seized in the Territory where the Indian title has been extinguished, and to which the ordinary jurisdiction of the territorial or state Government extends. The authority of the officers of the Indian Department, in the execution of these instructions, is to be exercised within the country to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, and which is not within the limits of a state.

5th. Whenever ardent spirits are introduced and seized, and legal proceedings instituted, the facts will be immediately reported to the War Department.

6th. An account of all expenses incurred in the execution of these instructions, showing the items in detail, will be transmitted at the close of the proceedings in each case.—The accounts of the district attorney will be certified by the [illegible] and the Judge of the Court.

J. C. SPENCER.
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 25, 1841.

From the Madisonian.

Navy Regulation.—The practice of presenting swords, plate, or other things of value, from inferior officers or from crews, to their superior or commanding officer, in the way of compliment ; and all notes or resolutions, whether of praise or censure, from inferiors to superiors, are injurious to discipline, and of evil tendency in other respects. They are therefore strictly forbidden.

A. P. UPSHUR.

A Righteous Law.—The act of placing obstructions upon railroads is perhaps the most atrocious that a human being can commit. The Legislature of Maryland has just passed a law making it a penitentiary offence to place any obstruction upon a railroad with a view to overthrow any vehicle passing over the road, and also if the death of any person shall be occasioned by any obstruction thus placed upon the road, the offenders shall be deemed *guilty of murder.*

More Trouble in Southern Legislation.—Gov. Richardson of South Carolina, has just transmitted his Message to the Legislature, in which he calls serious attention to the communication of the Governor of Virginia, in reference to the recent controversy with New-York. He urges prompt measures to protect the rights of the slaveholders, and makes ominous threats in case of the resistance of the north. He says :

"If the obligations of the constitution which require one state to deliver, on demand, fugitives from the justice of another, are to be disregarded—our institutions assailed—the plunderers of our property encouraged and protected—then must we regard the perpetrator of these aggressions, 'no matter by whom committed,' as a foe to our rights, and an enemy to our peace. Whether the wrong in this case has been done to Virginia or to South Carolina, the principle is the same, the interest involved common to both, and the responsibility of protecting them should equally devolve on every State in the Union, in which justice exercises dominion, or similar institutions exist. Persisting in such a course of unprovoked hostility to the interests and institutions of the South, N. York can only be regarded in the light of any other aggressing power—*in peace friends, but enemies in war.*"

The Rochester Aqueduct.—We have noticed the near completion of this stupendous structure, but as we find a minute description of it in the Rochester journals we shall make no apology for presenting these facts to our readers. The aqueduct and foundation were put under contract in Dec. 1835 ; they will be completed by next spring. The foundation embraces 39,600 cubic yards of rock excavation from the bed of the Genesee, 7,500 cubic yards of excavation, three arches in the mill races containing about 925 cubic yards of curb stone masonry, obtained from the Onondaga and Lockport quarries, and about 9,000 cubic yards laid in foundation walls, the materials for which were taken from the bed of the river. The aqueduct was commenced in '36. The superstructure rests on 6 piers & stone abutments—each 75 1-2 feet long, 10 thick, and 5 high, based on a rock in the bed of the river. It has seven arches of cut stone, each 52 feet span and 10 feet rise, 68 1-2 feet long, 2 1-2 feet thick at the crown, and 3 at the spring. The wing walls 12 feet thick and 3 high. The whole length of the aqueduct from rear to rear of the abutments, is [illegible] feet, and including the wing walls is about [illegible] feet. The whole work will cost about $[illegible] dollars, and is without doubt the most splendid canal aqueduct in the country.—*Tribune.*

Geo. D. Wall, formerly baggageman on the Syracuse and Utica railroad, has been convicted of grand larceny in robbing the trunks of passengers, and sentenced to the State prison for five years.

Three men recently in attempting to cross the Niagara river from Schlosser to Chippewa, in a boat with six barrels of whiskey, from some cause unknown, were precipitated over the falls ! The wreck of the boat, a day or two after the catastrophe, was discovered, and one body has been found.

A Court Martial has been ordered in the case of Capt. Bolton, of the frigate Brandywine, who returned from the Mediterranean in such hot haste, on hearing that there might be war between England and the United States.

The canal counties of Illinois have resolved to support no man for Governor, who will not pledge himself to support all [illegible]ble and honest plans for an immediate completion of the most important unfinished canal in America—the Illinois and Lake Michigan canal.

Accounts from St. John, state that temperance has spread like a wildfire in St. John. The tee-total pledge has been administered to 2,000 persons in a fortnight, by Dr. Fleming and Rev. Mr Walsh.

DIED.

At the residence of her son, [illegible] Esq. [illegible] ANA CARPENTER, relict of Dr. [illegible] year of her age [illegible].

In [illegible] on the 20th [illegible] Mr. [illegible] BENTLEY, aged 67. He was a member of the Methodist church.

In Truxton, on the [illegible] Mr. LUMAN [illegible] [illegible]

In [illegible], on the 17th inst. Mrs. MARY ABBOT.

The following was written for the occasion [illegible]

Oh, Mary, Mary, [illegible]
While we stand weeping [illegible]
At death's [illegible]
To leave [illegible]
Oh, did you miss [illegible]
Without a cheering [illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible]

[illegible]
My faith and hope were [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
While passing death's dark [illegible]
My spirit [illegible]
Jesus sustained me with his love,
My fears to joys [illegible] turned.

So I have passed the shadowy vale,
In pleasing rapture all the while,
For Christ was with me on the way,
And cheered me with a heaven[illegible] smile.
My parting, cutting pains are [illegible]
My body yields to death's [illegible]
My fever's slaked by heavenly dews,
Loved ones of earth relieve this news.

Oh, plant upon my grass green tomb,
The sweetest flower of richest bloom,
And when they blossom fresh and fair,
In heavenly robes I'll linger there.
At summers morn and Autumn's eve,
The shining, heavenly courts I'll leave,
With Angel wings I'll hover round
That little verdant, rosy mound.

Oh, teach my sweetest dearest babe,
The sacrifice that nature made,
To give him birth, and life, and breath,
Did ope to me the gates of death.
Oh, lead him to my rosy tomb,
To cull the flowers which there may bloom,
And as he views my grassy mound
With spirit wings I'll hover round."

Then if with safety you have pass'd
Death's ocean-tempests fearful blast,
We'll dry affection's gushing tear,
That flows so free around your bier,
While one by one we all at last
Life's cheerless desert sands have past
Near thine—beneath thy grass green bed,
We'll lay each weary aching head.

Not long shall we remain in death,
But soon will breathe immortal breath,
The golden Trumpets mellow peals
Shall sound through death's most distant vales,
And one by one, each in their turn,
Will summons to that brilliant morn.
And for death's sable wreath of night,
Will give us crowns of dazzling light.

Bolivar, Dec. 8, 1841.

E. C. POOL.

LIST OF LETTERS.

J. L. Scott, (we will do it,) J. B. Phelps P. M., S. N. Sweet, G. W. Whatehead, (we will send it,) E. C. Pool, (we will accommodate you,) C. Hubbard P. M.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of E. S. Bailey, $1, cr. H. G. Saunders, ,50, J. Spencer, I. Saunders, ,25 each.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Madison County Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that an assessment of [illegible] levied on the deposite [illegible] Company on the 25th day of O[illegible] 1841, [illegible] the same is requested to be [illegible] the office of said Company [illegible] on or before the first [illegible]

[illegible] Nov. 24, 1841.
WM. [illegible], Treasurer.

C[illegible] Pork, Oats, Timothy [illegible] at the NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

I[illegible] supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 [illegible] Goods with [illegible] DELLAY [illegible]

Nov. 24.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

[illegible] & QUINBY,

H[illegible] BOOT AND SHOE [illegible] W. SUTTONS [illegible] stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs ; [illegible]

LOW PRICES.

[illegible] New-York [illegible]

One Price and Ready Pay.

[illegible]

GEO. W. SUTTON.
WM. H. QUINBY.

M[illegible]

FARMERS AND OTHERS TAKE NOTICE.

T[illegible] Hay, Fat Cattle, [illegible]

R. RIDER.
[illegible] 1841. 32tf

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS [illegible] HOUSE & BENJAMIN, [illegible] Winter Fashions for 1841-2 [illegible] Store. [illegible] Sept. 21, 1841. 20m6

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment [illegible] J. N. ELMORE. Nov. 24.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL [illegible] ELMORE'S.

MADISON COM. PLEAS.
Sarah B. Goodwin,
vs.
Mary L. Goodwin, Henry [illegible] Goodwin, [illegible]
IN PARTITION.

IN pursuance of an Order made by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Madison, in [illegible] the undersigned Commissioners [illegible] said Court to make partition thereof, [illegible] to the highest bidder, on [illegible] day of N[illegible] at 12 o'clock, M., at the house of Wm. C. [illegible], in De Ruyter, the premises in [illegible] plaintiff's petition mentioned, situated [illegible] of De Ruyter, and belonging to [illegible] Le Baron Goodwin, deceased, and [illegible] beginning at the centre of the road leading north through the said village at the north-west [illegible] lot owned by Geo. W. Sutton ; thence east along the north line of the said lot to the north-east corner [illegible] thence south about one rod to [illegible] owned by Oliver Mitchell ; thence east on [illegible] said Mitchell's north line to lands owned by [illegible] Bump ; thence north on said Bump's west line to lands owned by Abraham Sutton ; thence west to the east line of Lot No. 37 ; thence south about twenty-six rods ; thence west to the centre of the road ; thence south in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning ; reserving therefrom two lots, one sold to Geo. W. Sutton, the other to Thomas Russell. The said premises will be sold in such parcels and on such terms as may be made known on the day of sale.—Dated, October 23, 1841.

BENJAMIN ENOS,
JAMES NYE,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD, } Commissioners.

Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 34w6

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above sale is postponed to the 17th day of January next at the same place and time of day.

Dated Nov. 15, 1841.

JAMES NYE,
BENJAMIN ENOS,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD, } Commissioners.

Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 40tds

POETRY.

My Mother's Bible.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

This book is all that's left me now!
Tears will unbidden start—
With faltering lip and throbbing brow,
I press it to my heart.
For many generations past,
Here is our family tree;
My mother's hand this Bible clasped—
She, dying, gave it me.

Ah! well do I remember those
Whose names these records bear;
Who round the hearth-stone used to close,
After the evening prayer,
And spake of what those pages said,
In terms my heart would thrill!
Though they are with the silent dead,
Here are they living still!

My father read this holy book
To brothers, sisters dear—
How calm was my poor mother's look,
Who learned God's word to hear!
Her angel face—I see it yet!
What thronging memories come!
Again that little group is met
Within the walls of home!

Thou truest friend man ever knew,
Thy constancy I've tried;
When all were false, I found thee true,
My counsellor and guide.
The mines of earth no treasures give
That could this volume buy.
In teaching me the way to live,
It taught me how to die.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

THE PARTED FAMILY.

Under that common heading, "Information wanted," so frequently appearing among the advertisements of city papers, how many stories of domestic anguish are hidden! The absent and lost one sought for—perhaps a husband, or wife or child, or parent—once united by many and tender ties to those sorrowing relatives or friends, who would fain seek thro' the world the object of their solicitude, may be pining in bitter sorrow, suffering the pangs of cruel want, or have found that last refuge of the lone wanderer—the grave—far from those who once loved and still mourn over the missing link in some chain-like circle of family affections.—How often, too, that little anxiously inquiring advertisement goes forth like the dove that left the ark, over the wide waste of a strange land, to return again, after a weary and fruitless quest, back to the sad bosom whence it came. Yet not always thus—sometimes they bear gladly back the olive branch of hope and joy, with tidings of the lost and sought, soon to be restored to the embraces of love and friendship. Such a happy consummation we have the pleasure to record in the following little sketch of the fortunes of a separated family, respecting whom an advertisement appeared in this paper last month.

About three weeks since, a pretty and interesting young woman, with two fine children, of the ages of one and three years, called in the office of our City Clerk, enquiring for the Mayor. That officer was absent—but her sorrowful demeanor spoke so affectingly in her behalf, and although evidently in humble life she seemed so intelligent and unassuming in her distress, that Mr. Lacy, the Clerk, was humanely led to ask the cause of her troubles, when she told him her brief story.

She said her husband—whose name was Evans—left their native place, Brecknock, in Wales, a year ago, to seek a new home for them in America, leaving them to follow when he should have found the desired spot, and earned the means to enable them to make the journey. He finally settled at Oak Hill, Jackson county, in the southern part of the state of Ohio, where he worked industriously at his trade, that of a tailor, until he had laid by eighty dollars for the passage money of his family. This amount he enclosed to his wife, with directions as the best route to reach her destination, which would be via Liverpool and New York. She accordingly bid adieu to her birth place, and started on her lone and distant voyage, cheered with the prospect of soon rejoining her husband in their new western home.—On arriving at the nearest seaport on the coast, she was persuaded by the mercenary captain of a trading vessel, that it would be much cheaper for her to go by way of Quebec, where he was bound, and she therefore took passage with him. It was two long months after they set sail before the tardy craft reached port, during which time her stock of provisions had been exhausted, and she was compelled to purchase of the captain, at his own rates, to supply the wants of herself and children. The extortions to which her inexperience rendered her an easy prey, and the increased expenses of the inconvenient route she had ignorantly taken, left her without a shilling on her arrival at Buffalo. She was still five hundred miles from her journey's end, without a friend or acquaintance, a truly helpless "stranger in a strange land" with her little children dependent upon her for bread.

The energies of a woman's nature so strikingly developed by necessity, did not leave her to despair. She obtained a shelter for herself and children in a cellar room in the Trowbridge block, for which she had to pay five shillings a week, and succeeded in procuring a little sewing from a clothing shop, which barely sufficed to purchase their coarse and scanty fare.—She sent a letter to her husband informing him of her arrival and destitute situation, and patiently awaited his expected relief. Daily did she ask with trembling heart at the post office, for the wished for answer, and daily did she turn away, with a heavy heart, as the same cold disappointing "no" responded unvaryingly to her anxious inquiry. She wrote again and again.—Weeks wore away in this cruel suspense, and the thousand fears that agitate the female breast in such a crisis, may be supposed to have swayed her mind. The fearful apprehensions that sickness or death, or even his possible desertion of the wedded wife of his bosom and their little ones, might have left her to the sharp miseries which are the common lot of women in such utter destitution, were more poignant than the pangs of hunger. At length her employer had no more work for her, and she was obliged to pledge articles of her clothing to procure necessary food. Several weeks rent for her poor accommodations were due, which she was unable to pay, and in her extremity she thought of applying to the Mayor for advice and relief.

Mr. Lacy became interested in the poor woman's behalf, at the recital. He instituted the necessary inquiries as to the sum necessary to take her and her children to their sought for home, and drew up a subscription on paper, which he placed in the hands of Mr. W——, one of her countrymen who is a worthy mechanic residing here, and who with prompt philanthropy took the suffering family to his own house. Here he found on talking over matters pertaining to their "father land," that his guest was born within half a mile of his old home, which he had left twenty years before; and the long chat which followed about the familiar scenes and incidents of birth-place; the family histories of an entire neighborhood as far back as her earliest recollections which had to be told—may well be imagined to have repaid the kind Welchman for his hospitality.

Mrs. Evans remained with her new found friend for three days, during which time he raised the money ($15) for her passage—one of our well known and oldest merchants, Mr. W——, who was a native of the same country, generously giving five dollars and Mr. Cleveland, as overseer of the poor adding five dollars and the balance made up of smaller contributions. Her passage was accordingly engaged by her friend, Mr. W., who accompanied her to the boat. While waiting its departure, she mentioned that her shawl, which had been pawned for a small sum, yet remained pledged, and she was urged by her companion to return for it, being furnished by him with the amount necessary for its redemption. While absent on the errand, the boat cast off, and on her return was under way. Lamenting this disappointment of renewed hopes she turned away and———*her husband stood before her!* He had been in the city ten days in search of her—had boarded at the United States Hotel, just over the low and squalid apartment in which his family were staying—he, comfortably lodged and living upon the luxuries of a well served table, while they were famishing but a few feet distant! He had started, immediately on the receipt of her letter, and since his arrival here had been assiduously seeking to find her, until, almost despairing of success, he inserted in this paper the advertisement of which we have spoken. Happening that same day to be at the wharf gazing with the crowd at the departing boat, his attention was excited, with that of others, to the little group who were bewailing the loss of their passage, and thus he found the object of his search.

It was a joyful meeting—and after returning to the charitable donors the money which had been contributed, the re-united and happy family took boat the next day for their western home.

From the Geneva Advertiser.

GENEVA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

It is but a few years since this Institution was founded in the village of Geneva; and it must be highly gratifiying to our citizens generally, as well as to every lover of Medical Science, to witness the rapid strides it has made to emulate the older and more eminent institutions of a similar character in the country. The *Faculty* is composed of gentlemen qualified in an eminent degree by their talents, learning and attainments in the particular departments of Medicine, and its auxiliary branches, to which they have been designated to impart instruction; and their unassuming manners and courteous deportment enhance the value of their other accomplishments. In this passing remark the writer of this paragraph disclaims the intention to flatter these gentlemen—less could not be said in justice to them.

The school now consists of about one hundred and fifty Students—showing a gradual increase in number from the first term. By the indications thus exhibited from year to year, it was readily foreseen that the Building at present occupied, although constructed for the purpose, was wholly inadequate to the growing wants of the institution and of the country. In consequence of this, application was duly made to the Legislature, and at the close of the last Session, with a praise-worthy liberality for which our State is distinguished, an appropriation of five thousand dollars a year for the term of three years, was granted. Notwithstanding the late period at which the law was passed, yet with surprising energy have the walls of a large and commodious Edifice been erected, which, when completed, will be an ornament to the village. It will be finished previous to the next Term of the College; and we venture to assert, from the explanations made to us of the plan, that it will afford ample accommodations and be found, on comparison, as convenient in all respects as any building of the size in the country devoted to this object.

Doubtless further appropriations will be required to procure a Library, apparatus and the necessary appendages, to enable the Institution to disseminate the greatest amount of useful information in that branch of science which has for its object to lessen the evils and alleviate the sufferings of the human race.

At the present time there are in attendance on the Lectures, but more especially the Anatomical course by Doct. WEBSTER, a considerable nnmber of Practitioners in the Medical art, from the surrounding country to the distance of many miles, who are embracing the present facilities for refreshing their memories and obtaning a more practical knowledge of the human system than is afforded in the ordinary course of the profession.

B.

MEDICAL.

A meeting of fifty-one Medical gentlemen who were convened in this village, for the purpose of hearing Professor WEBSTER'S extra course of Surgical Anatomy, was held on the 15th inst. Dr. PELATIAH B. BROOKS was called to the Chair, and Dr. J. E. HAWLEY was appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected a Committee on Resolutions:

INCREASE W. CHILD,	of Hopewell,	Ontario Co.
JOEL GRAY,	Geneseo,	Liv. Co.
ELISHA DOUBLEDAY,	Italy,	Yates Co.
JAMES A. HAHN,	Waterloo,	Seneca Co.
A. S SPRAGUE,	Buffalo,	Erie Co.
J. E. HAWLEY,	Ithica,	Tomp. Co.
PELATIAH B. BROOKS	Binghamton, N. Y. "	

The subjoined Resolutions were presented and passed unanimously;

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks and gratulations to Professor JAMES WEBSTER, for the novel, highly interesting, able, and efficient manner, in which he has demonstrated for our benefit, the anatomical structure of the human system; and the practical simplicity with which he has exhibited the surgical relation of its parts.

We embrace this occasion to express our thorough conviction of the superiority of his analytic method of accompanying his demonstrations with dissections at the time.

Resolved, That we extend our cordial acknowledgements to Professor DE LA MATER, for his perspicuous, learned, and instructive Lectures on Pathological Anatomy, as illustrated by the accurate and ingenious drawings of Cruvelhier and Carswell.

To Professor SPENCER, we would express our high sense of his learning, ingenuity and indefatigable research, as evinced in his excellent and instructive Lectures on Cholera, and the theory of Epidemics.

To Professor HADLEY, we would say, that, although we, (in a body,) have heard but one of his Lectures, his well-known, well-earned, and substantial reputation requires neither comment or commendation from us: and to the other gentlemen, connected with the Academical and Medical Institutions of Geneva, we desire to add our acknowledgements for their urbanity and courtesy to us, during our visit to this delightful village.

Resolved, That we are pleased to avail ourselves of the present opportunity, to indicate our approbation of the deportment, application, and moral appearance of the Students of this Institution. We look to them, as the future supporters of the professional interests and character of this portion of the State, with pride and gratification.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Geneva Courier and Geneva Advertiser; and that other editors who feel an interest in the welfare and prosperity of this Institution, be respectfully requested to copy them.

PELATIAH B. BROOKS, *Ch'n.*
J. E. HAWLEY, *Sec'y.*

WATER.

MEDICAL QUALITIES OF SEA WATER.—The October number of the American Repertory contains some facts pertaining to the peculiar effects of sea water upon the human system, that are well worthy of the attention of medical men, and invalids generally. The virtues referred to as entering into the composition of water, are dependent upon the presence of *iodine* and *promine*—both of which have been detected by recent analysis in sea water. Independent of these, there are other very active ingredients in sea water. The first is chloride of sodium, which exists in the proportion of one to thirty-five, or in other words a pint of sea water contains 216 1-2 grains—that is to say, something less than half an ounce of common salt. The second is what medical men call muriate of magnesia, which is a combination of chlorine with magnesium—a salt endowed with well marked properties on the human frame, and which constitutes one of the active ingredients of Pullna water. To complete this analysis, it should be stated that the same pint of sea water contains also 18 1-2 grains Epsom salts, 11 1-4 grains of sulphate of lime, with a very trifling quantity of carbonate of lime.

After this account, it will be readily admitted that sea water is in fact a mineral water, to all intents and purposes, and that we may, therefore, look with as much confidence for beneficial effects from its employment, whether externally or internally, provided it be judiciously recommended, as from the employment of other mineral waters—proportionate to, and in accordance with their respective chemical composition.

NAPOLEON AND AN ENGLISH SAILOR.—The following anecdote appears in a recent French paper: While the French troops were encamped at Boulonge, public attention was much excited by the daring attempt at escape made by an English sailor. This person having escaped from the depot and gained the borders of the sea, the woods on which served him for concealment constructed, with no other instrument than a knife, a boat entirely of the bark of trees. When the weather was fair, he mounted a tree and looked out for an English flag, and, at last observed a British cruiser, he ran to the shore with his boat on his back, and when he was about to trust himself to the mercy of the waves, he was pursued, arested, and loaded with chains. Every body in the army was anxious to see the boat, and Napolean having at length heard of the affair, sent for the sailor and interrogated him. "You must" said Napolean, "have had a great desire to see your country again since you could resolve to trust yourself on the open sea in so frail a bark." "No" said the sailor, "but a poor and infirm mother whom I was anxious to see!"—"And you shall see her," said Napolean, giving at the same time orders to set him at liberty and bestow upon him a considerable sum of money for his mother, observing that she must be a good mother who has so good a son.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Two young men belonging to one of our neighbouring cities, who were very popular throughout a large circle of acquaintance, not long since took leave of their friends for the purpose of traveling through the Southern States. While they were sailing down the Mississippi river, a serious accident occured which occasioned the instant death of them both. Soon after the news of their unhappy fate had reached their native city, one of the ministers of the place closed a discourse, the object of which was to impress the minds of the people with the importance of more personal piety, the following impressive allusion to the two unfortunate young men:

"And need I appeal to the young men of this assembly, and plead with them thus to live? And we plead with you to begin now, or you may begin never. What low and melancholy moan of unwonted sadness is that stealing on our ears. It comes from far—from the turbid Mississippi, & is like the mingled voices of two sinking beneath its gurgling waves. Miller! Garthwait! your last farewell still lingered in our ear; and so soon, so suddenly ye wave to us from the shore of eternity. O ye two, so young, so bright, so buoyant, companions in travel, companions in death, ye speak to us, and bid us work while it is day."

MOUNTAINEERS OF HAYTI.—Mr. Granville, the Agent of President Boyer, has communicated the following interesting facts concerning a people denominated the Mountaineers of Hayti:

"They are a secluded people devoted to peace and the simplest modes of life.—When the island is in peace, they come down from the heights of the mountains and cultivate their little lots on its sides, or wander in the sloping forests; and sometimes, though very seldom, and in few numbers, enter the large market towns of the island. They raise cotton, which they manufacture into coarse cloth for their own use, also coffee and vegetable enough for their own consumption; but very seldom carry on any trade, or offer any of their productions for sale. On any alarm of war, they retire to their caves and glens in the heights of the mountains, and are no more seen 'till the peace is restored. What their numbers are is not known. They have no letters nor education, speak a language peculiar to them, though it is evidently of French origin in part. They are whites in complexion, their hair also white, but wooly, like the Africans. They are but little known, as they take no part in the transactions of the government, and seem only to be solicitous to live separate from the rest of mankind, unknown and unacquainted with the world."

WIRE BRIDGE AT FAIRMOUNT.—This novel yet beautiful structure, is going ahead rapidly, and will be ready for use early in the Spring. The bridge itself is composed of wood, suspended from wire cables. Ten cables, consisting of about 300 wires each, are stretched from the abutments on each side of the river. They pass over the tops of abutments and the cables are secured on the eastern side in the solid rock and on the western side by huge blocks of granite above the excavations. The cables as they pass the tops of the columns, rest upon iron axles which yield a little as the action of the bridge needs relief.

The distance from the granite columns to the centre of the span of the inverted arch formed by the cables, is about 350 feet. The curves, of course, will be very beautiful. The bridge itself runs in a horizontal line, from abutment to abutment, cutting the curve at its base. It will be twenty-six feet wide, afford ample space for the carriage way, and foot paths on each side of generous width. The bridge is simply a platform with railings, made light and graceful. It will hang from the cables by wire ropes, securely fastened. The whole structure will combine beauty, strength, durability, for freshets can never reach it, and the cables are incapable of decay. Repairs upon the wood work can always be made with the utmost ease.—*Phil. Amer.*

It has been found that the vast beds of chalk composing thousands of miles of the surface of Europe, and extending to unknown depths, are almost wholly formed of the shells of mycroscopic animalculæ, so small that a pound weight of chalk contians 10,000,000 of them. Each of these was a living being, with the organs and functions of vitality, each curiously formed, and dependent upon a Universal Providence, the same that guides the stars and planets in their orbits.

"Not a bad lunch that," said a hungry fellow at one of our hotels yesterday; "but the cow which furnished the milk from which that butter was manufactured must have been a cow of extraordinary, unequalled, yea, Herculean power."

"Why?" asked the bar keeper.

"Because, that very butter is the *strongest* I ever tasted."

The butter plate cracked in an instant.—*N. O. Picayune.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT S. D. DELLAY'S.

Sept. 28, 1841.

BUNDLES of SILK GOODS, cords of SHEETINGS, heaps of CALICOES, piles of CLOTH and stacks of plain and fancy BEAVER CLOTHS, are now being offered by

S. D. DELLAY,

at his CHEAP CASH and BARTER STORE, in connexion with an unequalled assortment of MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, TAGLIONES &c., &c. &c. at prices greatly reduced, and which he unqualifiedly pledges himself to sell less than his neighbors in this Town or County.

His Purchases have been for cash. Goods will be sold equally cheap for good notes as any other Store in this section will sell them for cash.

TEAS SUGARS AND MOLASSES

as usual, cheaper than the cheapest.

To Physicians he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and request from them at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.

Terms of sale, 6 months.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines.

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant.
Too well known to need comment.

DR. WATERMAN'S
Rheumatic and Strengthening Plaster.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases, such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks.
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey.

☞For which the highest price will be paid.☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills.	Godfrey's Cordial.
Morrison's Hygean "	Foster's Anodyne Cordial.
Samuel Lee's "	
Doctor Bishop's "	Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc.
Cheeseman's Arab'n "	
Dr Phelp's Tomato "	Dr McMunn's Elixir Opium.
M. Graffen's Lion of the Day "	Hive Syrup.
Dr Pannel's "	Laudanum.
Moffat's Veget Life "	Paregoric.
Gregory's Billious "	Oil Organum.
Harlem Oil	" Spike.
British "	" Lemon.
Pectoral Bal'm Honey	" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC.

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞ A certain cure in all cases ☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at *S. D. DELLAY'S* than at the *Stone Store*.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

"A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians and families 10 per cent *lower* than" BOUGHT by the *STONE STORE* merchant in New York at

S. D. DELLAY'S.

LOOK HERE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account are requested to call and settle the same before the first of January next.

G. W. SUTTON.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by
Oct. 4. J. N. ELMORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

WANTED.

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Web's Dictionary, large.	Novum Græcum Testamentum
" " small.	
Davies' Bourdon,	Colloquial Phrases,
" Legendre,	Greek Reader,
" First Lessons,	Greek Lessons,
" Arithmetic	Jacob's Latin Reader,
Comstock's Chemistry,	Polyglott Bibles,
Phelps' Philosophy,	Quarto "
Brown's Grammar	Medium Drawing Paper,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,	Demi " "
	Cap " "
Town's Analysis,	Drawing Pencils,
Olney's Geography,	Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Parley's "	
Cicero's Orations,	Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,	

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store, together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER

NEW-YORK.

Adams—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russel, P. M., Gran Vincent.
Berlin—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Asa Burdick.
Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Charles Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear
Daniel S. Truman
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin, H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Jonathan Maxson. Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

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Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth.
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H. Crandall

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Original Papers.

For the Register.

MUSINGS.—NO. II.

The Bible—a slight glance at its Contents—its Literary Merit.

As well can the untutored son of the forest appreciate the beautiful imagery of a Homer, or the lisping child fathom the depths of a Newton or Locke, as can my inexperienced pen do aught like justice to the subject before me. As we open the sacred pages, heaven's pure light dawns upon subjects that have ever baffled the unassisted reason of the philosopher.

To appreciate the first chapter of Genesis, let us look at a few of the absurd theories of man's invention to account for the origin of the flower-enameled earth, the glorious sun, "the moon, that lovely orphan of the sky," the glittering stars, heaven's own poetry, and man for whom they seem to have been made. The ludicrous theory recorded in the inspired Shastah of the Brahmins, with others of a similar character, we will pass by, and refer to those of the learned only. Buffon, a modern infidel philosopher, conjectures that the earth was originally a globe of liquid fire, struck from the sun by a passing comet, as a spark is produced by the collision of flint and steel. Darwin, another infidel, supposes that the mass of chaos suddenly exploded, like a barrel of gun-powder, and in that act exploded the sun, which in its flight by a similar convulsion, exploded the earth,—that the moon, and that, in like manner, the stars. Were Buffon here, I would like to ask him if *chance* presided over that eventful meeting; and here I would love to hear Darwin explain that strange phenomenon, the explosion of perfect order from that confused mass—old chaos.

From a world thus absurdly starting into existence, we shall not be surprised to find it no less strangely peopled. If we turn to classic Greece, we find two of her most distinguished schools, the Epicurean and Stoic, believing man to have sprung with plants and the lower animals from the tender soil of the new-formed earth. In later times we find Buffon, and Linnæus too, to whom has been awarded the high titles of "Northern Light," and "Prince of Naturalists," tracing their origin to that caricature of man—the Monkey; while Darwin, to complete the absurdity, seriously conjectures that the lord of this lower world may trace his origin to the *oyster.** What lover of reason does not turn from such theories to the Mosaic record, with feelings simiiliar to those that light up the eye and quicken the step of the eastern traveler, as he descries the beautiful oasis, with its verdant carpet and sparkling waters, amid that cheerless sea of sand.

Considered as a history only, the book of Genesis contains more of absorbing interest than the numerous vols. of a Rollin, a Hume, and a Gibbon. Man, with his exquisite symmetry of form and god-like intellect, and the beautiful world he inhabits, with the teeming multitudes of earth, air, and water, stand before us the workmanship of God's own hand; a Being possesing every conceivable perfection in an infinite degree. As we examine that enigma, the human heart, we find in its intricate labyrinths seeds whose fruit would be bitter indeed.—The sacred historian alone informs us how man, once holy, became corrupt. As the naturalist in his excavations discovers the remains of some huge monster that has long since disappeared from the surface of the earth, and asks what hand buried him so low, the Bible comes to his aid, and tells him that in olden time the waters from under the earth rushed from their hiding places to mingle with the sheets issuing from the open windows of heaven, to show, in the ruin of man, he could not sin with impunity against his God.

As we follow, with the sacred historian, the descendants of Noah to the plain of Shinar, and behold the majestic tower rising heavenward—as we look again and see the mighty fabric deserted, its builders widely dispersed, and learn here the origin of the Titan's war with heaven, and the discomfiture that followed, we see that heathen Mythology is indebted to the Bible for some of its brightest gems. Are you a lover of the pathetic, the heart-melting, and do you seek it in the writings of a Scott and Bulwer, a James and Dickens? Turn to the history of Joseph and others of a similar character. What novelist, though he wield the pen of genius with a master's hand, has created a hero like Jacob's favorite son? Whether in the prison or the palace, a servant or ruler, the same unspotted virtue is his constant attendant. The moral grandeur of his character excites our admiration, and we feel that his biographer was an *inspired* penman. Do you have those stirring scenes far removed from the monotony of every-day life? and do you seek them in fictitious writing, in the God-fought battles of the blind bard of Chios? The Bible invites your perusal. Follow that infant, confided by a mother's hand to the frail rush cradle—perchance, to the Nile's dark waters, to the court of that king who had condemned him to die. Go with him to the burning bush—to the Red Sea—to Sinai's awful mount, and there on consecrated ground read, admire, and love, that God-enacted law, and as you remember its dread penalty, estimate if you can its restraining influence upon a sin-loving world. Go with Joshua to the siege of Jericho, and behold its walls falling before a greater than a Minerva or Jupiter. Look again and behold the king of day stopping in his onward course to see Israel's God complete the victory over the proud enemy.

Again, see heathen Mythology borrowing its mighty Hercules from the character and super-human deeds of the Bible Samson.—Accompany Daniel into the lion's den, and his companions to the fiery furnace; and then witness that tragic scene at Belshazzar's feast, and point to the human author, who in the wildest flights of his imagination has pictured scenes half so thrilling as are found in the volume of *truth*, the only Book that bears not the impress of the wisdom or folly of erring man. Has virtuous friendship, that pure and holy thing, divested the rose of its thorn in your pathway of life—presenting a beautiful redeeming trait in the character of selfish, mercenary man? How beautifully are its ennobling principles illustrated in the touching story of David and Jonathan? Does patriotism's pure flame burn brightly upon the altar of your heart, and have you turned with mingled piety and contempt from the perfidious Tarpeia who could betray her country for the useless ornaments its enemies wore? Admire, then, with me, Jeptha's heroic daughter, as she entreats her afflicted father to fulfil his rash vow, though that vow fulfilled, condemns her to death, or separation from all she loves. Have the deep feelings of your heart been stirred within you as you have seen a Roman Brutus, losing, as it were, the character of the affectionate father in that of the just judge as he condemns his conspirator sons?—What, then, have been your feelings as you have seen the gray-haired sire slowly wending his way up Moriah's Mount—have beheld Isaac with willing hand unconsciously assist in erecting his own funeral pile? Has not the quick gathering tear left its impress on the holy page as you have seen that father take his only son, the child of promise in whom his future hopes were garnered, bind him to the altar, and raise towards heaven the implement of death? Why falls not that uplifted hand? Abraham is obedient, God is faithful who has promised, and Isaac lives. As we leave the thrilling scenes of the Old Testament for the yet more thrilling ones of the New—as we see a greater than Abraham's only son bearing the ponderous cross to Calvary—as the stroke of justice falls and we hear the innocent victim exclaiming, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me," the pen almost refuses to perform its allotted task. How can it, inexperienced as it is, trace the history of God manifest in the flesh. That loved Volume in whose pages life and immortality are brought to light, is familiar to all.—The story of a Savior's love and suffering, like a strain of sweetly melancholy music has fallen upon our ear from childhood's early hour, and lest we mar its deep pathos we will pass it in silence by.

From this brief and imperfect sketch of its contents, we find the Bible in interest surpassing all other books combined. But can the lover of literature glean food from its pages for a refined literary taste? When our own loved Franklin was a resident of the French Court, he chanced to be one of a circle in which literary merit was the topic of conversation. Authors were criticised with such impartiality and discernment, that Franklin solicited the privilege of submitting for their decision of its merits, an extract from a favorite work brought from America. From a *pocket Bible* he read the book of Ruth. Silence, and the tearful eye evinced the deep interest the simple sketch of rural life had awakened. When the reader ceased, unqualified approbation was the language of all. Strange as it may seem, they knew not its source, and they withheld not the meed of praise. Beautiful in its unaffected simplicity as is the book of Ruth, in literary merit it stands not alone, or pre-eminent. "The history of Joseph," says a distinguished writer, "considered merely as a human composition, as a specimen of simple, graceful, and pathetic narrative, has no parallel. Here is found all that gives beauty to the finest drama—a perfect unity of design; a richness and variety of incidents involving the plot in obscurity, yet gradually drawing to its intended developement; and the whole issuing happily, rewarding pre-eminent worth with appropriate honors and blessings, and visiting iniquity with deserved humiliation and punishment." Are you a lover of poetry? If you find not its true spirit embalmed in the inimitable Psalms of the Shepherd king, or flowing from the hallowed lips of Isaiah—if you perceive it not interwoven with the history of Job, or the prophecies of "Elijah, who stood up as a fire, and whose word burned as a lamp"—hope not to find it in the polluted pages of the gifted Byron, of the almost heart-searching Shakspeare, or soul-elevating Milton. If beautiful imagery, grandeur, and sublimity have not left their impress on the pactical parts of the Bible—if the substance of true poetry is not found in the Book of books, you will seek in vain for its *shadow* even elsewhere. Lover of literature, in sweetly persuasive tones the Bible invites your critical, your prayerful perusal.

MARY.

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*The *shadow* of reason thrown around this strange hypotheses, together with the other theories mentioned, may be found in Series 2d, Section 3d, of Good's Book of Nature.

Religious Department.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE LAST DAY.

[Continued from our last.]

4. Numbers will be disappointed hereafter, because they have mistaken the *true character of God*. They believed that persons must love God in order to enjoy him, and they flattered themselves that they did love him. They supposed, indeed, that they had always loved him, and that the love of God was one of the most natural affections of the human heart. They could not doubt that they were the friends of God, and that the judgment scene would test the sincerity of their friendship. But when they appear in the eternal world, to their unutterable confusion, they find, that the God they loved so well is not there. They discover that their God was a mere fiction, and had no existence save in their own imaginings; for instead of taking the character of God as he had himself revealed it, they fashioned it after their own fancies, and no wonder they loved it. No wonder they pleased themselves with the airy delusion. But though the phantom has fled, they find that the God of the Bible, the God of heaven remains. He remains, just as he revealed himself, glorious in holiness, angry with the wicked, delighting to show mercy to the penitent; but he will by no means tarnish the honor of his law, or clear the guilty. How shall they meet this holy and just God? How shall they stand before him, and answer for denying him? They feel that they cannot do it; and in consternation and confusion they cry to the rocks and mountains to fall upon them, and hide them from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne.

5. Another class will be disappointed in the judgment, because they have mistaken the nature of true religion. They believed religion necessary, as a preparation for death, and they clung to something which they thought was religion. They continued to cling to it to the last. But the moment they step into eternity, they find that they have been deceived. They have mistaken the shadow for the substance, and have clung to that which cannot support them.

Some mistake their *orthodoxy* for religion, and because they are speculatively correct in their religious opinions, flatter themselves that they shall be accepted.—But let such persons remember, that self-flattery like this is no part of orthodoxy—that there is such a thing as 'holding the *truth* in righteousness'—that an enlightened head renders an unsanctified heart the more inexcusable—and that mere speculation, however correct and extended, cannot save them. 'Thou believest there is one God,' and believest many things which he has revealed; 'thou doest well: the devils also believe and tremble.'

Some mistake their *sincerity* for religion, and think it enough to ensure their salvation that they are not chargeable with conscious hypocrisy. They sincerely believe what they profess, and this is all that can properly be required of them. Persons of this character—and it may be feared they are not few—seem not to know, that in the search of truth and duty, men may be blinded and deceived; that they may be sincerely wrong, as well as sincerely right; and that "there is a way which seemeth right unto some, but the end thereof are the ways of death." The Hindoo may be sincere, in his self-immolation. The Mohammedan may be sincere, in his long and tiresome pilgrimage to the birth-place of the prophet. The Catholic may be sincere in attempting to buy the grace of God for money. Paul was very sincere, in the sense in which the word is here used, 'in persecuting the church of God. 'I *verily thought*,' says he, 'that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth.' Yet he was at this time 'a blasphemer and injurious,' and had he persisted, he must have perished forever.

Some mistake *external morality* for religion, and because they treat their fellow men with justice and kindness, and perform the relative and social duties, fancy that they have all the religion which they shall ever need. They feel no deep sense of sin, and no need of a Savior's cleansing blood; and though they live in a neglect of prayer and all the duties which they owe to God, they are content to rest on their own supposed righteousness, as the foundation of their hopes, and their preparation for heaven. Notwithstanding the absurdity of views such as these, there are multitudes, it may be feared, who entertain them. Thousands under the gospel are living, dying, and going into eternity, with no better religion than this. How great must be their disappointment, when summoned into the presence of God in all the confidence of self-righteous expectation, to find that heaven has no place for them: to find that a preparation for heaven is a very different thing from what they had supposed: to find that all who rise to that world go there, not on the ground of their own righteousness, but as those who have been pardoned for the sake of Christ: to find that the feeling which pervades all heaven is, 'Not unto us, not unto us, but to Him who hath loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, be all the glory of our salvation.'

Others mistake the nature of religion in a different way. They think it enough that they had convictions of sin; that they have passed through something which they call conversion; that they have made a public profession of their faith; and are commonly regarded and spoken of as Christians. They do not love the duties of religion, and they neglect these duties as often as decency will allow. Their hearts are set upon the world, and they pursue it with unremitting ardor. Still, strange as it may seem, they do not doubt that their hearts have been renewed, that they have the essentials of religion, and that they are prepared to die in peace. Such persons seem to suppose that, in order to be religious, it is only necessary to pass through a certain process usually denominated conviction and conversion; and that prayer, and watchfulness, communion with God, and a strict religious life (though well enough for those who like them) are wholly unnecessary. Consequently, though they live after the manner of the world, and perhaps more loosely than many who make no pretensions to piety, they never doubt the reality of their religion or the goodness of their hope. But, if the representations of the Savior are at all to be credited, such persons are preparing for an overwhelming disappointment. A shoreless eternity is before them; time, with resistless current, is bearing them on towards it, and the moment they enter there, they will find that they have no support. They will discover, at a glance, that they have been deceived, that they have mistaken the nature of true religion, that the gate of heaven is shut against them, and their souls are lost.—And though they may stand without, and cry, 'Lord, Lord, open unto us; we have eaten and drunk in thy presence, and thou hast taught in our streets;' a voice of thunder will reply, 'I know you not whence ye are; depart from me, ye workers of iniquity.'

6. Many will be disappointed at the last, because they have mistaken the character of their *own exercises and feelings*. They believed that religion was necessary as a preparation for heaven, and that true religion is in its nature spiritual, having its seat in the affections of the soul. They trusted, also, that their own affections were of the right kind, and consequently that their title to heaven was sure: but in this respect their hearts deceived them.

Some mistake the excitement of mere animal sensibilities for the glow and fervor of religious affection. We are so constituted as to be susceptible of a variety of feelings connected with our animal nature, such as fear, joy, grief, natural affection, &c. These animal feelings are not unfrequently excited by religious considerations. The sufferings of Christ, the worth of the soul, the joys of heaven, and the pains of hell, may be so presented to the mind, as to excite hopes and fears, desires and sympathies which are entirely of an animal nature. Feelings of this kind are usually ardent, strong, palpable to the sense, and peculiarly calculated to deceive the unwary. In many instances, they have been mistaken for holy affections, and persons, on the ground of them, have made high professions and indulged confident hopes. A religion of this character is usually transient. The gust of passion quickly subsides, and the sleep of worldliness returns. Or, where this is not strictly the case, the character is unstable, fitful, subject to inconsistencies and extravagancies, and easily distinguishable from the course of the just, which shines brighter and brighter to the perfect day. Still, those who are deceived by feelings such as have been described, are usually fond of the delusion, and refuse to renounce it. They think much of their high religious exercises, perhaps boast of them, and regard themselves as elevated almost above the region of doubt, or the ordinary necessity of self-scrutiny. O what must be the disappointment of such persons, their weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, when they shall see Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets, and all the ransomed of the Lord, in the kingdom of glory, and they themselves thrust out!

But there is another mistake in regard to the nature of religious exercises, by which many are preparing themselves for disappointment hereafter. They do not distinguish between holy and selfish affections, and because their selfishness assumes a religious aspect, they please themselves with the idea that it is religion itself.—They have something which they call the love of God, but it is a mere selfish love: they love him because they think he loves them, and is determined to save them.—[Some may think that the same selfish love which is here condemned is inculcated by the apostle John. "We love him *because* he first loved us." 1 John iv. 19. But a moment's attention to the previous verses will convince any candid person that this is a mistake. The apostle does not describe the love of God to us personally as the motive which should excite our love to him; but the love of God, in sending "his Son to be the propitiation for our sins," and in "giving us of his Spirit" to renew our hearts, he represents as the first cause of all religious affection; so that it is strictly true, that had he not first loved us, and had he not manifested his love in the ways which have been pointed out, we never should have been brought to the exercise of a true love to him. Had he not given his Son to die for us, and his Spirit to sanctify us, how should we have been delivered from the bondage of corruption? And how should the true love of God ever have been shed abroad in our hearts? This love is a very different thing from that selfish affection of which I have spoken, and by which so many, it may be feared, are fatally deceived.] Their repentance too is of the same character. If anything more than mere compunction of conscience, or animal grief—if it is a sorrow of the heart at all, it is selfish sorrow; a sorrow for sin, not because it is wrong in itself, and has been committed against God, but because it is likely to injure them. With the same kind of affection they embrace the Savior. They believe he has died for them, and will certainly save them, and they love him for the favors which they expect to receive from him. Under a delusion such as this, persons may also experience a joy in religion, which they mistake for holy joy, but which is entirely selfish. They believe that God loves them, and has pardoned all their sins, and will certainly make them happy forever; and with such impressions, who would not rejoice?—These selfish affections may at times be ardent, may rise very high, and may leave the possessor of them in no doubt as to the reality of his religion, while it is obvious to other eyes that they have nothing of the nature of true religion in them. They are spurious, counterfeit, terminating on self and not on God, and such as a holy God cannot approve. Persons deceived in this way will be very likely to go on, trusting to their false hopes and selfish affections, till the light of eternity undeceives them; and then their disappointment will be extreme. Thinking nothing but that they have religion, and their foundation is strong, till their eyes are opened in the other world; what fearfulness must surprise them, what untold horrors must come over them, to find that they have been deceived, that they have no religion, that their lamps when most needed are gone out, and they are left in eternal night!

It may be very easily conceived, that the disappointments, with which so many will be overtaken at the last, must be unutterably dreadful. Disappointments are painful, often almost beyond endurance, in the comparatively trifling concerns of the present life. Who then shall describe the anguish of disappointed, despairing souls, when the curtain of sense is withdrawn, and the scenes of the invisible world appear? Who can conceive the misery of those, whose unsuspected, long-cherished hopes suddenly vanish, in the blaze of eternity, and under the searching eye of Jehovah? They see the celestial city afar off, but it is shut against them. They see the happy company of the redeemed, but they must never be of their number. Instead of the approbation of God, they meet his frown. Instead of his favor, they endure his wrath. In place of expected glory and peace, they feel the gnawings of the never-dying worm, and the burnings of unquenchable fire.—And what puts the seal upon their destruction is, they know it is irreversible. They know their dreadful state is fixed. Could they look forward to any period, however distant, when they should enjoy again the offers of the gospel, it would be some relief; but no such prospect is presented. All around them is the blackness of darkness. All is horror and despair. And to meet this, in place of an expected heaven of glory and bliss,—what a difference! What a depth of disappointment and wo!

To conceive of the subject more fully, make it, reader, your own case. You now indulge a hope of heaven. You flatter yourself that you have reason to hope.—Your hope is dear to you, and you are unwilling to relinquish it. But admit it as *possible*, at least for a moment, that you may be deceived, and that were you called away in your present state, you must be found among the miserable. Suppose also that your summons had arrived, that the scenes of eternity had opened, and your future miseries were now disclosed. O tell me, fellow traveler to the judgment, tell me, if you can, what would be your feelings under such circumstances! What a fearfulness would surprise you! What a shuddering horror would come over you! What a disappointment would overwhelm you! Such a destruction of your fondest hopes—such a dashing of your most cherished expectations—such a fall—such a ruin;—how could you or I sustain it!

And yet, is it not possible, beloved reader, that we may be deceived? Is it not possible that we are preparing all this disappointment and ruin for ourselves? I put these questions, not to inflict needless pain, but to give seasonable warning. We *need not* be deceived. We are under no necessity of urging our way onward to the judgment with 'a lie in our right hand.' Some of the more common grounds of deception and disappointment have been pointed out. Are we resting on them? Let every reader search his deceitful heart to the bottom, and determine for himself. There is a hope which, in the hour of trial, will be as an anchor to the tossed soul; and there is a hope which is as the spider's web. There is a hope of more value than worlds; and there is a hope which is worse than nothing. Both, reader, are before you. Both are within your reach. Give all diligence, and you may secure the one; sleep on in false security, and you must hold to the other. Every thing invites to instant watchfulness, examination, and effort. The suggestions of reason, the whispers of conscience, the decisions of God's word, all unite in saying, 'Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.' Heaven lifts its portals to allure you upward; hell warns you with terrific murmurs to turn away and come not thither; while a voice from the throne of judgment, loud as seven thunders, breaks upon the ear, '*Prepare to meet thy God.*'

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

THE CHRISTIAN'S FUTURE.

How apt poor human nature is to regard only that which is immediately before or around it.—The present and its objects and pursuits engross the multitude of minds. We seem to fancy that our own world formed the mightiest effort of the Creator, and that all planets that glitter in the heavens, are slight and inferior when compared with the "ball" on which we live and move. It is perhaps well enough to turn aside occasionally for the purpose of dispelling this delusion. The celebrated Dick has made some curious calculations with regard to the real magnitude of the bodies connected with the solar system. He makes the amount of area, or the superficial contents of all the planets, primary and secondary, 78,165,916,784 square miles, and suppose a population of 21,894,974,404,480. The results show that the surfaces of these globes are 397 times more expansive than the whole surface of the terraqueous globe—or in other words, that they contain an amplitude of space for animated beings equal to nearly four hundred worlds such as ours. A single individual however self-sufficient or really important, is, after all, a very small affair, when we select him out of the millions and millions above alluded to!

But, observes the same author, great as these magnitudes are, they are far surpassed by that stupendous globe which occupies the centre of the system. The surface of the sun contains nearly two and a half millions of miles, and a surface equal to twelve thousand three hundred and fifty times the quantity of surface of our globe. In short, that great body is five hundred and fifty-five times larger than all the planetary bodies taken together. "Such" says Dick, "is the vast and incomprehensible magnitude of this stupendous luminary whose effulgence sheds day over a retinew of revolving worlds, and whose attractive energy controls their motions and preserves them in one harmonious system." "If this immense globe be flying through the regions of space at the rate of sixty thousand miles an hour, as it is supposed, and carrying along with it all the planets of the system, it presents to the mind one of the most sublime and overwhelming ideas of motion, magnitude and grandeur which the scenes of the universe can convey."

But may there not be other systems—more ample, more sublime, above and beyond ours? May not our sun, with myriads of others, pass round some still more resplendent luminary? Who indeed will venture to describe the extent, the vastness, the variety and infinity of that being who said, "Let there be light, and there was light." Who may say what multiplied worlds of enjoyments—of new faculties, and powers and senses are in store for the faith possessing—the duty-fulfilling and the conscience-regarding! May it not be that we shall pass onward and onward and upward and upward, each change imparting to us some new faculty and taking from us some of the dross and impurity of earth!—We are told in the "Book of Books," that God created man in his own image, and after his own likeness. We have elsewhere in its pages promises of the most buoyant kind as to our ultimate destiny, under certain conditions. Taking these things into consideration, in connection with the wonders of creation, as we have briefly sketched them, how golden and sunny and adorned by a thousand rainbows must be the christian's Future!

Beautiful Sentiment.—The proclamation of Governor Kent, of Maine, appointing a day of thanksgiving and prayer according to the good old custom of the Pilgrims, contains the following fine passages.—*Louisville Adv.*

"Let us, on this time-honored anniversary, review with grateful hearts, the many public and private blessings we have witnessed and experienced. Let us thank God for health, for peace, for plenty, for the guardian care which has given protection and support to all living things; for the beauty which has delighted, and bounty which has fed us; for the comforts and joys of domestic life; for all the consolations which have sustained, and all the hopes which have cheered us; for the light which has been shed upon our path, and all the good influences which have advanced us in moral strength and Christian holiness, and awakened and cherished the kindly sympathies and benevolent feelings of our nature; and particularly for that moral movement, which has already rescued thousands in our land from the degradation and misery of intemperance, and carried joy to the hearts, and happiness to the homes of the desolate and despairing.

"By the associations and intercourse of this religious festival, may the ties of family affection and social union be strengthened, and may love to God, who is our father, and love to man, who is our brother, be awakened, and purified from all the dross of hypocrisy and selfishness. In remembrance of all the loving kindness of God to us and our fathers, let us, from the heart, thank HIM for the past and take courage for the future, in the undoubting assurance that his mercies are measured, not by our merits, but our wants."

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, December 29, 1841.

WOOD.—Will those who have wood for us, bring it on?

Post-Office Department.

The present Post-Master General is making sweeping work in his Department.—He has commenced a system of reform that will materially affect the revenue, if successfully carried out. Post-Masters are now forbidden to advertise letters in any paper except in the town or city where the office is located. This provision will curtail the expenses of the Department not a little, since the law gives 2 cts a letter for all advertised.

Measures are likewise taken to prevent extensive frauds practiced, such as writing on any newspaper sent through the mail. Letter postage is chargeable on every paper that contains any memoranda whatever, by writing, dotting, or any other means.—If the person to whom such is sent refuses to pay letter postage, it becomes the Post-Master's duty to return the paper to the office where mailed, with instructions to prosecute the person guilty of the fraud, and collect the established fine of five dollars.

Post-Masters are permitted to remit money, free, to publishers of papers from subscribers, but not from agents. We trust our agents will bear this in mind, and make remittances to us with as little expense as possible. This may be done by sending as large bills as possible.

Mutiny on the Creole.

Another Amistad case. The brig Creole, from Baltimore to New Orleans, with a cargo of some 138 slaves, was forcibly taken in charge by 19 of the slaves on board. The males and females were placed in different apartments, with orders that they should not enter each other's apartment. When near the West Indies one of the slaves entered the apartment of the females, and on being discovered called upon his fellow slaves to defend themselves. A scuffle ensued in which one man was killed and some others wounded by the slaves, who then took possession of the brig, and ordered the mate to put into some of the British isles. This order he was obliged to obey, as he was continually watched by the slaves, who had sufficient knowledge to detect any effort to sail to another port. They finally reached one of the British isles, and after much delay by the authorities, 19 were retained as prisoners, and the others set at liberty and taken on shore. The prisoners will await the decision of the Britisn Government.

The Board of Trustees of the De Ruyter Institute will meet at their room in the Institute, on Thursday, the 6th proximo, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

CONGRESS.—It will be seen by our congressional, that Mr. Adams has succeeded in having Abolition petitions referred. We shall now see what can be done.

For the Register.

WHO KILLED THAT WOMAN?

A Mr. Maynard, of Columbus, is said to have brutally murdered his wife, while under the influence of ardent spirits. Now, let me press the question home to the conscience of the *vender* of the liquor drank by Maynard, and ask "Who killed that Woman?" The *vender* is the moving *cause*, while Maynard was his mere besotted *tool*, the sole *instrument*, under the guidance of a stimulus or poison administered by the soul-destroying vender.—Shame on that man, who, at this enlightened age, will rob a poor man of his hard earnings, his wife and children of the comforts of life, and pour liquid poison down the throats of a man, and urge him on to deeds of horrid murder! Let every friend of humanity—every friend of temperance, pass around the name of that foul murderer, who administered the fatal poison to Maynard, under the influence of which he took the life of the partner of his bosom.

X. Y. Z.

For the Register.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

"Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and the widow in their affliction, and keep himself unspotted from the world."

"I was sick, and ye visited me."

To do thus is more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices, fasting and prayer; without this is mockery of Him who tryeth the reins of the children of men, and public or private professions of religious zeal and engagedness, but as the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

How many of us, old or young, have brought ourselves to this test at the present time, when sickness prevails around us?—There is a family in this vicinity, several of the members of which are now suffering for the help of women. Two or three of the daughters are apparently drawing nigh to the gates of death.

"The cause which I knew not I searched out."

"To him that is afflicted, pity should be showed from his friends."

Is IT DECENT at such a time as this, when "The Lord God of Hosts calls to weeping and to mourning, and to baldness and to girding with sackcloth, and behold joy and gladness," the music of the viol and the sound of dancing instead.

Eccles. vii. 2, 6.

While others crowd the house of mirth,
  And haunt the gaudy show,
Let such as would with Wisdom dwell,
  Frequent the house of woe.
Better to weep with those who weep,
  And share th' afflicted's smart,
Than mix with fools in giddy joys
  That chant and wound the heart.

When virtuous sorrow clouds the face,
  And tears bedim the eye,
The soul is led to solemn thought,
  And wafted to the sky.
The wise in heart revisit oft
  Grief's dark sequester'd cell;
The thoughtless still with levity
  And mirth delight to dwell.

The noisy laughter of the fool
  Is like the crackling sound
Of blazing thorns, which quickly fail
  In ashes to the ground.

D.

Correspondence of the Register.

WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 19, 1841.

BRO. BAILEY,—I have never been more pressed with the duties of my calling, than of late, having preached most of the time once, and frequently twice a day for about six weeks past; so that I have scarcely had time even to write a single letter to a friend. God is doing a great work in Hopkinton and Westerly; a work that is marvelous in our eyes, and wonderful in our hearts.—Backsliders are being reclaimed, and sinners converted to God; and it would seem as though the windows of the holy kingdom were open wide. The tide of life is rising, while Heaven blows the auspicious gale, and the waves of salvation are breaking over us. Truly, this is a day of God's mercy; a time when God hears and answers prayer from Heaven, and the gospel is preached in the power of the Spirit.—Some more than 70 souls have been added to the churches by baptism since the revival commenced, about five weeks since; and more expected soon. It is impossible for me now to say how many perishing sinners have been hopefully converted to God since the commencement of this revival.—I expect that Br. Daniel Coon will furnish you with a more particular and satisfactory account soon.

Yours, &c.
ALEX. CAMPBELL.

For the Register.

Celebration at Rock City.

BR. BAILEY—By request I forward to you for publication the following brief account of a Celebration at Rock City, in the town of Genesee, Allegany co., N. Y., 1841, with a concise description of the city itself.

It was early in the morning that we met in the beautiful valley of Genesee, to take an excursion to Rock City, which is located on one of the high hills of Allegany. As the visitants flocked from all parts to the starting point, it was obvious that curiosity excited them. At the hour appointed, the gate at the house of Dennis Saunders was opened, and the adventurers, alighting from their carriages and taking their seats upon their noble steeds, galloped off across the opening towards the forest which skirted the surrounding plain; thence conducted by their faithful guide along the foot-path which led in a zigzag direction up the mountain.

To behold hastening through the woodlands people of all ages, and especially the females, was a scene of too much interest to pass unnoticed. The glowing countenance, the high strung nerve, and fluent tongue, all bespoke the interest of each heart. The aged and the youth were apparently upon a level; each ascending with eagerness the rugged way. The sturdy oak, the chestnut, and the lofty pine, interspersed with the smaller productions of nature, together with the chittering squirrel, the songsters of the wood, and bounding deer, comprised the scenery through which we passed. Thus, for about two miles, we climed the steep ascent until we hove in sight of those stately mansions of the forest. And were there inhabitants to greet us? No! all was silent as the grave. Not a voice, nor the sound of a hammer, nor the roll of a chariot wheel, nor the clammer of arms was heard. All was still and motionless within as tho' locked in death's eternal slumbers, and nought to be seen but those conglomerate monuments. And as we approached them, the company which a moment before appeared like one living instrument, vibrating on every cord, tuned to its highest note, sunk down in silent reverence and holy awe before them. And as we fastened our eyes upon those temples descriptive only of God's eternal power, astonishment was depicted on every countenance. The gigantic mind, letting go its mighty grasp, relaxed back into activity—every nerve was still—and those grappling powers of man, failing in a moment to conceive any philosophic cause, sunk into utter confusion, and nought but the eye of reason, originating from divine revelation, penetrated the dark curtain, so suddenly dropped, and hastening on with its own native velocity, crossed the wide expanded plain of human research and investigation, and in that unfathomable abyss found the cause returned with this heart-cheering intelligence, IT IS GOD.—The soul, which with all its powers had precipitately huddled to some dark sequestered spot, now started as from eternal hopelessness—with joy received the intelligence—looked up to God and adored him. The mystery being solved, and the silence broken, the delighted company again marched forward to view the scene around them.—Here we beheld upon the pinnacle of the highest hill in this entire region, above one hundred and fifty magnificent rocks, composed of pebble stones of various dimensions and sand united by a calcareous cement, bearing every appearance of a sea-beaten shore—routed from their native bed by some mighty convulsion in nature—hurled through the ethereal regions by some invisible power—placing them in this forest, where they may remain for ages to come, as they now are, a wonder to every beholder. Many of them will compare in size with some of our most stately edifices, and range from that down to the smallest cottage. Some of them also present almost as smooth a surface as though they had passed through the hands of the artist.—Their material, location, and external appearance, together with the diversity of soil, conspire to add to the astonishment of the spectator. Here we were again struck with surprise. While standing at their base, we could but view our own insignificance, and compare our strength with that arm that brought and placed here these wonders of the forest. Soon, however, many ascended them and with the same admiration examined their lofty heads. Having thus surveyed one after another, until lost in this unbounded field of contemplation, we were happy to be conducted to a place beautifully adapted for the worship of Him who alone can comprehend His eternal power and wisdom. The rocks here were so situated that they presented something of the appearance of a hollow square, walled upon three sides. Here the body of the congregation reclined themselves, while the speakers were conducted to the surface of one of the rocks, and the choir to that of another. The inclined surface of the one occupied by the singers was so beautifully adapted, that as they arose one above another, we had almost forgotten that we were in the forest rather than a chapel. As the first notes were struck, the sound was so melodious that at this pitch of our excitement, the mind could but take the fire, and we imagined ourselves far away with that innumerable company that sing upon the *Rock* of ages. As the accent fell, the echo was caught, and together they played from rock to rock, and in close succession followed each other, until this entire city seemed, if possible, to wear a more magnificent hue, and with their mossy heads to welcome the solemn scene, and greet with their incomprehensible grandeur their happy visitors. As the choir paused, all appeared monumentally fixed, following the echo of the last high tuned note as it reverberated amidst these monumental figures, and sank away in death-like silence, and with one steady gaze obeyed the mandate of the poet:

"Cease, cease your songs, the daring flight control,
Revere him in the stillness of your souls."

But their attention was soon turned by Rev. Z. Campbell, who bowing before God followed up the spirit of the same poet when he exclaims,

"With silent duty meekly bow before him,
And deep within your inmost hearts adore him."

While thus elevated, no wonder the servant of God could approach him with holy boldness, remembering that "Christ is as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." Oh! how sacred was the season, never, never can we forget that solemn, interesting hour; and as we write can feel some of the relics of that rich repast, the memory of which can never be obliterated. After the singing of another psalm, a subject was brought before the listening audience in which the power and wisdom of God and that of man was contrasted; at the close of which the rolling thunder warned us of an approaching storm. We then dispersed, and returned down the mountain to the valley, from thence to our respective homes, pondering in our minds, the spirit of those poetic strains.

"He dwells within his own unfathomed essence,
And fills all space with his unbounded presence."

Richburgh, 28th Nov. 1841.

J. L. SCOTT.

For the Register.

An extract from the Minutes of the Executive Committee of the A. E. Board of Directors, for Disseminating Religious Truth among the Jews.

December 20th, 1841.—The Executive Committee met at the call of the President at the house of Br. Lucius Crandall. Prayer by Eld. W. B. Gillett. Minutes of last meeting read. On motion,

Resolved, That in considering the plan of operations for the ensuing year, (adopted by the general Board,) we take up that part of it which refers to publishing a Tract.

Resolved, That we offer a premium of $25 for the best critical original Essay, upon the subjects embraced in the following Title, viz: An Exposition of the *unfulfilled* predictions of God respecting the nation of Israel, together with an elucidation of the causes which prevents their restoration to God—the means by which it will be effected—the benefits to result therefrom, and an *appeal* to all men, (whether *Jews* or Christians,) who pray and look for the salvation of the world. On motion,

Resolved, That the manuscripts be forwarded to our Secretary, Thos. S. Alberti, Plainfield, Essex Co., N. J., by the 1st of April, 1842, and that we appoint the following brethren a committee to examine the same and decide upon their comparative value:

SOLOMON CARPENTER,
Dea. WM. STILLMAN,
AZOR ESTEE,
JOHN DAVIS,
GEORGE B. UTTER.

And that the premium be awarded by the first of June.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer was presented and read, and, on motion, was received and adopted, and ordered to be forwarded for publication in the Register, with his explanation why it was not before the General Board at their last meeting, viz: that the person to whose care he committed it for conveyance, by some means left it behind.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

1810.		*Dr.*
Sept. 1.	To balance from old account,	1,24
Oct.	To cash paid Draft of Exec. Board, No. 9, per President in favor of Wm. B. Maxson,	89,39
1841. Feb'y.	To payment of Draft No. 10, in favor of Wm. B. Maxson, per Pres't. of Exec. Board,	6,00
	To payment of Draft No. 11, in favor of G. P. Maxson and J. B. Wells, per the Pres't.,	10,00
	To postage of remittances from Alfred,	,18
Aug. 1.	To balance on hand this day,	34,31
		$141,11
1840.		*Cr.*
Sept.	By cash from Nancy Clark,	,50
	" " L. Champlin,	,25
	" " G. P. Maxson,	1,83
	" " Wm. D. Cochran, Treas. Aux. So. De Ruyter,	10,13
	By cash from D. Clawson, collection in Salem, N. J.,	3,00
	By cash from Thos. B. Brown, for Church in Hayfield, Pa.	5,00
	By cash from Enoch Davis, Trea. Miss. So., Shiloh, N. J.	20,00
	By cash from Lucius Crandall, collected in R. I.	22,00
	By cash from W. B. Gillet, collected in N. J.	18,69
	By cash from Benj. Platts, Treas. So., Brookfield,	8,00
	By cash from Ephraim Maxson, Treas. So. in 2d and 3d Churches, Brookfield, N. J.	21,73
	By cash from Ray Green, Treas. J. M. So. in Western Association,	30,00
		$141,11

THOS. B. STILLMAN, Treas.
New York, Aug. 1, 1841.

T. S. ALBERTI, Rec. Sec'y.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Boston Daily Mail Extra.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Royal Mail Steamship Columbia was telegraphed a little past 10 o'clock, and arrived at the wharf a little before 12.

Some part of her voyage was mild and pleasant, but for the last few days she has encountered bad weather and heavy gales.

By this arrival, we have Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., and London to the evening of the 3d.

The London money market was tolerable easy, and plenty of money could be obtained on good securities. The heavy importations of specie from the United States and from South America, would, it was thought, be an ample guaranty against any further panic in the money market for some time, and capitalists were looking about them for safe means of investment.

Her Majesty the Queen.—On Monday afternoon last, her Majesty, in company with her illustrious consort, was able to take an airing in a close carriage for the first time since her accouchment. The Queen and Prince Albert were absent from the palace nearly an hour. Several statements have been circulated respecting the christening of the infant prince, but we understand nothing has yet been determined upon, and that all such assertions are mere conjecture.

It is rumored in circles likely to be well informed that her Majesty the Queen dowager will be the [illegible] of the infant prince, which cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction to the country. The christening as far as can be learned, is to be as private as the exalted birth of the prince will allow, but the banquet which is to be given on the occasion will far exceed in splendor the entertainment that was given when the Princess Royal was baptised.

The Health of the Queen Dowager fluctuates between better and worse, according to the bulletins issued, from day to day, by her medical attendants, but there is now, we believe, no hope of her eventual recovery from her insidious disease, which is gradually undermining the springs of life.

There was no material [illegible] of the distress in the manufacturing districts—the contributions from every part of the kingdom, though apparently [illegible], being totally inadequate to meet the emergency of such a general want of employment. [illegible] the crisis had passed [illegible] causes of depression [illegible] and that business would soon resume its wonted energy at home.

The [illegible] prevailed so long [illegible] over the whole of [illegible] was felt very severely [illegible] hundred and fifty [illegible] in Mess[illegible] ber at St. [illegible]

[illegible] was at first [illegible] the but too apparent indications of a severe winter, caused many melancholy forebodings of distress among the [illegible] poor of that oppressed and [illegible] country. The spread of the temperance reform, it was hoped, would go far to mitigate the evils of scarcity, and to ameliorate the condition of the suffering poor, but it could hardly atone for the great falling off of a crop, which, to Ireland, is more important than all others combined.

There was a great meeting of deputies from all the Anti-Corn-Law Associations, at Manchester, on the 27th of November, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed, verging very near to what would have been considered "treason" some twenty years ago.

It is said that the British Parliament is to meet during the last week of January, probably on Tuesday the 25th.

Death has been busy among the great. The Earl of Harewood; the Earl of Elgin; the Queen dowager of Bavaria; Chantrey, the sculptor; Dr. Birbeck, and others, have died very suddenly.

O'Connel has given notice, at the Corn Exchange, of an address to the House of Commons, calling on that house to address the Queen to remove Lord De Grey and Lord Elliot.

It is proposed by the friends of Mr. O'Connell, in Dublin, to make him permanent Lord Mayor of that city by re-electing him every year.

The Queen, it is said, has already sketched a likeness of the infant prince, which will immediately be lithographed.—The resemblance is said to be perfect, and the circumstances under which it was made cannot fail of giving to it an interest peculiarly its own.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN SYRIA.

The following is a letter from the Sardinian Consul at Beyrout, dated the 20th of October:—

"Serious events have taken place in the mountains—events amounting to a civil war. The Emir, as is known has established himself at Deir-el-Kammer, and given orders for the levy of tribute; but the Druses, instead of bringing their contributions, attacked the town on the 13th, and the fighting lasted till the 17th. There were 42 Christians killed, and 100 Druses; the latter to the number of 5,000, besieged the Christians, not numbering more than 800; but the latter fought, protected by their houses. There would have been no end to the combat, had not Col. Rose and the English officers interfered with Eyab Pasha, [illegible] and conclude [illegible] left the Pasha [illegible] Maronite patriarch [illegible] to arms. [illegible] Druses [illegible] Christians [illegible] the Christians [illegible] which made the village declare for the Druse party.

Congressional News.

[illegible]

For a young [illegible] he presides with great dignity and efficiency—which is [illegible] praise, when you remember that the House is the most disorderly legislative body in the world!

The Senate held brief sessions every day, till Thursday, in which a great amount of preliminary and formal business was transacted. The Senate, too, have a passion for economy, now and then, and have appointed a committee to superintend the printing, to save expense. Mr. [illegible] of Ill., introduced a bill to grant the stock owned by the U. S. in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to the States [illegible]

[illegible]

Tuesday morning, Mr. Adams presented a petition from [illegible] against the [illegible] rule, which he moved to refer to a select Committee, with instructions to report a substitute for the gag rule, so called. This excited much feeling among the slaveholders. Mr. Meriwether, of Ga., moved to lay the motion on the table. But this was rejected, by a vote of 87 yeas to [illegible] nays, the Democrats of the Leggett school voting *nay*. Half an hour more was wasted in a call of the House; and a vote by yeas and nays, on a motion to suspend the call, stood 90 to 90. Mr. White gave his casting vote in the affirmative. As the only means of delaying action any longer, Meriwether declared he wished to debate the question. Under the rules, this deferred action upon it till the next day. But it also gave Mr. Adams an opportunity to present a variety of petitions, and have them received and referred, a result Mr. M. did not anticipate. Petitions in favor of the acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Mr. Adams is Chairman. Mr. Wise, of Va., attempted to stop this, on the ground that they were abolition petitions. "No," said Mr. Adams, "they relate solely to the *Black* Republic of Hayti. There's *no Slavery there.*" The emphasis given to the implied comparison with our own proud republic, by Mr. Adams' tone and manner, made its effect very great. Petitions against the admission of Florida, as a slave State; or of Texas; for the repeal of all laws authorizing the existence of Slavery in this District, or the recovery of fugitives; for the suppression of the coast-wise slave trade, and to relieve the North and the nation, as such, from all Constitutional or legal obligation to uphold or protect Slavery, were received and appropriately referred. We shall have able reports, and ample discussion on many of these topics, before the session closes. The "gag" rule proves, in its present shape, almost without effect, in excluding petitions—since, by a change in the language merely, those which the rule specifies, are receivable, under the strict construction given to the rule by the Speaker. So discussion we shall have; and if Slavery cannot endure it, it must die. Many other members offered similar petitions from all parts of the country.

Notices were given of bills to repeal the Bankrupt and Distribution Acts of the called session. The inefficiency of the former, in its present shape, is admitted by all. It is hoped by our Northern merchants, and many members, that it may be rendered useful by amendments. As it is, no Southern debt can be renewed under it, while it operates as a repeal of State laws in many cases, which are useful to all classes. It is admitted by the warmest partizans, that the measures of the late session all need careful revision. Political fevers impart no legislative wisdom.

Thursday and Friday were consumed in a long and rambling debate on the Tariff, which will be resumed to-day. It is hardly worth reporting. The whole object of it seems to be to compel the friends of the Protective system to decide now, at the opening of the session, whether they mean to go for the revival of that system, in opposition to the declared views of the President and Cabinet, or not. If they do, they separate themselves finally from the administration, to which, on the Bank question, they are most of them now unfriendly. If they do not, they yield up the whole Tariff system for a generation at least, to the views of the ultra-Democrats, and Southern opposers of all domestic manufactures. These two classes seem to act in unison on a mere question of form, as to what committee that part of the Message relative to the Tariff shall be referred. The present debate is important chiefly on the reference to its bearing on the future character and position of *parties*. Those who favor the views of the President are evidently increasing in numbers and confidence.

The Creole case, the details of which you have no doubt seen in the daily papers, creates much feeling in this great centre of the American slave trade. In all respects it presents a complete parallel to the case of the Amistad. You will remember that the Supreme Court decided that Cinque and his companions being on the high seas, out of the jurisdiction of the local municipal law, which alone authorized any man to hold them in bondage, were guilty of no crime in using such means as they could to free themselves from illegal detention. So in this case, the slaves have evidently violated *no law*. The bearing of their case upon the coast slave-trade, it is easy to see must be important, as by that decision, these slavers, when three leagues from shore, are pirates in law, as well as in fact; and they must become *armed* pirates for their own security—a result which I think will hardly be tolerated.

News of the Day.

Brutal Murder.—Twice the annals of Chenango have been stained by the crime of murder. On the night of the 15th inst., David Maynard, residing in Columbus, brutally took the life of his wife, under the influence of liquor, by whipping her to death. From the testimony before the Inquest, A. Berry, Coroner, it appears that he returned home during the evening and found his wife somewhat intoxicated. Addressing a question to her and receiving no answer, he sent his oldest son, a boy ten years of age, after a whip, with which he beat her for about 30 minutes. Then he bound her to the bed, and retired himself, shortly after falling asleep. On waking up, he found her a corpse. He then sent two of his children to a neighbor's house, requesting his presence. This gentleman, in company with another, proceeded to his house, where a bloody scene presented itself. She was literally malled to a pumice. There were many blows on her person, which, had they been given single, would have caused her death. On being questioned, he confessed the deed, was arrested, examined, and committed to prison, his boy, the oldest of six children, testifying to the murder of his mother by the hand of his father! He will not be tried before next September, we believe.

Maynard is a man about 35, and a farmer. He is represented as a fine, neighborly man, before he imbibed dissolute habits. He has frequently abused his family in a shameful manner, and finally, murder finishes the catalogue of his crimes.

Here is another instance of crime from intemperance. What a warning to the inebriate! If we have any in our own vicinity who repair to their homes in a beastly state of drunkenness to beat their wives, whose cries arouse their neighbors, let them pause on the brink of destruction, and reform while moral power may yet work the end of salvation.—*Chenango Telegraph.*

The Right of Search.—Among the documents accompanying the President's Message, is the correspondence between Lord Palmerston, late Foreign Minister of Great Britain, and Mr. Stevenson, minister to Great Britain, on the matter of the late searches which have been made of American vessels, suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. The letters are nine in number. Lord Palmerston admits that the search of American vessels is irregular—but in several of the first instances which occurred, he pleads the provisions of a special agreement between the commanding officers of the British vessels on the African coast, and Com. Payne, of the United States, for searching and detaining ships found trading in slaves. Subsequently Lord P. alleges that the sole intention of British vessels in searching, was to ascertain whether the vessel really had a right to the colors under which she was sailing—the search extending only to the papers, to which he is sure the U. S. Government cannot object. This distinction between the right of search, and the right of visitation, for the purpose of ascertaining the national character of the vessel, Mr. Stevenson promptly denies, in his letter to Lord Aberdeen, Lord P's. successor. He contends that public law secures to the vessels of all nations in time of peace, exemption from every species of *interruption*, as well as detention: that slave trade is not piracy, by the law of nations. Lord Aberdeen replies that the slave trade is carried on by the ships of other nations under the American flag, justifies the examination of papers of suspected vessels. He renounces all right to visit and search American vessels, and contends that it is not *as* American vessels that they are visited. This has been the custom, for a long time, of all nations: and Great Britain claims no right which she is not willing to grant. The reply of Mr. Stevenson reiterates his former position, and makes the decisive intimation that the continuance of these searches would necessarily lead to unhappy consequences.

The Editor of the Charleston Courier gathered a mess of green corn from his garden on the 8th inst., and had at that time a sunflower in bloom in the open air. A mild climate truly.

The House of the Alabama Legislature, in accordance with the popular decision, has passed a bill repealing the general ticket system of choosing members of Congress, with which the Senate will probably concur.

The necessity of an armed steam vessel is receiving serious attention from the inhabitants of towns bordering the lakes.—The municipal authorities of Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and Detroit, have all moved in the matter, and others are preparing to follow their example.

The rail road between Batavia and Buffalo will probably be constructed within the following year. The portion of it beyond Attica is to be done by the 4th of July.—When this is finished, the chain from Boston to Buffalo will be completed.

We learn from the Pittsfield Sun, that an Irishman named Granger, a breakman on the Western railroad, while on the top of one of the freight cars adjusting the bell string, came in contact with a bridge, near the burying ground in Pittsfield, and was instantly killed.

The Chancellor of Maryland has issued an injunction to the Lottery Commissioners, and Messrs. Gregory and Co., prohibiting the further drawing of schemes in the State Lottery, and also forbidding the sale of tickets in foreign lotteries.

It is said that the licensed grog shops of Baltimore have declined the last year to about 650 less than the preceding year.

By a letter from Central America, says the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, we learn that the whole town of Carrago, C. A., of about 20,000 inhabitants, was, with the exception of two houses, destroyed by an earthquake, about the middle of September last.

An Education Convention, comprising delegates from upwards of thirty counties in Virginia, commenced its sittings in the hall of the House of Delegates in Richmond, Va., on Thursday last.

Edwin Croswell, Editor of the Albany Argus, has been elected President of the Canal Bank in that city.

The Comptroller has made requisition upon the Safety Fund Banks of one-half per cent. of their capital, to meet the deficiency caused by the recent failures of Safety Funk Banks.

It is rumored that Gen. Waddy Thompson has been nominated by the President for Minister to Mexico.

We learn that the mail for Watertown, Jefferson Co., which left Albany on the morning of the same day, was stolen from the boot of the mail stage some time in the night.

The Alabama Legislature has passed a bill reducing the pay of its members from five to four dollars a day.

Two of the guns for the U. S. steam frigate Missouri, N. Y., have a ten inch bore, weigh 8600 pounds each, and are called 107 pounders.

It is stated in a Canadian paper, that there are now eight men-of-war lying in the port of Halifax, an unusual number since the peace. During the late war, upon one occasion, the number is said to have been eighty, of all rates and size, within the waters of our harbor.

The Planters' Hotel in St. Louis, was a few days since sold for the sum of $130,000. The building was erected at an expense of over $200,000.

By the last packet, we have the cheering intelligence that the mighty temperance reformation in Ireland still goes bravely on. Father Matthew is still devoting himself with renewed vigor.

Clayton, the famous æronaut, recently ascended at Nashville, in the presence of thousands, about 1 1-2 miles, and moved off only a few miles, till he was becalmed, when, after the sun had set to those on the earth, though visible to him, he descended.

The Wiskonsan Whig says that a bed of new lead, of great value, has been discovered on the School Section, near that town.

No less than 50,000 pounds of poultry were transported over the Stonington rail road for thanksgiving, on Friday and Monday, for the Boston market.

The nett increase of the Free Will Baptists in the United States, during the last two years, has been about 6000; and their present number is about 47,000.

During the last five years, 2464 fires occurred in London, of which 330 were occasioned by defective fire-places, and 358 by candles setting fire to bed and window curtains.

M. D'Aubigney, captain of the French Navy, has arrived here, being sent by the French government to find out the practicability of establishing a line of steamers from Havre to New York. He thinks that at the close of 1842 four steam packets will be put in operation.

The bills of the Alleghany Co. Bank are no longer redeemed at the Agency in New York. This is one of the Free Banking institutions, and has deposited with the Comptroller, as security for its bills, State stocks which have fallen much in value.

The present Pope is said to be dangerously ill. He is regarded as a man of good morals and great learning.

In one of the most fashionable resorts of Paris is a cannon loaded and primed, and so placed that the focus of a burning glass falls upon the powder precisely at 12 o'clock; of course, every pleasant day, the hour of noon is indicated by the firing of the cannon. On every such day a crowd gathers round it, to watch the progress of the sun spot, and the manner in which the motion of the earth on its axis, is made to fire off artillery.

An uncommonly long season of dry weather has left Great Dismal Swamp in so combustible a state that fires are raging in all its borders to a furious extent. There has been a great destruction of lumber in the vicinity of the Northwest Canal, and in the opposite direction the fire has approached to the line of the rail road a few miles from Suffolk.

Miss Jane Dunlap, aged 94 years, died recently at Portland, Me., having resided with her bachelor brother, still living, and aged upwards of 90, in one house for nearly 90 years.

Management of the President's House.—We learn that the affairs of the White House at Washington, are all conducted by a *colored man*, by the name of Wilkins, whom the President hires at a salary with perquisites, of $1700 per annum, and who disburses all the expenses of the palace.—He has his office, where he keeps his accounts, employs or discharges whomsoever he pleases. His son, much of a gentleman, it is said, is employed at $1000 a year, and introduces all strangers to the President. His daughter is also employed at $400 a year. President Tyler has in all 18 colored persons hired—he has but two of his slaves with him, as servants.—This is the first time that any of our Presidents have made a colored man the chief butler of his household.—*Colored American.*

Seizure of Letters.—We learn from the Bunker Hill Aurora, that some packages, per steamship Acadia, from England, purporting to be samples and pattern cards, have been opened at the Custom House, and found to contain a large number of letters. The letters were in charge of the collector, Saturday. We understand that it is the determination of Mr. Lewis to have them returned to England, under charge of the government officer. If so, they will go to the General Post Office in London, where each letter will be opened and returned to the writer, with a legal letter notifying each of the fact, and of their liability to a fine.

Canal Tolls.—The Albany Evening Journal of Saturday contains a detailed statement of the tolls received on each of the canals down to the 1st of December, since which time it is estimated that from $30,000 to $40,000 have been received.—The results are subjoined, first column shows the receipts of 1840.

	1840.	1841.
Erie Canal,	$1,597,331	$1,812,668
Champlain,	102,127	117,728
Oswego,	29,552	38,169
Cayuga and Seneca,	18,843	23,541
Chemung,	4,958	9,396
Crooked Lake,	1,723	5,012
Chenango,	14,001	18,763
Genesee Valley,	6,930	9,926
Oneida Lake,		460
Seneca River		831
Total,	$1,775,747	$2,033,504
		1,775,747
Increase,		$257,756

Effects of Intemperance.—The Bangor Whig says that two men named Thurston and Brown, who lived in the same house at Ellsworth, Me., engaged in a quarrel on the 8th inst., when Thurston's wife interfered. Thurston turned on her and followed her flying into another room. In the meantime, Brown and the family retreated up stairs, whither Thurston immediately followed them, and was received by a blow from a club in Brown's hands. He then went to get his gun, and on returning found that Brown had one also. They both fired, and Thurston was seriously though not mortally wounded. The whole affair originated in rum, and both parties have since joined the Washington Society.

Wooden Nutmegs outdone.—Somebody in New Jersey has been manufacturing indigo. It is a curious composition which seems to be made of plaster of paris and rye flour, with a small modicum of prussian blue, enough to color it sufficiently. It is moulded into the form of indigo cakes, and the whole thinly coated with the real "Simon Pure" indigo. Where will invention cease?

Common Schools of New Jersey.—By the report of the Trustees of the Legislature, it appears that reports have been received from only 891 districts. There are in the State about 1400 districts. In those which have reported, there were 54,430 children between the ages of 5 and 16; of whom 41,310 attended school. The number of children in the State between the same ages is estimated at 96,954. The number of children attending primary and common schools was stated in the census to be 51,335; leaving the number without education in the State at 45,619

Good Return in Silk.—From the eggs of five breeding millers hatched this year, and fed on the premises of Charles Starkweather, Esq., of Northampton, Massachusetts, were taken two thousand four hundred cocoons, of which only five were defective; from this lot of cocoons Mrs. Starkweather reeled one pound of very superior Raw Silk. This tells to the finger's end; here is ample proof that worms may be profitably fed in small families, if not upon a large scale.

American Wonders.—Two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world, are to be found within the United States, and are yet scarcely known to the best informed of our geographers and naturalists. The one is a very beautiful waterfall in Franklin county, in the State of Georgia; the other is a stupendous precipice in Pendleton District, South Carolina. The Tueco Fall is much higher than the Falls of Niagara. The column of Water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock, and when the stream is full, passes down the steep without being broken.

The Table Mountain, in Pendleton District, South Carolina, is an awful precipice of nine hundred feet. Very few persons who have once cast a glimpse into the almost boundless abyss, can again exercise sufficient fortitude to approach the margin of the chasm; almost every one looking over involuntarily falls to the ground, senseless, nerveless and helpless, and would inevitably be precipitated and dashed to atoms, were it not for the measures of caution and security that have always been deemed indispensable to a safe indulgence of the curiosity of the visitor or spectator. Every one, on proceeding to the spot whence it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has in his or her imagination a limitation, graduated by a reference to distances with which the eye has been familiar; but in a moment, eternity, as it were, is presented to the astonished senses, and the observer is instantly overwhelmed. He soon recovers from the first surprise, and in a wild delirium surveys a scene which for a time he is unable to define by description or limitation.—*Phila. Enquirer.*

The number of offences punishable with death by the laws of the United States, is nine. One hundred and fifty-two crimes varying in atrocity from that of stealing property to the value of a shilling, to that of treason, were formerly capitally punished in England; but that number has now been reduced to ten. So says Judge Story.

Liberality.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette complains that West's great picture of *Christ healing the sick*, the proceeds of which are devoted to the Pennsylvania Hospital, is not visited as it should be by the public; and he very liberallly suggests "That editors should keep a gratuitous advertisement standing, for the picture, and notice it constantly."

We make a better suggestion. The writer is probably a richer man than any editor in Philadelphia. Let him thrust his hand into his pocket once a quarter, and draw therefrom a ten dollar bank-note.—Enclose that to some one of the editors—changing from paper to paper—to have the picture properly advertised.—And as it is for a charitable purpose, our word for it every editor in Philadelphia will advertise the picture fifteen dollars worth for ten. The picture will then produce an income; and the correspondent of the Gazette will have the sweet consolation of *doing* something for charity, as well as *writing* about it.—These exactions upon the press are too severe. Charity is a capital good thing. We wish there was more of it. But it ought to be diffused. The conductors of the press do not wish to monopolize it.—*Com. Adv.*

Rapid growth of Rochester.—Some idea may be formed of the onward march of our inland city, from the fact that notwithstanding the deranged state of the currency, there has been erected as nearly as can be ascertained, *From four to five hundred Buildings* during the year 1841—some of them noble structures, as well for business as for dwellings—and all included in this estimate comfortable residences for ordinary sized families. And yet the cry is still for room.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The Cherokees.—The principal chief of the Cherokees has sent his annual message, which is a highly interesting document, and will compare with any of the Governor's messages. The chief says there is due from the U. States to that nation more than $2,500,000; and he recommends that this sum be obtained, and in part distributed among the people, but that the interest of the School Fund be devoted to the maintenance of Schools and the diffusion of the blessings of education.

Shipwreck and loss of life.—We learn from the Norfolk Herald, that the sloop Emily, about 32 or 40 tons, C. J. Houseman, master, of Staten Island, from up the bay, bound to Nansemond river to finish loading with oysters, was capsized about a mile to the northward of Old Point Comfort, on Friday last, about 9 A. M., by which accident three of the persons on board were drowned—to wit: Capt. Houseman, a man by the name of Decker, and another, name unknown. The owner, Mr. Sleight, was the only person saved.

The Lead.—One of the most important items of western commerce is the lead from the Galena, Illinois, mineral region. We learn from the St. Louis Republican that in 1839 there were received at that city 335,000 pigs; in 1840, 325,000; in 1841, thus far, 295,000. This nearly all goes to New Orleans. At the same city there were received, in 1839, [illegible] pigs; in 1840, 252,000; and in 1841, to the middle of November, 340,000. A pig of lead weighs about 69 lbs. The amount of lead received at St. Louis is therefore 26,395,000 lbs., which estimated at 3 1-2 cents, gives the value of this trade alone at $917,325.

A letter was received at Philadelphia on Sunday evening, from Williamsport, stating, in effect, that Major Robert Fleming, State Senator, whose mysterious absence some time since was announced in the Harrisburg papers, has returned, and is now at home, ready to take his seat at the ensuing session of the of the Legislature. His business led him several miles further than he had contemplated, and hence the apprehensions which were excited concerning him.

A resolution passed both branches of the Tennessee Legislature on the 15th inst. to go into election on the 3d inst. of an U. S. Senator, to fill out the unexpired term of the Hon. Felix Grundy, deceased.

The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, whose death was recently reported, has arrived at Washington, in good order and condition, weighing some 400 lbs. as usual.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst. by Dennis Harden Esq., Mr. AVERY BROWN, and Miss ALMIRA CLARK, all of Brookfield.

DIED.

In Michigan, in Nov. last, Mr. EZRA ABBOT, formerly of this village, aged about 35.

Mr. Abbot left here some time in August, on a visit to a brother who lived in Michigan, since which time he has not been heard from until a few days since when the intelligence came that he sickened and died at his brother's.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Dennis Harden, P. M. (it is done.) "Mary," accept our thanks. We use the "*instrument*" you mention oft and freely, when circumstances require.) M. J. N. Haskins, P. M., Wm. P. Langworthy, P. M. (the two dollar note you sent for B. Edwards is a counterfeit on the bank of *Romeo*, Mich., instead of Rome, N. Y., we return you the bill by the next mail.) Alonzo Maxson, P. M. (we know of no reason why the package of papers directed to D. Hale, do not reach there as soon as others. They are all sent from here at the same time. The fault cannot be with us, nor with the Post-Office here.) T. S. Alberti, [illegible]

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

H. C. Coon, $2, [illegible] W. W. Whitford, $1, [illegible] [illegible] M. J. N. Haskins, $1, [illegible] Wm. Reynolds, [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ABRAHAM N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of [illegible] Annas & [illegible] has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore*, *La Fayette Block*, where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be obtained in this *TOWN, COUNTY* or *STATE*. Most kinds of Produce, Cash [illegible] *CASH* [illegible] [illegible] in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber [illegible] all kinds of Stove [illegible] [illegible]

BRASS AND TIN WARE

[illegible]

LOW PRICES

[illegible] *LEAKY*

Eave Troughs

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale, a full assortment of Western [illegible] Climax Stoves and Cannon [illegible]

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and at reasonable prices. N. B. Persons wishing to buy will please call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette Block*, No. 3 *Cortland Street*.

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

NEW GOODS

AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE!

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞BOOTS & SHOES,☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34yl

DR. CARLTON'S VEGETABLE INDIAN GREEN PLASTER.

THIS plaster is unrivalled in curing scrofulous swellings, scurvey sores, lame back, and limbs, and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatism. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsey. It is also an excellent remedy for diseases of the spine.

The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the states of Vermont and New-York who have tested its efficacy.—Price, 25 cents per roll.

For sale by S. D. DELLAY.

De Ruyter, Nov. 10. 37tf

L. W. BLISS' Window Sash
" Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.

Holme's Sampson & Salisbury Edged Tools, consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 1. Manufacturers' Agent.

Madison County Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that an assessment of [illegible] has been levied on the deposit notes of said company on the 25th day of [illegible] and that the same is requested to be paid to the Treasurer at the office of said Company in Cazenovia on or before the first [illegible] next.

Cazenovia, Nov. 24, 1841.
[illegible] WM. J. HOUGH, Treasurer.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the
NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi.

Nov. 24.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the veriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

MENS Coarse Fine Boots, Ladies Gaiter Boots Ladies and Children's Shoes a little better and cheaper than elsewhere, at the
October 4. STONE STORE.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, [illegible] and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, [illegible] Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all [illegible] and Valises, [illegible] and Brussels Carpet [illegible] Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons, Spurs, [illegible] Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck [illegible] Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles [illegible] kept in a shop of this [illegible] I can sell as low as any shop west of [illegible] or Utica, and even De Ruyter not excepted, [illegible] durability.

Will [illegible] exchange for any of the above articles, Wool, [illegible] money, and the remainder [illegible] also [illegible] all kinds of Grain, Butter, [illegible] and every thing that is raised by the Farmer [illegible] vicinity, Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, [illegible] Lumber, &c. &c. &c.

Pine Lumber for sale, also, any quantity of Lime. [illegible] first rate Ash Flooring.

J. R. RIDER.

De Ruyter, Oct. 5, 1841. 32tf

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage [illegible] He would say that he [illegible] business will be continued [illegible] HOUSE & BENJAMIN, [illegible] at all times to do work [illegible]

[illegible] at the shortest notice, and warranted [illegible]

N. B. [illegible] Winter Fashions for 1841-2 [illegible]

[illegible] S. D. Dellay's Store.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 20m6

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality [illegible] purchasers, at [illegible] offered by any *Dellay* [illegible] J. N. ELMORE.

Nov. 24.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

W[illegible] at a low price at
Nov. 24 ELMORE'S

MADISON COM. PLEAS.
Sarah E. B. Goodwin,
vs.
Mary L. Goodwin, Henry Goodwin, Jane Goodwin, [illegible] Maxson, the special Guardian of the said Henry and Jane.
} IN PARTITION.

IN pursuance of an Order made by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Madison, in [illegible] the undersigned Commissioners [illegible] to make partition therein, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of November, at 12 o'clock, M., at the house of Wm. C. Gage, in De Ruyter, the premises in the Plaintiff's petition mentioned, situated in the village of De Ruyter, and belonging to the estate of La Baron Goodwin deceased, and bounded, beginning at the centre of the road leading north through the said village at the north-west corner of a lot owned by Geo. W. Sutton; thence east along the north line of the said lot to the north-east corner thereof; thence south about one rod to lands owned by Oliver Mitchell; thence east on the said Mitchell's north line to lands owned by Marcus Bump; thence north on said Bump's west line to lands owned by Abraham Sutton; thence west to the east line of Lot No. 37; thence south about twenty-six rods; thence west to the centre of the road; thence south in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning; reserving therefrom two lots, one sold to Geo. W. Sutton, the other to Thomas Russel. The said premises will be sold in such parcels and on such terms as may be made known on the day of sale.—Dated, October 20, 1841.

BENJAMIN ENOS,
JAMES NYE,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD,
} *Commissioners.*

Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 34w6

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above sale is postponed to the 17th day of January next at the same place and time of day.

Dated Nov. 15, 1841.

JAMES NYE,
BENJAMIN ENOS,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD,
} *Commissioners.*

Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 40tds

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Missionary Ode.

BY D. O. YORK.

Hark! the gospel trump is sounding,
Calling man from sin to rise,
O'er the mountain summits bounding,
Round the world its echo flies;
Till earth's chorus
Swells the rapture of the skies.

Lo! the star of day is beaming
With a lustre strong and bright;
Far its healing rays are streaming,
Filling earth with heavenly light;
Still increasing,
Fast dispelling nature's night.

Now among earth's scattered nations
Gospel light begins to shine;
Lo! a voice of supplication
Calls from every heathen clime,
"Come and help us,
Messengers of life divine."

Hear the sons of nature pleading,
From each distant pagan shore;
While their wounded hearts lie bleeding,
Crushed by superstition's power;
Send the gospel,
Bid earth's children sigh no more.

See the gospel banner waving
O'er its fallen, conquered foes;
Christ a ransomed world is saving,
Vain the powers of hell oppose,
For the desert
Soon shall "blossom as the rose."

Hasten, Lord, thine own appearing—
Haste the triumph of the skies,
Victory to thy people bearing,
Make our earth a paradise;
On all nations,
Sun of righteousness, arise!

Miscellaneous Department.

THE DYING MOTHER.

"There is sweetness in woman's decay,
When the light of beauty is fading away;
When the bright enchantment of youth is gone,
And the tint that glowed, and the eye that shone,
And darted round its glance of power,
And the lip that vied with the sweetest flower
That ever in Pæstum's garden blew,
Or ever was steeped in the garden dew—
When all that was bright and fair is fled,
But the loveliness lingering round the dead."

PERCIVAL.

It was a summer day, so bright and beautiful, that an angel wandering from his heavenly sphere might have fancied himself still in paradise, and forgotten that man had ever sinned. Streams of water danced and sparkled in the sunbeams, sweet flowers sent forth their fragrance upon the air, and the birds warbled their wildest songs in the shady grove. All seemed joy and gladness; but at that very hour, in the stillness of her chamber and surrounded by her sorrowing friends, one of the loveliest of God's creatures was bidding adieu to earth and all its joys. In the spring of youth, and hope, and feeling, when life seemed sweetest, and the ties that bound her to earth were strongest, her spirit was slowly passing away. They had moved her couch to an open window, and now the golden rays of the setting sun streamed richly into the chamber of the dying. The warm breeze kissed the pallid cheek, and played upon her bright tresses thus clustered around her brow, for the last time. She knew that she should never look upon the bright, beautiful world again. She felt that life was ebbing fast away, and few were the moments left to her on earth, and as she looked that last long look, her eye beamed with "unwonted fires," and a bright smile lighted up her countenance. Her lips parted, and a low, sweet voice broke the solemn stillness: "Bring hither my child, let him receive his mother's dying blessing."

They brought to her bedside a young and happy boy, who had never before known sorrow; but now his joyous laugh was hushed, the smile had vanished from his lip, and his bright eyes were sad and wondering. They had told him that his mother was dying, and although he knew not what death meant, he felt that death was something terrible. He placed his little hand in hers, and looked fearfully into her face; but that smile re-assured him, and he lisped that word so dear to every woman's heart, "mother!" What a host of agonized feelings were stirred up in the heart of the invalid as he uttered that word. She closed her eyes, and for a moment her countenance was convulsed with the intense struggle. It was only for a moment; she was calm, and the same bright smile was there again. All were hushed in breathless silence until she spoke.

"My son, you will soon be deprived of a mother's love and care. You hear me speak for the last time on earth; but when my voice is hushed in death, and my body laid low in the tomb, remember my dying words. Resist temptation, and if sinners entice thee, consent thou not. Pray to thy God morning and evening; and when you kneel alone, remember how often I have knelt with you, and told you that you had a parent in heaven, who would always take care of you. May your mother's dying blessing rest upon your head through all the trials of this life, and when you are tempted to sin, remember her last breath was spent in prayer for you." She paused for a moment, and when she spoke again her voice was faint and husky.

"My husband, come hither; place your hand beneath my head, and let me rest upon your bosom, I would feel your breath upon my cheek, and hear your voice once more."

He did as he was desired, but a convulsive sob shook the strong man's frame as he pressed her to his heart, and the tears that he struggled not to restrain, flowed down his cheeks. She raised her eyes, beaming with the intensity of woman's love, and exclaimed with sudden energy, "Oh! 'tis very hard to part with you; but we shall meet again—in heaven."

Her head sunk back, a slight convulsion passed over the pale face, and was succeeded by a smile, and all was still. The mourners were alone with the dead. The eyes that beamed with gladness were closed, the toungue that never spoke but to bless was silent, and the heart that beat with all the woman's generous feelings and warm affections was still forever.

The wife and mother was dead, but she still lives in the hearts which had loved her. The son never forgot her dying words; in after years, when upon the verge of crime, the same sweet voice seemed to whisper in his ear, "My son! resist temptation." That husband never suffered another to beguile his heart from its homage to the dead, but ever treasured her memory, and looked forward to the time when he should meet her in a happier world, never again to part.

THINGS AGAINST REASON.

It is a hopeless task to enumerate all things without reason. How little of the conduct of multitudes springs from just considerations, and how much of the conduct of the best men is wrought in heedlessness and folly? But we might expect to find actions against reason to lie somewhere within the pale of calculation.—How this is, let each reader judge, after having subjected his own conduct to thorough scrutiny.

Conjugal discord is against reason. Your husband spoke hastily and too sharply; you retorted with equal asperity; he acted without reason; you against it. A mild gentle answer, or silent endurance of wrong were much better. Your tart reply will bring you as much pain as it inflicted. The esteem, the love, the tenderness of your husband were all wounded by it. He is now more liable than ever to blame you without reason; and you need only to retort against reason to complete, in process of time, the utter alienation of his affections—the utter ruin of your own happiness. Did you ever know a family, where is waged this war upon reason, enjoying any permanent, heart-felt peace, any real prosperity? What evil work is not where strife is?

The neglect of parents is against reason. What is worse than filial ingratitude, if we except impiety toward God, which always accompanies it? We know not. But this great sin is as common as the air we breathe. Who is innocent of it? The youth is not innocent who disappoints parental care by self-neglect, by idleness, or vice, or who goes out into the world to toil for himself alone, or for strangers, or for new kindred, forgetful of those who love him best, and whose chief solace it is, in declining life, to hear often from their absent child, and know that they are gratefully, reverently, tenderly remembered. The wise man foretells in the expressive imagery of his day, the calamities which shall come on ungrateful children. "The eye that mocketh his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it." What can the state, or church, or heaven, expect from filial ingrates, whether young or old?

The quarrels of Brothers are against reason. We have seen the golden chain which binds together the hearts of the same family ruthlessly rent asunder for the sake of a few dollars in the division of an estate. What a happy circle of loving families might they have formed, had it not been for this coveteous spirit. They quarrelled. They parted with the spoils which each could force from the stores which parental industry had gathered for them. But they were not happy. None but hearts that love where love is due, that are united where union shall reign, can be happy.

Parental unfaithfulness is against reason. Children do not grow to excellence without discipline. They are to be trained to goodness and usefulness. The spontaneous growth of the soil of the mind, like that of the earth, are rank weeds, since the lapse of human nature by the first transgression. Whoever would reap the first fruits of righteousness from this garden, must act the part of a faithful cultivator. And on none does this culture so much concern as parents. They must teach their children self control, sobriety, industry, economy, and instil into their minds lessons of piety and well-doing, or their neglect, will return into their own bosoms floods of bitterness. If love to your child is not enough, let self-love prompt you to bring it up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

He is wise who never acts without reason, and never against it.

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

Many years ago, when the French governed Canada, the Canadians were indignant at the powerful "Five Nations" in New York, because they were so friendly to the English settlers. At length the French Governor, De La Barre, raised an army of 700, and went against them. His men suffered much from hardship and sickness, and many of them died. The Indians were all around him, and he was obliged to beg peace of them, instead of destroying or subduing them. Still he tried to keep up the appearance of strength. He sent for the chiefs of the Five Nations to come and see him. Three of them came. De La Barre addressed the Onondaga chief as follows:

"Chief, listen to what I have to say. I am sent to this country by a great king, who commands armies. He is good to his friends, but terrible to his enemies. What are ye, his friends or his enemies? I tell you that ye are his enemies. You protect the English, and you fight for them. You have made a league with them for peace and war. You have led them into the country, and shown them the trading grounds of the French, and now they carry away the furs which the French ought to get. Such is your conduct, and that of the Five Nations, and what shall the king my master do to you for these things? He can send an army into this land that shall scatter your tribes as the dry leaves of autumn are scattered by the whirlwind; and this he will do, unless you change your conduct, and instead of enemies become his friends."

Garangular, the Indian Chief, knew the distress of the French army, and therefore replied as follows. He calls the French Governor Yonnondio, and the English Governor of New York, Corlear.

"Yonnondio, I honor you; and the warriors that are with me honor you. Your interpreter has finished your speech, I now begin mine. My words make haste to reach your ears; hearken to them. Yonnondio, you must have believed when you left Quebec, that the sun had consumed all the forests which render our country inaccessible to the French; or that the great lakes had overflown their banks and surrounded our castles, so that it was impossible for us to get out of them. Yes, Yonnondio, you must have dreamed so; and the curiosity of so great a wonder has brought you so far.

"Now you are undecieved; for I, and the warriors here present are come to assure you that the Senecas, Onondagas, Oneidas, and Mohawks, are yet alive. I thank you, in their name, for bringing back into their country the pipe of peace, which your predecessor received from their hands. It was happy that you left under ground that murdering hatchet which has been so often dyed in the blood of the French. Hear, Yonnondio—I do not sleep—I have my eyes open; and the sun which enlightens me, discovers to me a great captain at the head of a company of soldiers who speaks as if he was dreaming.

"He says that he only came to smoke the great pipe of peace with the Onondagas. But Garangular says that he saw the contray; that it was to knock them on the head, if sickness had not weakened the arms of the French. We carried the English to our lakes, to trade with the Utawas and Quatoglioe as the Adisoondoes brought the French to our castles to carry on a trade which the English say is theirs.

"We are born free—we neither depend on Yonnondio nor Corlear. We may go where we please, and buy and sell what we please. If your allies are your slaves, use them as such. Command them to receive no other than your people. Hear Yonnondio, what I say is the voice of all the Five Nations. When they buried the hatchet at Cadaracai, in the middle of the forest, they planted the tree of peace in the same place, to be there carefully preserved, that instead of a retreat for soldiers, the fort might be a rendezvous for merchants. Take care that the many soldiers who appear there do not hurt the tree of peace, and prevent it from covering your country and ours with its branches. I assure you, that our warriors shall dance under its leaves, and will never dig up the hatchet to cut it down, till their brother Yonnondio or Corlear shall invade the country which the Great Spirit has given to our ancestors."

De La Barre was filled with rage at this speech, but was obliged to make peace. Not long after, another French Governor foolishly invaded the magnanimous people, who had permitted De La Barre to retire.

The cunning Indians concealed themselves till the French were within reach, and then sprang upon them suddenly, and forced them to retreat. These wars made the Five Nations hate the French, while they were still more friendly to the English.

It is disgraceful to the Americans, that the remnants of this noble race have been so nearly driven away from the graves of those fathers who protected our ancestors, though it brought war upon themselves.

THE SCHOOL-MASTER ABROAD.

The Baltimore Clipper tells a good story, of which the following is the substance;

A board of school commissioners, encumbering a consequential little village in Maryland, being in want of a teacher, advertised in the newspapers for "a well disposed, moral man, who was capable of teaching dead languages, and did not chew tobacco or drink whiskey." After a fortnight of this advertisement had been elaborated, a raw-boned Yankee made his appearance, with a knife and a pine stick in one hand, and a Cape Cod Protection, alias a cake of gingerbread in the other, and held the following dialogue with the commissioners aforesaid:

'Well,' said the chairman, eyeing the candidate from head to foot, 'do you possess the necessary requirements for a public school teacher?'

'Iguess I do,' answered Slick, whittling his stick.

'Do you understand Latin?' asked one of the commmissioners a dutch farmer.

'I guess I do,' replied Slick, again rounding the end of his stick with his knife.

'Well let's hear some of your Latin,' said the chairman.

'Quimbo hic squashicum, et punkinitum lingum,' said Slick drawing his coat sleeve closely under his nose.

'Humph!' exclaimed the Dutchman; 'ish dat Latin? who's de author?'

'Josephus,' replied Slick; 'he says in his life of Governor Hancock, Sic transit gloria Monday morning—Hancockibus quod erat demonstrandum.'

'Dat's goot!' exclaimed the Dutchman, rubbing his hands, 'tere never vas better Latin.'

'Now, sir,' said the chairman, 'I suppose you understand geography?'

'I guess I do,' said Slick, sharpening the end of his stick.

'How far have you been?'

'As far as the District of Columby.'

'What State is it in?'

'A state of desperation.'

'What latitude are we in?'

'According to the thermometer, we're ten degrees below zero.'

'Which is the most western point of North America?'

'Cape Cod.'

'Good. Now, sir, let us know how far you studied mathematics. What's the area of a square acre of land?'

'That depends upon the quality,' replied Slick, snapping the blade of his knife.

'Well, suppose it be good corn land?'

'Why, it depends upon the number of hills.'

'Say—five hundred.'

'Guess you might as well tell a fellow how many grains to a hill.'

'Five.'

'Then according to Euclid, it would be 742 feet horrizantally perpendicular.'

'Excellent! Pray, sir, where are you from?'

'Staunton down in the Bay State—and I can do most any thing.'

'No doubt; but there is one thing you cannot do—You cannot humbug us. You can go.'

DRUNKENNESS.—To record all its mischiefs would take volumes. Governor Everett enumerates the following as among the evils it has inflicted upon the country within the last ten years, viz:

1. It has cost in direct expense 500 millions of dollars.
2. It has cost in indirect expenses 600 millions of dollars.
3. It has destroyed about 300 thousand lives.
4. It has sent 100,000 children to the poor houses.
5. It has consigned 150,000 persons to jails and prisons.
6. It has made at least 1,000 maniacs.
7. It has instigated the commission of 1,500 murders.
8. It has caused 2,000 persons to commit suicide.
9. It has burned and otherwise destroyed property to the amount of five millions of dollars.
10. It has made not less than 200,000 widows.
11. It has made 1,000,000 orphans.
12. It has endangered the inheritance left us by our fathers, and fixed a foul stain on the fair fame of America.—*Western Temperance Journal.*

VIRGINIA AND MASSACHUSETTS.—Side by side have these old States continued from the early days of the Revolution until the present time.—Their intercourse has always been dignified, and their feelings fraternal. Both of them have supplied more public officers than any of the other States. They might justly claim parentage of the Union. The great drama of the Revolution opened at Lexington in one, and closed at Yorktown in the other. The President of the first Congress was from one, the first President of the Union was from the other. The first signer of the Declaration of Independence was from one; the first signer of the Constitution was from the other. The great leaders of the Federal and Democratic parties Adams and Jefferson, resided in Massachusetts and Virginia; each was Vice President and each was President; each a signer of the Declaration of Independence; each a negotiator of his country's treaties in Europe, and having both served with noblest integrity their day and generation, they were together summoned hence on the fiftieth anniversary of that immortal day which saw them together, pledging "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors," in the cause of Independence.—*North American.*

THE ROSE.—I saw a rose perfect in beauty; it rested gracefully upon its stalk, and its perfumes filled the air. Many stopped to gaze upon it, many bowed to taste its fragrance, and its owner hung over it with delight. I passed it again, and behold it was gone—its roots had withered, and the enclosure which had surrounded it was down. The spoiler had been there; he saw that many admired it; he knew it was dear to him who planted it, and beside it he had no other plant to love. Yet he snatched it secretly from the hand that cherished it, he wore it upon his bosom till it hung its head and faded; and when he saw its glory was departed, he flung it rudely away. But it left a thorn in his bosom, and vainly did he seek to extract it; for now it pierces the spoiler, even in his hour of mirth. And when I saw that no man, who loved the beauty of the rose, gathered again its scattered leaves, or bound up its stalk which the hands of violence had broken, I looked earnestly at the spot where it grew, and my soul received instructiom. And I said, Let her who is full of beauty and admiration, sitting like the qneen of flowers in majesty among the daughters of women, let her remember that she standeth on slippery places, 'and be not high minded, but fear.'—*Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.*

RAISING PIGS.—Cleanliness greatly promotes the health and growth of swine. In Norfolk, England, an experiment was recently made on six pigs of equal size. Three were kept as clean as possible by a currycomb and brush; the others left to themselves as to cleanliness. All were supplied with litter and as many peas as they would eat. At the end of seven weeks, the first weighed (dressed) 18 pounds each more than the last; and they were found to have eaten a less quantity of peas by five bushels, than their dirty competitors.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT S. D. DELLAY'S.

Sept. 28, 1841.

BUNDLES of SILK GOODS, cords of SHEETINGS, heaps of CALICOES, piles of CLOTH and stacks of plain and fancy BEAVER CLOTHS, are now being offered by

S. D. DELLAY,

at his CHEAP CASH and BARTER STORE, in connexion with an unequalled assortment of MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, TAGLIONES &c., &c. &c. at prices greatly reduced, and which he unqualifiedly pledges himself to sell less than his neighbors in this Town or County.

His Purchases have been for cash. Goods will be sold equally cheap for good notes as any other Store in this section will sell them for cash

TEAS SUGARS AND MOLASSES

as usual, cheaper than the cheapest

To Physicians he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and request from them at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.

Terms of sale, 6 months.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

DR. WATERMAN'S
Rheumatic and Strengthening Plaster.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases, such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c &c &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, aad several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid ☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey
Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cradked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at *S. D. DELLAY'S* than at *the Stone Store*

DRUGS & MEDICINES

"A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians and families 10 per cent *lower* than" BOUGHT by the *STONE STORE* merchant in New York at

S. D. DELLAY'S.

LOOK HERE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account are requested to call and settle the same before the first of January next.

G. W. SUTTON.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by
Oct. 4. J. N. ELMORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

WANTED.

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Web's Dictionary, large,
" " small,
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,
Novum Græcum Testamentum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER

NEW-YORK.

Adams—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russel, P. M., Oran Vincent.
Berlin—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Asa Burdick.
Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Charles Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel B. Lanphear.
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M. Daniel S. Truman.
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin, H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Jonathan Maxson, Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis.
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto.—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge.—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing ot continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.--NO 45.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.——A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO 97.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JANUARY 5, 1842. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Just in Time.—An Authentic Narrative.

BY REV. D. FOLTS.

In the town of F——, in a distant part of this State lived Abram Smith, a youth of promise—but soon to be an inhabitant of another world. In early life he had left the home of his childhood to qualify himself for the duties of riper years. He saw as youth always *seem* to see, a long life and brightening prospects open before him; and pressed forward with youthful zeal and fire to snatch the golden prize. Alas, how oft does disappointment intervene, and youthful hopes and brilliant expectations are dashed in their very buddings! Such was Abram's destiny. But as the sequel will disclose, his apparent present loss was sanctified to his eternal advantage.

He sickened, and rosy health waned into deathlike paleness. A dark cloud came over his cherished prospects, tossing and dashing his golden hopes into its utmost gloom. Disease unfitted him for his employment, and he retreated beneath the paternal roof. Here his resources were expended upon physicians, but all was of no avail. "He grew no better, but rather worse." *Consumption*, under which he languished, assumed a confirmed and inveterate state, and it was but too evident that death was stealing on with silent but certain tread. To Abram Smith now gazing upon the portals of the next world, the future teemed with horrors unutterable. The wing of expectation was broken—his hold on life gave way, and death, already near, seemed but the horrible prelude to that agony—

Whose pang
Survives the dying breath.
Yes, what amazing terrors hang
Just o'er the rebel's death!

Happy for him, however, before the dreadful scene was consummated by the exchange of worlds, the heart of a young man who was himself a snatched brand from the burning depths beneath, became exceedingly interesting in Abram's situation and peril. He saw him ready to launch into another existence utterly unprepared. An immortal soul just trembling on the confines of two worlds! How solemn the spectacle! Well might angels proffer their agency to lead to a rescue—much more a soul enriched with God's salvation, devote its influence and redeemed powers to the well being of a fellow spirit in its perishing. The young man sought and obtained an interview with the languishing youth. By expostulation and earnest entreaty, he pointed him to the *Crucified* for refuge. There was an apparent interest, but no *decision* to submit the heart to the service of God. The second interview was as unavailing. What iron strength is developed in the obstinacy and infatuation of the sinner! Abram Smith was conscious that he must die. As conscious of his impending doom, yet seemingly determined never to submit to Jesus Christ for salvation from the dread *interminable* before him. The third interview was had, old excuses were plead and new ones urged by the perishing youth. But there was an evident and increased anxiety of mind. With deep conviction of sin, yet how loth to break away from its tyranny, and cleave to *Him* who is the *Resurrection* and the *Life!* It was during this interview that He who led captivity captive, stood by and plucked this precious soul from the adversary's grasp. But I must pen a brief sketch of the struggle and the victory.

There was a solemn stillness succeeded in import by the conversation which follows:—

Abram, you soon must die.

Abram.—I know it. I cannot live.

Soon you will be an inhabitant of Eternity.

A.—It cannot be long.

But O, how unprepared! With your present character, your passage through the dark valley and shadow of death must terminate in the "*blackness of darkness forever.*"

Here Abram appeared exceedingly agitated and troubled.

When his friend continued—Mercy's offers and entreaties are still extended to you. If you will improve them, Heaven may yet be yours. The Spirit's voice is still upon your ear, *if you heed that voice*, and "harden not your heart," then may you still *be blest forever.* "Behold *now* is the accepted time, behold now is the day of salvation." But in your case, a *little delay*, and God's last invitation will die away, *and the last ray of Hope will be quenched* FOREVER. Submit now to the Savior with a confiding, believing heart, and with deep contrition and repentance for your numerous sins, and you have the divine *pledge* that he who thus comes to the Savior, shall not be sent empty away. Will you come and make this cheerful and full surrender of yourself to *Christ?*

A.—I *cannot*—I CANNOT—my body is all weakness and pain—my mind is all anxiety and distress. *No—I cannot.*

How awful was that moment! What interests were clustered around the scene! What powers were at work! Hell and earth conspired to dash, and Heaven stooped to save the priceless *soul*.

His friend continued—Your *pain* and *distress* will probably never abate, *unless soothed by the mercies of the everlasting Gospel.* Be not deceived. Without pardon and justification through the *atoning blood of Christ*, the pains and anxieties you now endure, will prove but the precursors of unutterable wrath that awaits you. O, think of the insupportable and eternal misery of the lost, and escape the gathering storm of retributive vengeance!

His anxious concern deepened with every moment.

And now he was pointed to the tenderness and love of the Savior in the provision of glorious salvation for the soul, and that salvation offered without price to those *infinitely ill-deserving*. He was cited to the unparalleled sorrows and sufferings of Christ to secure us joy unspeakable and full of glory.

To his extreme poverty to secure us an eternal and glorious inheritance.

To the appropriateness of *repentance* and *faith* to our *peace with God.*

To the aggravated nature of sin committed against such manifestations of love and favor.

Again was he pointed to the sinner's refuge in Christ, and urged to decide and act as a *dying man*, and prepare to meet his God.

Here Abram again referred to his multiplied infirmities. O! says he, you cannot realize the distress, and weakness, and pain of my poor body.

His friend proceeded—The decision must be made, and you will never be in more favorable circumstances to make it than now.

"Death at the farthest can't be far,
O think before *thou die!*"

You must break from your sins by confession, and from your iniquities by turning to the Lord.

The case of the wretched prodigal was here rehearsed as an illustration of his own.

And, said his friend, as this profligate son forsook his father's house, so have you departed from your God and Savior. As he squandered his father's bounty, so have you wasted *God's mercies* and grieved his *Holy Spirit.* As he famished in a strange land, so you are perishing away from your only refuge in Jesus Christ. As he thought of the bread in his father's house, so your thoughts now dwell upon the rich provision there is in Christ for you. As he was *convinced* that he must die of hunger unless he sought his father's favor, so you are now conscious that you must perish eternally unless you haste for mercy to Christ. As the prodigal resolved, "I will arise and go to my father," so you must resolve that you

"Will go to Jesus, though your sins
Have like a mountain rose."

"And as he *straightway* arose and came to his father;" so you must come to an *immediate decision*, and *repent* and *believe* in *the Lord Jesus Christ* for the eternal safety of your soul. Not a moment should be lost. O! stay not.

"Stay not for the morning's sun;
Longer wisdom you despise,
Harder is she to be won."

Come confessing with the prodigal, "I have sinned against heaven and before *Thee*," thou neglected Savior. And as they rejoiced over the prodigal's return, so will there be joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth. The language of all God's dealings to you still is—

"*O! wretched prodigal return*
And seek your Savior's face,
The warm desires that in you burn
Were kindled by his grace."

But a little delay may grieve his Spirit from you forever. Shall the decision be recorded in heaven that you *now* yield to the influences of God's Holy Spirit, and give yourself unreservedly to *Christ?*—That here you make the full surrender, and devote yourself to God's service forever. O *will you do it?* Will you come like the repentant prodigal to Christ?

Abram, who had listened to every word with intense interest, now exclaimed with the deepest emotion, I will—*I will*—I WILL—I come with all my sins—Jesus have mercy—*Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me*—forgive my sins—*my cruel sins*—and with many like expressions he ceased not to confess and implore mercy, until his heart broke and melted into deep contrition and penitence. Here he made the entire consecration. It was nothing less than a *free and full surrender of all to* CHRIST, and here *atoning blood* cancelled all his guilt. No doubt it was a scene over which angels rejoiced.

During this melting season of confession and surrender, the burden of soul his friend had borne thus far, was removed, or gave place to unison with heaven's rejoicing over the repentant sinner.

O the change wrought! The room was indeed a BETHEL, for there God revealed his face. It was a BETHESDA for mercy *reigned.* Abram's countenance but just shaded with despair, was now kindled up with indescribable joy. His weakness and pain of body were forgotten in the rich fruition of God's deliverance. With his wasted frame half raised from his sick couch, and clasping his hands, he exclaimed, My Jesus! *My Jesus! O my Savior!* MY SAVIOR! Turning to his friend, he says—don't you see the angels—the dear angels are here!

What a transition! His anguish and distress of mind had now passed away, and he was filled with joy unspeakable, and peace that passeth knowledge. *What a fulness of enjoyment!* It was indeed a heaven on earth.

Now was manifest the indescribable interest of the closing scene of the parable which had made so deep an impression on his mind. It was the prodigal's reception by God's paternal heart, through the mediation of his *beloved Son.* How rich the grace of the adorable Savior, that sought out and clothed this wretched wanderer with the garments of salvation and praise! It was the exchange of miserable rags for kingly apparel! Yes, more. It was the exchange of a vile and degraded slave of Satan, *into an adopted heir of heaven!*

His friend, after imparting suitable advice, and commending him to God and the word of his grace, by prayer, bade him adieu.

Contrary to expectation, Abram Smith still survived twelve or fourteen days. But it was indeed lingering in the gates of bliss. Earth and Satan were conquered foes—earthly and sordid conversation grieved him to the very heart. His whole soul seemed fixed to resist every thing the tendency of which was to shade or mar his heavenly contemplations. He delighted in nothing so much as to lie at the Savior's feet, and adore him for that amazing love manifested to him in the time of his extremity. Meanwhile he was most faithful to those around him. Christians were urged to *holiness of life*, and to untiring faithfulness in the service of Christ. Sinners were exhorted to immediate repentance, and preparation to meet him around the *Throne.*

When the time for his departure drew on, he despatched a messenger for the friend who had directed him to Christ. On his arrival he found Abram in his dying strife. Still there was something unearthly in his appearance—something that pointed to a brighter and better world. As he drew near the bed-side, Abram was asked if he recognized who it was. He could still speak with difficulty, and replied, "O yes," and repeated the name of his friend, who now for the last time knelt by his side and committed his departing spirit to his Savior and God. His last struggles were severe in the extreme. With his poor body, owing to the nature of his disease, it was in agony; but grace sustained his soul. As his day and conflict, so was his strength from God, and he emerged from the darkness of the valley and shadow of death *with palms of victory.* Some dozen or fifteen minutes after, those around him supposed his unfettered spirit had fled to paradise, he again raised his pale and emaciated hands, and clasping them, exclaimed, "O MY GOD." *It seemed like the victor's shout of* TRIUMPH *from the world of glory.*

The sepulchre conceals his body in its moulderings to dust. But Abram Smith lives. He lives—

Where the weary are at rest,
And the wicked trouble not.

His salvation was "JUST IN TIME."

Scott, Cortland Co., Dec. 8th, 1841.

THE SABBATH.

From the New York Evangelist.

HISTORY OF THE SABBATH.

In the Christian dispensation, the Sabbath had risen to a higher degree of moral importance than even under the Patriarchal or Mosaic. Falling upon the first day of the week, rather than upon the seventh, yet retaining the great principle of consecrating one seventh portion of time, it combines all the associations arising from the work of creation, with those connected with the work of redemption. These associations are pure, elevating and salubrious to the human mind. While the cessation of labor gives opportunity for reflection, the themes suggested by the day are calculated to quicken the intellectual powers, and awaken the most reverential and benevolent emotions. In the Christian dispensation the light from the Supreme Throne shines more clearly than before, and will become more and more glorious as ages roll away. The Sabbath being the natural and appropriate day for the special diffusion of religious truth, will, therefore, become correspondingly richer and mightier in its moral bearings.

As the Sabbath is in its nature equally adapted to all climates and all ranks—as it is especially adapted to the later ages of time, it has been connected in the Christian church with the preached gospel, and its influence is ordained to be co-extensive with that of unparalled importance as an instrument of effecting the great design of the gospel on mankind. When all nations shall submit to the Prince of Peace, the Sabbath will collect them all around his altars, and waft with the revolving globe, its full continual incense in his holy presence. Such is the position of the sacred day in the Christian dispensation.

It is to be regretted, however, that the value of this day has not been sufficiently appreciated by Christians. In the early ages of the church, while the constitution of civil society was averse to its influence, its claims as a part of the moral law were not so clearly developed as they have been since. It has always been preserved in the church as a day of remembrance of our Lord's resurrection, but with different degrees of light. Some have kept the first day of the week, simply because of the resurrection and the apostolic practice, while they regard the Sabbath as done away, forgetting that on this theory they cannot account for the continuance of the week itself. If the week is not a permanent division of time, how can we keep the first or seventh? How can we number its days at all? If it is a permanent division, what can be its foundation but the appointment of the original Sabbath, dividing the course of time into periods of seven days?

Some, as the Jews, have even among Christians kept the seventh day instead of the first. This denies the argument from the practice of the apostles, and separates the Sabbath from all the peculiar glory of the Christian system. In the general corruption of religion, the Sabbath has suffered. On continental Europe, both the influence of Romanism and rationalism have made it a day of pleasure and licensed sin, as much as of devotion. Far different from this was the influence of the Presbyterian church in Scotland, the Puritans in England, and their descendants who settled New-England. They regarded the Sabbath as sustained by all the authority of the moral law; as changed by divine authority from the seventh to the first day of the week, and as fraught with the excellency of the gospel associations, promises, and designs. The effect of this due honor of the Sabbath has been brilliantly illustrated in their history. The knowledge and reverence of religious truth; the eagerness for intellectual improvement; the endearing sanctities of domestic life; and the extraordinary religious and civil freedom which have characterized the communities of Puritans wherever established, are directly the effects of a just regard for the Christian Sabbath. Just in the degree in which the Sabbath has been reverenced and improved, religion, purity of morals, education, and liberty have been promoted.

As the Sabbath is best adapted to ages when revelation is the fullest, so it is also best for lands where society is most intelligent and free. Hence the preservation of its honor in such a land as ours, ought to be the chief care of our civil and ecclesiastical authorities. It procures the best and cheapest system of education; it promotes the greatest amount of physical comfort; it is the most powerful agent of national wealth; it is able at once to originate the safest legislation, and to execute most efficiently the established laws, and therefore, is in all respects adapted to such a country and to such a government as ours. These being indisputable truths, we earnestly implore all American Christians and patriots to give them the most earnest attention.

THE SABBATH AT HOME.—If the moral, intellectual, and spiritual nature of the Sabbath be such as we have described, then the prosperity of a family circle must depend much on the manner of its observance. Many Christians who mean to keep the Sabbath day holy, have yet no proper sense of its adaptation to their highest moral good. True, it accomplishes much even where it is not fully known; but it might do much more, were its provisions more fully appreciated.

Every family should endeavor to make the Sabbath as useful to them as possible. Hence, suspending all secular business, they should consider in what way its hours can be best employed. For this purpose they should make such arrangements previously, as will tend most to preserve the day from petty interruptions. Quietness should be sought and hurry avoided. The preparations for public worship are so often made with so little system, and so much bustle, as greatly to unfit the mind for religious service. This often arises from general want of method. With proper attention, all this can be avoided, and much time be gained for private and family devotion, before the hour of public worship arrives.

The services of the sanctuary are capable of imparting essential benefit to those who know how to improve them. It should be a matter of principle with every one to enter with earnestness into every portion of divine worship. The Scriptures, the hymns, and the prayers, should be marked and inwardly digested by the soul that is wafting its holiest incense before the Creator's throne.

The sermon is designed to impart knowledge on the grandest, purest, and most important themes which can possibly occupy the human mind. If the preacher is faithful to his trust, his sermon has been prepared on his knees, with severe and laborious study. It is the hearers privilege to receive the advantage of all this. If he will therefore carefully apply his mind when the speaker delivers it, he will not only receive the thoughts of the preacher, but these will suggest trains of thoughts of his own. On returning home, the doctrine, argument, and appeals of the speaker, should be matter of free, familiar, and appropriate conversation. The habit of preserving in a book the plans of discourses, and the most important reflections which they contain and suggest, is full of advantage. It enables you after many years to look back over the path which you have traveled, with feelings of singular delight.

The labors of the Sabbath school, and the hours of reading and reflection which the evening brings, or of usefulness and prayer in the spiritual efforts of the church for the salvation of men, are calculated to enlarge the mind, to promote its activity and to cultivate its best affections.

With such a view of the day, how shameful must be the practice of light and frivolous reading. How directly an insult and mockery of all that is holy in religion, is the publication, and circulation, and perusal of the Sunday papers by which our city is abominably disgraced! In such transactions, the natural aversion of the human heart to the holiness and worship of God is glaringly manifest.

Religious Department.

ATTENDANCE ON PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The christian pastor needs the constant attendance of his parishioners at the stated seasons of public worship. If it be his duty to preach, it is their duty to hear. Let him see his efforts appreciated, the house of worship crowded, and it will invigorate him to redoubled exertions. Hope will inspire his mind and warm his heart. But his energies are palsied, should he fear that if the Sabbath be a little too warm, or a little too cold, a little too sunny, or a little too cloudy, should the mist sweep through the air or the beautiful snow-flake fall, the empty walls of the church will send back in chilling tones the echo of his voice. It is hardly in human nature to triumph over such discouragements. I plead not that the invalid should be imprudent. I plead only that the healthy should be conscientious; I plead only that the congregation be not a fair weather congregation—a Sabbath morning congregation. Comforts are now so multiplied that all ordinary weather may be safely encountered by all but the feeble or infirm. Let habit become nature. Come with your families. Like Israel's tribes, to this spacious and beautiful temple. Go out into the highways and hedges, and invite guests. Throw open your doors with cordiality to the stranger, and let congregation and pastor be animated by the sublime spectacle of a thronged sanctuary. Be assured that there is no other way in which you can pass your Sabbaths so happily; there is no other way of employing these sacred hours, which will be so promotive of both the temporal and the spiritual prosperity—the moral and the intellectual improvement of yourselves and your families. The sublime contemplations of the pulpit alike tend to expand the intellect, and to purify the heart, to diffuse those virtues which grace the hours of domestic privacy and affection; and that sobriety, integrity, and industry, which constitutes the foundation of individual happiness and national prosperity. And it is thus alone that you can prepare for those fearful scenes of death, resurrection, judgment and eternity, to which all are so rapidly hastening.—*Rev. J. S. C. Abbott.*

THE MORAL COURAGE OF PAUL.

The appearance of Paul before the Areopagus of Athens, involved an exhibition of moral courage that has seldom been equalled, and perhaps never surpassed, in the history of man. He was in the presence of the statesmen, philosophers, orators, and poets of the most intellectual and refined nation upon earth. He was there to humor no popular sect, to flatter no national vanity, to move upon no springs of ambition or future fame. He was there to unfold, to fortify and rivet upon the judgment and conscience of his enlightened auditory, doctrines at variance with every previous conviction and present impulse; doctrines totally subversive of that faith in which they were born; in which their fathers died, and which they wished to bequeath to their offspring.

He had no splendid and imposing forms of worship, or mythological mysteries, to aid his argument, or conciliate the pride of his audience. He had no temples, statues, or altars to substitute for those which he would make desolate. He had no divinities peopling each hill and vale, and grove and fountain, to take the places of those whom he dethroned. He had only the pure abstract conception of the one supreme, holy and self-existing God; his universal providence, and man's final accountability. He delivered his message as one raised by his mighty theme above the frown, or the commendation of his hearers. He was too clear and discriminating for the subtle sneer; too earnest and impressive for the sceptical jest, and too cogent and massive in thought for the dialectical evasion. And though no corresponding results were immediately obvious, yet convictions were planted there which struck at length into the very heart of Greece; and which finally enthroned a forsaken God upon the affections and allegiance of a repentant nation.—*N. Amer.*

CALLS FOR GRATITUDE.

Said Bishop Heber, "When we witness the many dangers which threaten the springing of the rising corn; when we reckon up in our thoughts the opposite dangers of drought or moisture, of parching heat, or of pinching and untimely cold; the blights which may taint the ear; the worm which may consume the root; and all the other alarms which the husbandman feels or fears, we cannot but be aware that something more than the industry of man is required to make him happy or prosperous, and that it is with good reason, that in our daily prayers we ask our "daily bread" of God; since no day in the year can be found in which his blessings is not needed, either to preserve the seed; or to prosper the tender stalk; or to fill the ear; or to shake the mildew, or the storm, by which the maturer crop is endangered. And, even when the food of many days is waving before our eyes, we cannot choose but feel an anxious joy, a solemn, and in some degree a mournful thankfulness, when we compare our unworthy lives with the unbounded mercy of God; when we recollect how little and how seldom we have thought of him who careth for us continually, and when we tremble, lest, even now, our sins should interrupt the stream of his mercy, and the improper use which we too often make of plenty, should, even yet, turn our abundance into hunger.

THE PASTOR'S VISITS.—The christian minister must visit his people. Without this, though learned, though eloquent even, he cannot be in the highest degree useful. By personal acquaintance alone can he ascertain the temptations, the conflicts, the trials, the spiritual condition of the members of his charge. He must visit, not a few families merely, but all his flock. He must sacrifice, if necessary, the attractions of friendship, and of congenial habits and taste, to his duties as a laborious and impartial parish minister, who must account to God for each soul entrusted to his care. And especially wherever poverty lays its heavy hand, or age is crushed with infirmities, or the suffering invalid, with weak and perishing body, lingers on the bed of pain, or the widow's heart is bleeding with anguish. Wherever there is any one bowed down beneath the burden of life, it is there, there peculiarly that the christian minister is bound to go. The sick and bereaved must be visited often; weddings must be attended, and funerals. There are days of sickness, and of storms, when no visits can be made. The reception of parishioners and other friends, and various family cares necessary engross an important portion of one's time. There are public duties of associations and councils and societies of benevolence which claim attention. And seasons of relaxation are absolutely indispensable to the hard student, that the exhausted system may recover its tone. How often then can a minister, with his utmost diligence, in the midst of these interruptions and cares, go through the families of his parish? The most faithful pastors usually think they do well, if they succeed in visiting every family in the parish each year. There are few, having the charge of large congregations, who are not able to do even this. If a minister does much more than this, it is pretty certain that he is neglecting his study, and that his congregation are complaining that all his sermons are alike. Any person, by a slight computation may see the utter impossibility of a faithful minister's visiting his people, with that degree of frequency which is generally desired and expected.—*Rev. J. S. C. Abbott.*

The true tears of repentance flow from the eyes of faith.

Though faith be necessary to our justification, good works are necessary to our salvation.

Keep good principles, and they will keep you.

Humility is the mother of contentment.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, January 5, 1842.

The N. Y. Evangelist and the Sabbath.

We insert two articles from the Evangelist on the Sabbath, to show some things in them that are good, and ought to be remembered, and also to show how inconsistent a man must be who undertakes to prove a Sabbath from the Bible, that is not so much as mentioned or hinted at in any part of it.

In a former number, the Editor of the Evangelist agreed to rest the argument on the practice of the Apostles. When this annunciation was made, we had hope that we should soon hail him as a Sabbath-keeper, because there is nothing plainer in the Bible than that the Apostles kept the Sabbath, and not the first day. But we now fear that the corruptions of the church in the dark ages, have so blinded his vision that he will not come to the light.—Look at this,—"Some, as the Jews, have even among Christians kept the seventh day instead of the first. This denies the argument from the practice of the Apostles, and separates the Sabbath from all the peculiar glory of the Christian system."—Can such a remark be accounted for, otherwise than from ignorance of the practice of the Apostles? We must believe that our brother has derived his arguments from some other source than the Bible. We have long been persuaded that some men read the Bible to *prove* the system of religion recorded from tradition, and not to *form* their system. We think that all who undertake to prove a first day Sabbath from the Bible, have gone to work in such a way. It can not be that the idea of a change of the Sabbath was ever derived from the Bible, and all the proof derived therefrom to sustain it, is hypothetical and visionary, and would as soon prove any thing else as that. We forbear other remarks at present, and invite our brother of the Evangelist, and as many others as will, to examine the references we gave in a former number. If the Sabbath of the commandment cannot be sustained from the practice of Christ and his Apostles, we wish to know it. If our references are not satisfactory, we hope to have it shown. If they are, then they who keep the first day instead of the seventh, deny the argument from the practice of the Apostles, and separate the Sabbath from all its divine glory which it received at the creation, at Mt. Sinai, and from the Lord Jesus Christ, and borrow in its stead all their light from the church in its degeneration.

A correspondent writes thus:

"I noticed in the 90th No. of the Register an article headed, "Gambling Christians," which closes thus: 'But it must be evident to any one who has any idea of the religion of Jesus Christ, that he who will do this, [that is, buy a lottery ticket,] has not a vital spark of religion in his heart, though he may be clothed with the name.'"

What we said of "Gambling Christians" we yet believe. There cannot be such an anomaly. A man may gamble, and wear a christian name, make long prayers, wear a sanctimonious face, and perform a great many external duties of religion, and deceive both himself and others; but he cannot be in the exercise of christian feelings and principles when he gambles. We are asked if this is worse than to vend or use intoxicating drinks. Between moral evils we never judge. These are matters for God to determine. But we say, without reserve, that to vend or drink intoxicating liquors, is not good. It is sinful—it is murderous—it is soul-destroying, and must and will bring down the curse of God. It is no less murderous to burn than to bleed one to death. It shows no more depravity to do it at once, than by degrees. The evil consequences of vending ardent spirits are frequently more perceptible than of gambling; but this is no evidence that it is more unchristian. To do either, is to act contrary to the genius and spirit of christianity, and any person having any just apprehensions of the principles of our holy religion must condemn them both.

Correspondence of the Register.

HOPKINTON, R. I., Dec. 22, 1841.

BR. BAILEY—Believing it the duty of every thing that hath breath to praise the Lord, and the duty of man to speak of His goodness and of his wonderful works to the children of men, and feeling that God has recently displayed his mercy and grace to us in granting us a precious revival, and being assured that the friends of our beloved Zion will rejoice to hear of it, ask a place in your paper for the following.

The quarterly session of the churches in Hopkinton and Westerly took place on 6th day before the 2d Sabbath in November, by course, with the first church in Hopkinton, but it was thought by the brethren best to have a meeting one day previous, that we might get together and confess our wanderings, and pray for the blessing of God on our meeting, which was attended, and the Lord evidently met with us, and approved the measure. The result was that a deep anxiety rested on many of the members, with strong and fervent desires that God would visit his people, and revive his churches. These desires were put forth in solemn prayer to God, and we believe were heard and answered; for the church did arise and shake herself from the dust, and Christ gave her light. The consequence was, the saints were quickened, backsliders were reclaimed, and come back to their Father's house, and filled their place, and as soon as the church unitedly put forth their cry to God, the cloud seemed to rise from the mercy-seat, and the windows of Heaven were open, and salvation poured down upon our land, and scores of precious souls have been translated from natures darkness into the kingdom of God's dear Son. (Hallelujah!) Seventy-four have been buried with Christ in baptism at this place, (some of whom united with the other churches,) and a number at the 2d church, and a number at Westerly, and more are expected in all three of the places soon to follow the example. Entire families who have been in the observance of the first day of the week, have embraced the Sabbath of the Lord and followed their Savior, and it appears that the work is still spreading in different directions. Richmond has experienced something of its divine influence, and other places also. The Lord grant that it may continue to spread until the nations and kingdoms of the world shall become the nations and kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ. May the Lord hasten the time.—Amen, and Amen. DANIEL COON.

For the Register.

Conversion of the Hebrew Nation.

MR. EDITOR—The extract from the Minutes of the Ex. Committee of the A. E. Board of Directors, &c., has suggested the following thoughts, which if you think proper you will lay before your readers.—A more correct understanding of the predictions relating to the Hebrew nation, yet to be fulfilled, is apparently much needed among christians, and would unquestionably do much towards rectifying their steps in the cause; for, with their present impressions, they seem neither to be prepared to engage in the work of the evangelization of that people, or contented to rest therefrom, which is not only a very unhappy frame of mind to be in, but equally unprofitable both to Jews and Christians.

Again, if any thing can be learned as to the consequences that will follow the conversion of Israel, that too will have its influence and use. But if the *causes* which *prevent* that desirable event are *at all within the power or under the control* of the friends of the Redeemer, *then*, of course, an acquaintance with those causes would afford a *presumptive argument and hope* they would soon be removed. Or, should it be discovered that Christians, in attempting an interference in the matter, are only intruding upon the high prerogatives of GOD, *then* as some seem to think, they might learn patiently to wait the sovereign accomplishment of the same, and in either case I suppose the appeal would partake of the nature of the discoveries going before. In reflecting upon this subject, the magnitude and importance of it seem to enhance. It will require no small labor to do the subject justice, but should the truth be shown, it may effect vast good. May it not be that the Jews (having turned to Christ through the instrumentality of the Gentiles) will become the honored agents in the hands of God to bring the church to the one faith, and at the same time redeem the honor of the name of God blasphemed through them among the Gentiles, and so restore to man the paradise he has lost?

I am glad that the Committee has seen fit to offer the "Premium" found in the "Extract;" but if any should think it insufficient to compensate an author for his labor in writing, I hope still that the object in view will afford the necessary inducement to enlist those who are able to render the cause of God the important service it requires in this department at this time.

A FRIEND TO ISRAEL.

For the Register.

Conversation.

The power of conversation is one of the highest and noblest faculties which man possesses. It is by this faculty that we are able to receive and impart knowledge, give and receive pleasure, cheer the low spirited, and give life and animation to society. It makes one's presence in all circles agreeable, and acceptable, and is the delight of the social party.

How often is the question asked, when returning home from an evening party, or some other social circles, how have you enjoyed yourself? O, I was highly entertained, and extremely delighted; we all parted as though the evening had not been spent in vain, for we all left the room with our countenances shining, and hearts overflowing with happiness received from the pleasant and agreeable manner in which the conversation was conducted. It has been a highly interesting evening.

But that stranger was the life of the company. He is quick and apt, appears to be well informed, and seems to know where to make good use of his knowledge. He conversed with so much ease and elegance, that he enlisted the attention of all those who were in his presence, and yet he appeared unconscious of the high conversational powers he possesses. But I perceived that the high degree of perfection to which he has obtained, is mostly from cultivation. He has made this a part of his education, and in his hands a sceptre is placed that will secure him friends, and the esteem and respect of all those with whom he may become acquainted. It makes him welcome in all circles and societies, and his company will be sought by all. A person with this faculty so highly cultivated, has in his hands a powerful auxiliary for doing great moral good in the world.

Why is it, if we wish to warn a friend, or court a personal friendship, when all other means have failed that we fly to the powers of persuasion? Because we feel conscious that if we cannot reach his heart by using words that are chosen, and applied in the most tender and endearing manner, that we have done all that lies in our power.

If we wish to gain information on a particular subject, and have it drawn out on paper, and also a friend at hand who perfectly understands the subject, why do we apply to the latter instead of the former? Because the latter is easier; the enquirer can ask questions on different points; states his objections; the other discusses them; and he will soon know all about it that his informer does.

When we are traveling in the stage, or by other public conveyance, how pleasing and interesting it is to meet a passenger with high colloquial powers; he enters into conversation, the attention of all the company is attracted while the time passes swiftly, and we are surprised when we notice how rapid we have approached the place where we must part.

We can see from what has been said the importance of this faculty, that it ought to be highly cultivated and refined.

I conceive it to be a faculty which ought to be highly cultivated from another fact, viz: that a great amount of thought abounds in the world that will never be committed to paper, and, furthermore, from the fact that community through this medium obtains the greater portion of the knowledge which it possesses. Conversation may also be a substitute when we cannot obtain books, or have not time for their perusal. How many that scarcely open a book once a month, and yet they are enlightened and well-informed? We can see this every day in our cities, and other similar places, where the great mass of men are so leisurely employed that they have little time for reading. And yet, if we meet a person from the city, we expect to find him intelligent and interesting. If he has been there only a short time we are seldom disappointed. The reason is, social conversation brings mind in contact with mind, where this vast amount of thought is afloat. It not only excites and influences, but receives as well as gives light.

There are dangers in which persons are apt to fall, who derive all the information they possess, entirely from conversation and society. The one is, they daily cultivate and use the language that tends to soften and refine the feelings, while they neglect that of the heart, when they unconsciously make dupes of society, and soon of themselves.

Another is, information obtained from this source may appear to come from good authority, and, yet, be inaccurate, and cannot always be relied upon. This, of which we have spoken, is that kind of conversation which tends to please the fancy, soften and refine the soul, enrich and elevate the whole moral character.

There is a kind of which we have not spoken. It may be termed trifling conversation. Of this, little need be said, for it is so prevalent that it comes every day under our observation. The trifling and narrow-minded, (apparently with great pleasure,) will dwell whole hours upon the most trifling and unwholesome topic. And how often do they lose from their circles the high and noble-minded man, who listens, is disgusted, and soon withdraws.

E. F. S.

Extracts of Correspondence.

"I feel that the subject of the Hebrew Mission is a subject that claims our attention most ardently. If we lack funds, our first-day brethren are willing and ready to help furnish them, believing that we are the only people who can have access to the Jews.—I believe we ought to sustain as many as two or three missionaries among them, and that we ought to distribute the Testament among them as far as it can be done."

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"I am somewhat surprised at the concluding remarks of the "Evangelist" on the subject of the change of the Sabbath, after substantiating the ten commandments, including the fourth, so fully and so ably as he did." * * * * "I am very sorry to hear some talk of stopping the Register for want of ability to support it, while they yet take a political paper; and some say they get the news a fortnight earlier in other papers than they do in the Register—but they would not, if they did not take any other paper. I hope to get a few more subscribers in the Spring."

Another correspondent writes:

"I intend soon to furnish several of my neighbors with the "Register" *gratis.*—I think there is no other way in which I can promote the cause of Truth so cheap.—Public mind is fast preparing here for a change from first to seventh day. The Lyceum at —— ——, is composed of all the literati of the village, and one of its members will endeavor to introduce the subject of the Sabbath for discussion this week, and to give me the privilege of taking part in the debate. You will hear from me again before long.

Yours, in the bonds of love."

Br. C. M. Lewis writes under date of Rome, Dec. 27th:

"Through the blessing of God I am permitted once more to behold a precious revival of his work of grace and salvation at a place where I have attended meeting statedly, through the summer past, among the first-day people, situated between the 1st and 2d churches in Verona. Though the work has prevailed mostly among them, yet a number of our own brethren and sisters in both churches have shared its blessings. Sixteen have manifested hope in Christ. A very few in this number have once indulged a secret hope, but never before publicly declared what God had done for their souls. Five have been buried with Christ by baptism. Last evening between twenty-five and thirty were with us at the anxious seat, mostly young people, apparently deeply awakened and anxious sinners, but I fear not yet genuinely *converted* to God. Pray for us, that this work may spread far and wide, and prove deep and lasting."

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

Imposition of Hands.

NUMBER I.

Under this head the writer proposes to make some remarks upon what some may consider a mooted subject. Old-fashioned it is admitted to be, and on this account it will be viewed by many as quite unpopular, perhaps too much so for the taste of the present enlightened age. Be this as it may, the reader may find it not altogether unprofitable or uninteresting.

As an apology for intruding this subject upon the consideration of the public, and of the denomination particularly; we wish to state in all christian kindness, that hitherto, or until recently, our denomination has very generally practiced this rite upon baptized candidates for church membership; perhaps without duly considering whether it is supported by scripture authority, or from an erroneous construction of what is found in the New Testament upon the subject. It is, however, believed that there is not a uniformity of opinion and practice among our churches upon this point, which is the probable reason of its claiming the attention of the General Conference at its recent session. And the fact that that body was not prepared to express itself decidedly upon the subject, and finally referring it to the churches, is presumptive evidence that the members were not all of the same mind respecting it. On this, as well as all other points, our motto should be *truth and union.* For it is as true in relation to the church as it is to the state, that united we stand, divided we fall. Our object is to unite, not to divide.

Respecting *the laying on of hands*, different views are expressed. By some it is contended that it was used by the apostles in conferring extraordinary spiritual gifts. Others consider it merely as an imposing and impressive manner of receiving members into the church; but as entirely extra-evangelical. Some limit its proper use to the ordination of ministers and deacons, while others believe that the scriptures authorize the practice of *the laying on of hands* upon every baptized believer in the Lord Jesus as a scriptural method of seeking the Divine influence. This has ever been our opinion with this simple modification, viz: that it might be at the option of every candidate to submit to it, or to omit it. In this particular, I think I am more consistent, if not more correct than formerly. If the practice as we have used it, and still used it, be according to apostolic usage, no church, or body of men has any right or power to set it aside, or to countenance the omission of it in any member of the church, even were the terms of our fellowship such that we could dispense with it in any, or hold in fellowship such as neglect it. For the apostles had the mind of Christ, and acted accordingly, and His mind is the supreme law of the church. On the other hand, if it be not warranted by apostolic precept or example, it matters not how ancient, solemn, or imposing it may be; it should not be canonized by the church, nor allowed to encumber its simple and hallowed service.

Laying on of hands appears to have been religiously used for various purposes. Our Lord laid hands on children when he blessed them, and applied his hands to the sick when he healed them, and he directed his disciples to do so after his ascension. "They shall lay their hands on the sick, and they shall recover." Mark xvi. 18. In this manner Paul healed the father of *Publius.* Acts xxviii. 8. Hands were laid on such as were set apart to important services in the church, Acts vi. 6 and xiii. 3, and it was through the laying on of the apostle's hands the Holy Ghost was given, Acts viii. 18. And it is supposed by some that the apostles laid their hands on the disciples in order to confer extraordinary gifts of the Spirit, but we have no evidence that this was ever proposed as a reason for doing so.

The first passage we shall examine, which is claimed as authorizing *the laying on of hands* upon baptized believers occurs in Acts viii. 18, and is as follows:—"Now when the apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John, who, when they were come down, prayed for them that they might receive the Holy Ghost. Then they laid their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost." Now the object proposed for laying on of hands upon these disciples, was not miraculous gifts of the Spirit; for these had never been promised to all believers, and unless by special revelation, they could not have had faith to ask for them; but there was a promise that those that believe should receive the Holy Ghost. The promise I refer to is recorded in John vii. 39. "But this he spake of the Spirit which they that believe should receive; for the Holy Ghost was not yet given."

Again, in Acts ii. 38, Peter said, "Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ, *for the* remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." And this promise the apostle said was, *to as many as the Lord our God shall call.* The fulfilment of this promise was proposed by the apostles when they laid their hands on the Samaritan disciples and prayed for them, and it was fulfilled. But there is no evidence that they either expected or received any distinguishing gift. It is, however, believed by some, that there was some external display of gifts on this occasion, because it is said, verse 18, "And when Simon saw that through laying on of the apostle's hands, the Holy Ghost was given." They suppose that Simon saw something which led him to this conclusion. But this construction of the text is by no means necessary. It would be as correctly construed, should we understand it that Simon *considered*, or *observed*, as that he *saw*, for the text can only signify his mental perception. He saw this as Barnabas saw the grace of God in Antioch, Acts xi. 23, and as they saw that the gospel of the uncircumcision was committed unto Paul, Gal. ii. 7. It appears further, that the apostles laid their hands on these Samaritan converts without distinction of sex; for as there were females among these baptized converts, we may justly infer that hands were laid on the women as well as the men. They were baptized, both men and women, v. 12. When the apostles came to Samaria, they prayed for *them* that they might receive the Holy Ghost; that is, the men and women whom Philip had baptized, v. 15.—Then laid they their hands on them, [the men and women,] and they received the Holy Ghost, v. 17. And from the manner in which this case is related, it is just to infer that it was their usual custom to do so by all other baptized believers.

The next passage we shall notice is Acts xix. 1—7. In this case Paul found about twelve disciples who had been baptized with John's baptism, but who appeared to be uninstructed in the doctrine of the Holy Ghost. When the apostle had instructed them on this subject, and had taught them the way of the Lord more perfectly, and they were made to see more clearly the nature of their baptism, or were re-baptized, we shall not now stop to enquire which, the apostle then laid his hands on them, and "the Holy Ghost came on them, and they spake with tongues, and prophesied." This passage is relied upon as evidence that the apostles had power to confer those miraculous gifts which were then so common in the church, and that the design of laying on of hands was to confer them. But, I conceive that we are not entitled to these inferences.—For in regard to the first, it should be remembered that the apostles never claimed to have this power conferred on them.—And as the case of these twelve disciples at Ephesus is the only one in which extraordinary spiritual gifts were conferred in connection with *the laying on of hands*, it is reasonable to conclude that the apostle never had power to confer them. The gift of which Paul speaks to Timothy as having been given him by prophecy with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery, 1 Tim. iv. 14, and the gift of God which was in him by the putting on of Paul's hands, which he exhorted him to *stir up*, 2 Tim. i. 6, was evidently not one of those extra-spiritual gifts which are termed miraculous; for it was one that needed culture and improvement, which cannot be said of the gift of tongues, and of healing the sick. And I will here just state that the laying on of the hands of the presbytery, and the putting on of Paul's hands, may be one and the same thing; for as the phrase *του πρεσβυτεριου of the presbytery*, is in the singular number and means but one man: so as Paul was also an Elder, he may have referred in both of the above cited passages, to the same act.

In regard to the second inference, viz: that the design of laying on of hands was to confer gifts: I see not that there is any more reason for this conclusion, than that this was the design and object of Peter when he preached on the day of Pentecost, or that the miraculous display of the Spirit upon the company convened in the house of *Cornelius*, was the special object he had in view in addressing them. And it was never proposed as the object to be gained by laying on of hands, but it was uniformly stated that the object was that they might receive the Holy Spirit. And this appears to have been given according to promise, by the laying on of hands.

I will close this article by bespeaking the attention of the reader to one more text of scripture in another article.

W. B. MAXSON.

Congressional News.

From the Jour. of Commerce.

IN SENATE.

Relations with England.

Dec. 23.—Mr. Barrow of Louisiana, presented the memorials of the New Orleans Insurance Company stating that they had insured a number of slaves (38,) shipped in the Formosa from Richmond, which vessel was wrecked, and the slaves set at liberty by British authorities at Nassau; that they had paid the policy of insurance, and now pray for relief from the Government.

Mr. Barrow moved the reference of the memorial to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and made some excited remarks on the subject.

Other members spoke with great feeling on the subject.

The memorial was referred.

Bankrupt Act.

Mr. Benton gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to postpone till July next, the operation of the Bankrupt Law, and to bring under its provisions *Insolvent Banks.*

Dec. 27.—Mr. Wright presented some petitions from New York, praying the suspension of the operation of the Bankrupt Law for two years, from the 1st of July last, which was referred.

Mr. Benton introduced his bill to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Law till July next, and to extend its provision to insolvent Banks, and accompanied the same with a long and interesting speech on the subject.

He vehemently objected to the bill, as it passed, and on the following grounds, viz:

That it was not a Bankrupt system according to the Constitution.

That it was an insolvent law.

That it was a law relating to property, and entirely within the jurisdiction of the States, and without the jurisdiction of the Government.

That it brings causes properly triable in the State tribunals before the Federal Judiciary.

Some debate followed, in which it was contended by Mr. Henderson, that *Banks were included* in the act.

Individuals engaged in banking were, severally, subject to the law;

It would purge the country of spurious banks;

The petitions for the postponement of the act came from insolvent banks.

The bill was twice read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Veto Power.

Dec. 28.—Mr. Clay gave notice of his intention to introduce three joint resolutions on the subject of the Veto power, &c.—Mr. Clay will propose to restrict the Veto power;—to vest the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury in Congress; to prohibit the appointment to office of Members of Congress; and, fourthly, to limit the tenure of the Presidency to one term.

Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Benton's bill to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Act, till July next, with a view to amendment, came up, in order, and Mr. Berrien moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Benton was for prompt action on the bill, and opposed the reference.

Mr. Calhoun said there was a great reaction of public opinion in opposition to this Act. He opposed the reference of the bill and said he moved its entire repeal.—But even if the bill should go into operation, those interested in it should have an opportunity to perfect it.

After much debate, Mr. Mangum spoke in favor of postponing the act, believing it to be impracticable. He wanted time to mature amendments to the bill.

Mr. Clay took part in the discussion. He was convinced that there had been no change of opinion unfavorable to this law; and, as to its details, the Committee would examine and report, without delay, whether they needed amendment or not.

Mr. Buchanan stated that twenty years ago he investigated this subject, and was satisfied that any Bankrupt Bill would be impracticable, unless the Federal Courts were greatly increased.

Few, and scattered as they now were, they would be broken down by the accumulation of business forced on them. If there were five hundred thousand, or even one hundred thousand bankrupts, the District Courts could not, in twenty years, attend to their cases. The law could not be executed.

Mr. Tallmadge made a very animated speech in reply to the attacks on the Act. He said it was as popular as it was salutary. So far from having lost popularity, he could answer for it that, in his State, many who once opposed it, now favored it. He believed it to be one of the most salutary laws that ever passed, and he was opposed to any postponement of it. The law was well and deliberately considered here for four years, and though, in its details, it may be imperfect, yet it is far more practicable than gentlemen represent. Most of the cases would require nothing but the registration of an order, in the vacation of the Court. It was only the contested cases that would be brought before the District Courts. The greatest portion of labor that would fall on any Judge, would be on the Judge of the New York district—and that gentleman, he well knew, would not shrink from the discharge of the whole duty. At all events we should hear from him what the difficulties were, and would then be enabled to remedy them.

Let the law go into operation—let those who supported it stand by it now,—and experience will soon shew us how to modify its defective provisions.

After some further debate, the motion to refer the bill was rejected, by the following vote:—Ayes 15, Nays 25.

The bill remains on the Calendar of the Senate, to be disposed of in order.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 24.—Mr. Fillmore asked and obtained leave to present a bill to extend the time of the loan of $12,000,000 and add $5,000,000 thereto.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cushing offered a privileged resolution that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourns to meet on Monday next, which was agreed to.

Dec. 27.—The discussion of the tariff was resumed on the question of reference.

Dec. 28.—The question of reference was discussed through the day, without coming to a decision.

News of the Day.

The Sultan of Muscat.—We find there is a difference of opinion among our maratime friends whose trade carries them to Zanzibar, as to the fact, whether or not the presents of the American government were valued and honorably received, or were treated with neglect. One of our most respectable shipmasters assured us, some time since, that the presents were highly satisfactory, and that a building was *about to be* erected to contain them. On the other hand, we learn, by more recent arrivals, that the presents were treated with entire neglect, and that the beautiful boat which was one of them, was falling to pieces, in consequence of exposure to the weather. It is supposed that the Sultan's desire was to receive a vessel of war, in return for his own presents, and the substantial kindness he has rendered to American interests. The Sultan intends, we understand, to send another of his vessels, a brig, to this country at an early day.—Although these vessels are the property of the Sultan, their cargoes are, at least in part, private property.—*Salem Gazette.*

Arrival of the Kamschatka Steamer at Cronstadt.—The Kamschatka left Southampton on the 20th of October at noon, having repaired the damage to her side houses and bulwarks, received in crossing the Atlantic. In her passage through the North Sea, and along the coast of Denmark, she encountered some severe weather and almost continued fogs, and was at length compelled to come to anchor at the entrance of the Cattegat for 24 hours. She arrived at Copenhagen on the 3d of November, and during the time she remained in that port, excited much interest, and was visited by the King of Denmark, incog., and by the Princesses and ladies of the Court, together with many distinguished officers of the Government, receiving from all expressions of high admiration.

On the 7th of November, at noon, she left Copenhagen in charge of a Danish pilot for Cronstadt. The usual storms of the Northern Seas, at the commencement of the winter, were, of course, encountered, in the Baltic, but the Kamschatka with from 10 to 12 pounds of steam, and from 11 to 14 revolutions per minute, making headway at the rate of 10 to 12 knots per hour, had no difficulty in reaching the Dagaroot light, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, on Tuesday at 5 P. M., and in the course of Wednesday night cast anchor in safety at Cronstadt. Her machinery uninjured in every respect. A few hours after her arrival, she was visited by an aid of Prince Menschikoff, Minister of Marine, and they were led to expect the Emperor the next day; but unfortunately for the Kamschatka, on the morning of the 12th of November, the Neva was closed by ice, and navigation for the season at an end.

The Emperor with the Empress and suite, designed to have made an experimental trip in the Kamschatka, and to have compared her powers with those of the war steamer Bojotia, considered the finest steamer in the Russian Navy; but this plan was also frustrated; and she was immediately hauled into one of the splendid granite docks at Cronstadt, while those of the crew who wished to return home were just enabled to get out of port.—*Cour. & Enq.*

Joe Smith's New Peeping Stone.—We learn from the most indisputable authority that Joe has found a new peeping stone. The circumstances of its discovery are rather curious, and we give them as received. He was walking some evenings ago with a young lady, (or woman, which ever you please,) when suddenly he darted aside and leaped into a celler, where he presently cried out "how came I here!" and "how shall I get out?" The lady with this seized him and raised him as though he had been a child. Joe then stated the miraculous manner of his being drawn by the power of God into the cellar, and to the very spot where laid the stone, which he says has remarkable property of enabling him to translate unknown languages, discover the place where treasures are hidden.

Look out for miracles soon—Joe no doubt intends to find lots of money before long that for months have been lying by him.—*Warsaw Signal.*

From Florida.—By the steamer Cincinnati, Capt. Smith, arrived on Saturday from Palatka, we learn that the expedition of Lieut. G. W. Patten to the head waters of the St. Johns, after an absence of ten days, returned to Fort Mellen on the 8th inst. The country south of Lake Harney was inundated, and it was next to impossible to ascertain the true channel. The consequence was that the canoes were frequently endangered amid the intricacies from which it was difficult to liberate them. Lt. Patten examined several places, on two of which he discovered fields containing sweet potatoes, Lima beans, peppers, &c., which the Indians had planted during the summer. The Indians, however, had left the Islands, probably to join the forces of Sam Jones or Halleck Tustennuggee.

We farther learn that Lt. Col. Riley had arrived at Fort Pierce, and was daily expected by the land route to Fort Mellon.—*Savannah Rep. Dec.* 19.

Awful Calamity.—A private letter received yesterday, details an accident at the town of Jackson, Louisiana, which appals one's very soul. It is one of the most curious as well as the most heart-rending we have ever heard of. A dray loaded with several kegs of powder was being discharged, when, by the carelessness, (some say drunkenness,) of the drayman, one of them was suffered to fall. A scissor grinder was near, busy in his avocation, and his rapid wheel emitting a shower of sparks. These fell upon the spilled powder, blew up the man, scissors, grinder, horse and dray, and killed four negroes belonging to Mr. Seth Parker. The shock was felt all over the town, and many windows were broken. One leg of the drayman and his hat were found several hundred yards off. The mangled remains of the scissor grinder were collected and decently buried—His wheel, it appears, had been sent about sixty yards, and lodged on the balcony of a neighboring house. When will people learn to be careful with powder?—*Crescent.*

Breach of Promise of a Marriage Case.—A breach of promise of marriage action has been brought in London by a beautiful young lady, aged 18, against a gentleman of advanced years and of great wealth.—The damages are laid at £5,000 (about $25,000.) The trial was set down for the 7th of December, and had created an immense interest in the fashionable circles. One of the late London papers states that the old gentleman has written the young lady seven hundred letters and billetsdoux, all breathing the warmest sentiments of love, and couched in the most eloquent language. The lawyer's brief in the case, the same paper states, runs to 2,000 folios; we should judge from this, that all the letters are included in the brief. It will certainly prove a most interesting case.

Quick Work!—Flour and Salt!—The completion of the "Western Rail Road" has aroused the energies and quickened the enterprise of our Western friends. Among the incidents connected with this event; those which we are about to mention will produce a thrilling effect.

The Delegation from Syracuse, which left here for Boston yesterday, took with them a barrel of Salt manufactured at that place on Tuesday from water raised 300 feet below the surface of the earth. The staves and hoops of the barrel which contains the Salt were taken from the tree on the morning of the same day! So that this Salt, manufactured on Tuesday at Syracuse, which laid over fifteen hours at Albany, arrived at Boston (350 miles,) on Wednesday!

The Canandaigua Delegation took with them, as the most appropriate offering from old Ontario, a barrel of Flour, manufactured on Monday from Wheat "thrashed out" on that day, and packed in a barrel, the staves and hoops for which were taken from an Oak Tree and Hickory Poles waving that morning in their native forest! Flour, therefore, which was in the Sheaf, and a Barrel which was in the Tree at Canandaigua on Monday, was at Boston (400 miles,) on Wednesday!

Sperm Candles manufactured by Mr. Penniman, in this city, yesterday morning were burning at Faneuil-Hall and the Tremont, in Boston, last evening!—*Alb. Eve. Jour., Dec.* 30.

From the Watertown Jeffersonian.

Watertown, Dec. 22.

GREAT FIRE AT WATERTOWN!

Another Factory Destroyed!!—Between the hours of one and two this morning, a fire broke out in the large Woolen Factory owned and occupied by the Black River Woolen Company, situated in the upper part of this village, and in a very short space of time, all the buildings and most of their contents were a heap of ruins. The fire when discovered was too far advanced to be arrested, and notwithstanding the greatest efforts, but very little property was saved. Loss estimated at from $33,000 to $36,000; insured only for $11,000 in one of the Boston offices.

One of the hands employed in the Factory, who slept in the room where the fire originated, was very seriously burned; two others narrowly escaped with their lives.

The loss falls heavily upon the enterprising proprietors, and must seriously affect the prosperity of the village. About thirty hands are thrown out of active employment, many of whom have large families dependent upon their daily industry for support.

The event is the more afflicting in consideration of the season, and the extreme difficulty of finding employment.

The Mormons.—The Warsaw, Ill. Signal complains bitterly of thefts committed by the Latter Day Saints. Their neighbors lose horses, cows, clothes, &c., and have little difficulty in tracing them to Nauvoo.—The same paper suggests that Joe Smith has pocketed all the money arising from the sale of lots, and hints that he will ere long take the "Sabine Slide."

From the Boston Post.

License for Rum-selling.—Mr. Pierpont delivered a temperance lecture at Cabotville, the other evening, and said as he had been accused of bearing down rather heavily on the venders of intoxicating drinks, he proposed on that occasion to volunteer his services to the injured individuals aforesaid, as counsel and advocate. He then went on (as the Chronicle informs us) to state the various pleas which men make to excuse their continuance in the traffic; and, seriatim, one by one, to answer them. The last plea which he put and answered was the LICENSE. Yes, said the speaker, you have a license—and that is your plea. Well, my friend, if that is your plea, I would adjure you to keep it—lock it up among your choicest jewels—guard it as the apple of thine eye—and when you die, and are laid in your coffin, be sure that this document is placed within your cold and clammy fingers, so that, when you are called upon to confront the souls of your victims before God, you may be ready to file in your plea of justification, and boldly to lay down your license on the bar of the Judge. Yes, my friend, keep it—you will *then* want your license, signed by the commissioners of Hampden, and endorsed by the selectmen of Springfield.

A wretch, named Peter Cauble and his wife, have been arrested at Salisbury, N. C., for having whipped a little negro boy so cruelly that he was not expected to survive. They had but a short time previous buried a negro girl, who it was supposed had died a natural death: but the boy disclosed, and on examination of the disinterred body confirmed the horrible fact that she had been actually beaten to death. Both these brutes are in jail awaiting their trial.

Canada Frontier.—The Canada papers complain that the system of incendiarism is again in progress in the vicinity of the scenes of Grogan's devastations. There are threats of retaliation. It would be better to exert every effort to apprehend the miscreants engaged in such acts.—*Baptist Advocate.*

Providence, R. I.—More than four hundred conversions are believed to have taken place in Providence and its vicinity since the commencement of brother Knapp's labors in that city.—*Bap. Adv.*

Postmasters.—The Madisonian says:—Removals have in many cases already been made, under the requisition of the Postmaster General, that Postmasters shall personally and actively superintend their offices.

False lights.—Capt. Loring, of packet schooner Mail, from New York, arrived at Boston on the 22d inst. states that on Saturday night, 18th inst. when off Cape Elizabeth Island, between Quix's Hole and Cutterbunk light, he discovered a bright light, and supposing it to be Tarpaulin Cove light, stood accordingly, when suddenly the light disappeared, and he discovered that he was standing in among breakers. The wind was blowing freshly, and he had hardly time to go about in time to save his vessel. The schooner Benj. Bigelow, also from New York, passed the same place a few hours afterwards, and was decoyed by the same light, and came near going ashore.

Domestic Industry.—At the cattle show and fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Syracuse in Sept. a premium of $20 was awarded to Mrs. DARIUS CARTER, of East bloomfield, Ontario Co. who exhibited:

1st. A sample of fair cocoons of the Peanut variety.

2d. A large sample of sewing silk, pretty well manufactured, and very successfully dyed, exhibiting (as she informed us) seventy different shades of color.

3d. A very handsome pice or specimen of black fringe.

4th. One pair of ladies' stockings, black, and a pair of mitts.

5th. One elegant reticule, 1 purse, 2 pair mitts, all of net work, manufactured from yarn prepared from floss.

6th. One piece of cloth, 1 apron, 2 handkerchiefs, together with yarn enough already colored to make 20 yds. of cloth, all of which articles and yarn prepared from floss, the whole of which is the work of her own hands. She informed the committee that her cocoons measured one hundred bushels; the manufucturing all performed with household implements only. Enterprise, industry and success like this (say the committee) should not pass the Society, unheeded or unrewarded.

Large Forgeries.—Officer Gilbert F. Hays on Saturday arrested a man named Henry W. Shearman on two several charges of forgery. It appeared that on the 17th inst. he presented a forged check for $850 at the Chemical Bank, purporting to be by John Campbell, No. 110, Nassau-street, and payable to B. & L which was paid—and on the 24th inst. he presented a check of $306 08 at the Mechanics' Bank, purporting to be signed by Daniel Fanshaw, 150 Nassau-street, payable to B. Hunt, Esq. which was also paid, and which Mr Fanshaw, deposed was a forgery, as was also the other check. He was committed to prison to answer.—*New York Tribune Monday.*

Accident.—Horace Blaisdell, of this city, baggage master at the Nashua depot of the Lowell and Nashua Rail Road, attempting to leap from the baggage cars as they passed out of the car house at that depot on Tuesday afternoon, was caught between the cars and the door post of the building, and seriously injured. His collar bone was dislocated, and his chest compressed in a very dangerous manner. He is now doing well, however, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Lowell Courier.*

The December term of the Court of Common Pleas commenced at Ipswich on Monday last. There is not a single person confined in either of the three jails in the county of Essex for trial at this Court. Is it not fair to give *Tetotalism* some credit for the existence of this fact?—*Salem Gazette.*

Frozen to Death.—A man named Sacket Blakesley, was found this noon dead and frozen about a mile north of Fair Haven. He was seen last evening traveling on foot upon the road in a state of intoxication. He belonged in Northford. One more warning.—*New Haven Palladium.*

Shocking Accident.—The Hagerstown Democrat says that on Friday or Saturday last a young lady, Miss Lawrence, was thrown from an affrighted horse near Waynesboro' and killed. Her leg, which became entangled with the stirrup, while the horse was running, was literally torn from her body. So infuriated was the horse, that it became necessary to shoot him before he could be caught.

Robbery in Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following account of an extraordinary robbery, which took place at the Patent Office on Monday:—

"I am extremely sorry to say that a robbery of the Patent Office was committed to-day under a light of a brilliant sun, and at noon day. Much excitement has been caused by the affair. You must know that a few months ago, the War and State Departments sent to the National Institute their curiosities. The are placed in the splendid hall of the new Patent Office. A portion of the curiosities of the State Department were deposited in a small room adjoining the Institute Gallery, and in a glass case.

The articles taken have, I presume, been seen by many of your readers, and can easily be traced and identified. They are, 1st, the snuff box presented by the Emperor Alexander to Consul Harris, valued at several thousand dollars, a string of pearls' containing 148 pearls, presented by the Imaum of Muscat to the President of the United States;—the scabbard of a sword presented to Com. Biddle in South America, and ornamented with diamonds.

I understand that a person supposed to be an Englishman, and a practised hand from his adroitness, was the robber. His name was unknown. He was seen about the Hall of the Institute for several days. The robbery was committed by false keys, at mid-day, while the officer an old gentleman, who had charge of the Hall, was taking down in a book, the name of the robber, as given to him."

United States Hotel, at Oswego, destroyed by Fire.—We regret to announce that this splendid edifice, the property of Mr. E. Knower and others, and occupied by Mr. Foreman was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated in the upper part of the building from the burning of one of the chimneys, and at the time of its discovery had made such progress as to baffle every effort to check the raging element until the combustible materials of the main body of the building were consumed. Through the exertions of the firemen and citizens, the wings of the building were saved, and the walls of the main edifice, it is supposed are not materially injured. Most of the furniture was saved. We have heard no estimate of the loss, but it cannot be less than 10 or 15000 dollars. There was an insurance of $5000 on the building.—*Oswego Palladium.*

Persons writing letters to Texas, must pay the postage to the boundary line.

The N. Y. Herald says a distinguished Virginian is to lead one of President Tyler's daughters to the altar, in the month of February.

Tucker, the Governor elect of Mississippi, was a blacksmith in early life. His opponent, Shattuck, commenced as a pedlar.—*Trenton Gaz.*

Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, was in Syracuse last week, on his way hence to Nauvoo, from an eastern visit.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

New Classification of the World.—England is a vast manufactory, a great laboratory, a universal counting-house. France is a rich farm, intending to turn itself into a manufactory. Germany is an ill-cultivated field, because they are philosophers and not peasants who till it. Southern Italy is a villa in ruins. Northern Italy is an artificial prairie. Belgium is a forge. Holland is a canal. Sweden and Denmark are carpenters' yards. Poland is a sandy heath. Russia is an ice house. Switzerland is a chalet. Greece is a field in a state of nature. Turkey is a field fallow. India is a gold mine. Egypt is a work shop for apprentices. Africa is a furnace. Algiers is a nursery ground. Asia is a grove. The Antillies are sugar refiners. South America is a store. North America a till full. Spain a till empty.

The First Locomotive from Boston.—About half past three o'clock on Monday afternoon two locomotive engines, the Hampden and the Norfolk with their tenders, arived at Greenbush from Chatham. They came over the road without encountering any other obstacle than that presented by a foot of snow. Thus the railroad chain between Albany and Boston is at length complete. The Claremont Eagle, speaking of this important work, says:

"The road runs to the grand depot of the Erie Canal, and manufacturers' fishermen and importers of Massachusetts will pour over it the treasures from fifteen tributary railroads into the lap of the boundless West, and receive in return the products of 25,000 miles of canals, railroads, lakes and rivers.

Earthquake at Cartago.—A few days since it was stated that the city of Cartago, in Central America, which contained 30,000 inhabitants, was on the 6th of Sept. last wholy destroyed by an earthquake. Subsequent intelligence from Guatimala states that so total was the destruction, that scarcely traces of the foundation of a single edifice could be found. An immense number of lives were lost—no estimate could be formed of the number.

Vast numbers of people from the adjacent departments were engaged in removing ruins to disinter those who had perished. Great suffering prevailed among those who escaped, in consequence of all the provisions being buried beneath the ruins. The ruin extended to the cities of Heredia, Sanjose, and Alajuela, and many lives were lost at each place.

Thames Tunnel.—A thoroughfare was on the 25th November effected in this work, and made use of for the first time, by the whole of the directors and some of the original subscribers, who had assembled on the occasion. The shield having been advanced to the shaft at Wapping, a considerable opening was cut in the brick work, and it was through this the party who had met at Rotherhither was enabled to pass, thus opening the first subterranean communication between the oposite shores of the river.

A new mathematical instrument has just been invented, of singular value and simplicity, to which is given the name of "Triangular Omnimeter." This instrument is universally applicable in projecting and measuring all kinds of rectilineal figures, maps, plates, designs, etc., thus obviating the use of a scale, protractor and dividers, than which it is more acurate and simple in its construction and application, and less expensive.

A miser in Philadelphia, a chimney sweep by trade, lately died worth $100,000.

Notices.

SABBATH SCHOOL COUNTY CONVENTION.

The undersigned, feeling the want of interest, and consequently the want of vigorous action in promoting Sabbath Schools, recommend holding a Convention in the Methodist Chapel in Morrisville, on Wednesday the 26th of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consultation upon measures best adapted to promote Sabbath Schools. In order to throw a pervading influence through the country, and awaken in the hearts of Christians and Parents a stronger, and still stronger desire for the intellectual, moral, and religious culture of children and youth generally, it has been deemed important and highly desirable that all who feel interested in this cause, should concentrate their powers and influence by forming a County Sabbath School Association.

Allow us to urge one and all to attend.—Christians of all Evangelical Churches, the call is to you. The common feelings of humanity, the perpetuity and stability of our Republican Institutions, the deep feelings of our hearts for the triumphs of truth as disciples of Christ, call loudly and beseechingly upon you to attend, and there commence vigorous and unflinching efforts in this department of God's vineyard. Sabbath Schools are essentially, nay, vitally connected with the success, and ultimate triumph of the Cross.

The above call is signed by a great number, from most of the towns in the County, the names of whom, for want of room, we omit.—[ED.

MARRIED.

In Traxton, on the evening of the 30th ult. mo. by Rev. James Bailey, Mr. OLIVER CURTIS, and Mrs. LURANIA CHAMPLIN, both of Traxton.

In Traxton, on 30th ult. by Rev. Mr. Fancher, Mr. DAVIS B. WILCOX, and Miss LEAH HOLLENBECK, all of Traxton.

In Edmeston, on the 25th inst., by Joshua Maxson Esq., Mr. SILAS CRUMB, of Edmeston, and Miss BETSEY WILCOX, of Plainfield.

In Rome, on the 29th ult., by Rev. C. M. Lewis, Mr. WILLIAM LEA, of Westmoreland, and Miss CAROLINE A. HAZARD of the former place.

In Verona, on the 26th ult. by Rev. C. M. Lewis, Mr. GEORGE A. CASTLE, and Miss MARY SPRING, both of Verona.

LIST OF LETTERS.

C. Hubbard P. M. (alteration made.) Bethuel Church (you have our thanks.) Jeremiah Barrett, (your paper is sent by the same mail with the others.) Paul Stillman (your business shall be attended to in season.) Daniel Coon, C. M. Lewis, A. J. Ellis (too indefinite.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of B. [illegible] 58, of A. P. Hatch, Hon. H. T. Jones, T. [illegible] self, $2 each, of Ephraim Maxson $11 25, of Roswell P. Dowse, Joseph Bridgman, Mrs. Olive Coon, Ethan K. Crandall and Elijah Coon, $2 25, each, vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on book account of three months standing, are respectfully solicited to call and settle the same by the 15th day of January next, or he will be obliged to put them in other hands for collection, as he is in debt and his creditors WILL have their PAY.

HALSEY STILLMAN.

De Ruyter, Dec. 24th, 1841.

Madison County Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that an assessment of six per cent has been levied on the deposite notes in force in said company on the 25th day of October 1841, and that the same is requested to be paid to the Treasurer at the office of said Company in the village of Cazenovia on or before the first day of January next.

Dated at Cazenovia, Nov. 24, 1841.

40w6 WM. J. HOUGH, Treasurer.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

MENS Coarse Fine Boots, Ladies Gaiter Boots, Ladies and Children's Shoes a little better and cheaper than elsewhere, at the

October 4. STONE STORE.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, Coach and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, and even Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all kinds, and Valises, common and Brussels Carpet Bags, Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons, Spurs, Cotton and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck-[illegible], Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles [illegible] in a shop of this kind, which he will sell as low as any shop west of Albany or Utica, not even De Ruyter not excepted, according to quality and [illegible].

Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, Wood, and [illegible], and the remainder in Notes; also wanted all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese and every thing that is raised by the Farmers in this vicinity. Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, Pine Lumber, &c. &c. &c.

Pine Lumber for sale, also any quantity of Lime. 10,000 feet first rate Ash Flooring.

J. R. RIDER

De Ruyter, Oct. 5, 1841. 32tf

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the business will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 20m6

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any Dellay in this place by J. N. ELMORE.

Nov. 24.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at

Nov. 24. ELMORE'S.

MADISON COM. PLEAS.
Sarah L. B. Goodwin,
vs.
Mary L. Goodwin, Henry Goodwin, and Jane Goodwin, by John Maxson, the special Guardian of the said Henry and Jane.
IN PARTITION.

IN pursuance of an Order made by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Madison, in this cause, we the undersigned Commissioners appointed by said Court to make partition therein, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of November, at 12 o'clock, M., at the house of Wm. C. Gage, in De Ruyter, the premises in the Plaintiff's petition mentioned, situated in the village of De Ruyter, and belonging to the estate of Le Baron Goodwin deceased, and bounded, beginning at the centre of the road leading north through the said village at the north-west corner of a lot owned by Geo. W. Sutton; thence east along the north line of the said lot to the north-east corner thereof; thence south about one rod to lands owned by Oliver Mitchell; thence east on the said Mitchell's north line to lands owned by Marcus Bump; thence north on said Bump's west line to lands owned by Abraham Sutton; thence west to the east line of Lot No. 37; thence south about twenty-six rods; thence west to the centre of the road; thence south in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning; reserving therefrom two lots, one sold to Geo. W. Sutton, the other to Thomas Russel. The said premises will be sold in such parcels and on such terms as may be made known on the day of sale.—Dated, October 20, 1841.

BENJAMIN ENOS,
JAMES NYE,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD, } *Commissioners.*

Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 34w6

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above sale is postponed to the 17th day of January next at the same place and time of day.

Dated Nov. 15, 1841.

JAMES NYE,
BENJAMIN ENOS,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD, } *Commissioners.*

Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 40td

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

For the Register.

Evening Reflections.

The sun is set, the day is closed,
The night is come, the world's compos'd,
And cares are laid aside;
So fly my days, without control,
Like rolling spheres around the pole,
Or swift as meteors glide.

My life, at best, is but a span—
The days are few laid up for man
To number here in pain;
Each moment clips the little space—
Contracts the span, cuts short the race,
And winds the mortal chain.

Soon will the wheel to pieces break,
The fountain dry, the fabric shake,
The silver chord untie;
My day will end—my night will come,
My body lodg'd in yonder tomb,
My soul above the sky.

Well if my days must end so soon,
My morning sun go down at noon,
The present I'll improve;
I'll watch the moments as they fly,
And none misspent shall pass me by,
While I have power to love.

I'll strive to make my peace secure,
To reach the mark—the prize make sure,
And wait the crown in view;
I'll take the cross, the shame despise,
And seek my mansions in the skies,
And bid this world adieu.

Then break, thou wheel, thou cord untie,
Thou fabric fall, thou fountain dry,
And night thy curtain spread;
Go down, my sun, wind up my chain,
Contract my span and end my pain,
And lodge me with the dead.

L. L.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Family Magazine.

THE PIASA,—AN INDIAN TRADITION OF ILLINOIS.

BY JOHN RUSSELL.

No part of the United States, not even the high-lands of the Hudson, can vie, in wild and romantic scenery, with the bluffs of Illinois. On one side of the river, often at the waters edge, a perpendicular wall of rock rises to the height of some hundred feet. Generally on the opposite shore is a level bottom or prarie, of several miles in width, extending to a similar bluff that runs parallel with the river.

One of these ranges commences at Alton, and extends with few intervals for many miles along the left bank of the Illinois. In descending the river to Alton, the traveller will observe between that town and the mouth of the Illinois, a narrow ravine through which a small stream discharges its waters into the Mississippi. That stream is the Piasa. Its name is Indian, and signifies in the language of the Illini, "THE BIRD THAT DEVOURS MEN." Near the mouth of that stream, on the smooth and perpendicular face of the bluff, at an elevation which no human art can reach, is cut the figure of an enormous bird, with its wings extended. The bird which this figure represents was called by the Indians, the Piasa, and from this is derived the name of the stream.

The tradition of the Piasa is still current among all the tribes of the Upper Mississippi, and those who have inhabited the valley of the Illinois, and is briefly this:

"Many thousand moons before the arrival of the pale faces, when the great magalonyx and mastodon, whose bones are now dug up, were still living in this land of the green praries, there existed a bird of such dimensions that he could easily carry off, in his talons, a full grown deer. Having obtained a taste for human flesh, from that time he would prey upon nothing else. He was artful as he was powerful; would dart suddenly and unexpectedly upon an Indian, bear him off into one of the caves in the bluff, and devour him. Hundreds of warriors attempted for years to destroy him, but without success.—Whole villages were nearly depopulated, and consternation spread through all the tribes of the Illini. At length, Ouatoga, a chief, whose fame as a warrior extended even beyond the great lakes, separated himself from the rest of his tribe, fasted in solitude for the space of a whole moon, and prayed to the Great Spirit, the Master of life, that he would protect his children from the Piasa. On the last night of his fast, the Great Spirit appeared to Ouatoga in a dream, and directed him to select twenty of his warriors, each armed with a bow and a poisoned arrow, and conceal them in a designated spot. Near the place of their concealment, another warrior was to stand in open view, as a victim for the Piasa, which they must shoot the instant that he pounced upon his prey. When the chief awoke in the morning, he thanked the Great Spirit, and returning to his tribe, told them his dream. The warriors were quickly selected and placed in ambush as directed. Ouatoga offered himself as the victim. He was willing to die for his tribe. Placing himsef in open view of the bluff, he soon saw the Piasa perched on the cliff eyeing his prey. Ouatoga drew up his manly form to its utmost height, and planting his feet firmly upon the earth, began to chant the death-song of a warrior. A moment after, the Piasa rose into the air and, swift as the thunderbolt, darted down upon the chief. Scarcely had he reached his victim, when every bow was sprung, and every arrow sent, to the feather, into his body. The Piasa uttered a wild, fearful scream, that resounded far over the opposite side of the river, and expired.—Ouatoga was safe. Not an arrow, nor even the talons of the bird, had touched him. The Master of life in admiration of a generous deed of Ouatoga had held over him an invisible shield. In memory of this event, the image of the Piasa was engraved on the face of the bluff. Such is the Indian tradition. Of course I do not vouch for its truth. This much, however, is certain; the fiigure of a large bird cut into the solid rock, is still there, and at a height that is perfectly inaccessible. How and for what purpose it was made, I leave for others to determine; even at this day, an Indian never passes that spot in his canoe without firing his gun at the figure of the bird. The marks of balls on the rock are almost innumerable.

Near the close of March of the present year, I was induced to visit the bluffs below the mouth of the Illinois and above that of the Piasa. My curiosity was principally directed to the examination of a cave conected with the above traditions, as one of those to which the bird had carried his human victims. Preceded by an intelligent guide who carried a spade, I set out on my excursion. The cave was extremely difficult of access, and at one point of our progress I stood at an elevation of more than one hundred and fifty feet on the face of the bluff, with barely room to sustain one foot. The unbroken wall towered above me, while below was the river. After a long and perilous clambering we reached the cave which was about fifty feet above the surface of the river. By the aid of a long pole, placed on the projecting rock and the upper end touching the mouth of the cave, we succeeded in entering it. Nothing could be more impressive than the view from the entrance of this cavern. The Mississippi was rolling in silent grandeur beneath us; high over our heads a single cedar hung its branches over the cliff, on the blasted top of which was seated a bald eagle. No other sound or sign of life was near us. A sabbath stillness rested upon the scene. Not a cloud was in the heavens; not a breath of air was stirring. The broad Mississippi lay before us, calm and smooth, as a lake. The landscape presented the same wild aspect as it did before it had yet met the eye of the white man.

The roof of the cavern was vaulted, the top of which was hardly less than twenty-five feet in height. The shape of the cave was irregular, but so far as I could judge, the bottom would average twenty by thirty feet. The floor of this cave throughout its whole extent was a mass of human bones. Sculls and other bones were mingled together in the utmost confusion. To what depth they extend I am unable to decide, but we dug to the depth of three or four feet in every quarter and still found only bones. The remains of thousands must have been deposited here. How, and by whom, and for what purpose, it is impossible even to conjecture.

From the Saturday Courier.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LIFE.

Much of our disquietude is consequent upon derangements in secular business, and mental perturbations, occasioned by other events. This will not be denied.—Nor will it be denied that in the lives of men there are causes of error and grief, which, with proper prudence and foresight, might have been avoided.

It is with men, as it is with nations. As a community we examine the history of former ages with the view, among other things, of ascertaining the means of their growth and prosperity, no less than the causes of their decline and fall; with the purpose of observing the one, and shunning the other. Every nation has its own distinguishing features; and is rich either in models for imitation or examples to deter, or in both. Hence, in our social intercourse, when alluding to the calamity of some fellow man, how often are we pointed to some particular act, as the rock against which all his former bright and cheering expectations foundered. Here, we are certainly taught what enterprise or course of conduct involves disappointment and ruin. But if that man is wise and resolute, even he may retrieve his character and redress his loss, by making his former shipwreck serve as a beacon to direct his course in subsequent life. Again, when we witness the happy success of another individual, our attention is at once directed—not to any strange fortune as the cause, but, to his own wise management, based upon a proper system of economy, industry, and care. Here then, is something that can be safely imitated. A man, let it be remembered, can be frugal, without being niggardly; actively industrious, yet amiable and agreeable.

Probably there are no men, as a class, more liable to err, than those just entering upon the busy scenes of life. It is equally certain, too, that occurrences of this kind would be less frequently if proper attention were given to the course pursued by men of age and experience, wherein may be found those things which are calculated to increase or diminish human comfort.—And even in their own short experience, they may find room for improvement. The young man who boasts of being able to row his own boat, may ply his oars under favorable auspices, yet he is often in danger of plunging into Sylla or Charibdis. Extremes must be avoided. An imprudent step, a wrong motive, or a miscalculation may dash in pieces his fragile bark. With what facility do the fascinating charms of time and of sense allure and captivate the soul! If the gratification is pleasant for the time, the resulting disquiet is bitter in the extreme. Then is the time to pause and reflect; a repetition may bring ruin and dismay. And if he would put to a wise, practical account, the lesson he has learned from past delinquencies, he will be careful to avoid what he has found so detrimental to his peace and prosperity. He will find it his positive interest to lay aside whatever would tarnish his reputation or defeat his hopes of future usefulness; and if in any subsequent instance, the turbulence of rising passion or the violence of pursuit sway him from duty, he should return to it with more determined resolution never to be thus influenced again. In doing so, he will have an additional incentive to the practice of virtue, a conviction derived from experience, that happiness depends upon regularity and order, and that a disregard to justice and propriety never fails to be punished with shame and remorse.

The enjoyments which we receive from a review of life, will always be measured by the manner in which that life has been spent. Let this fact be borne in mind. And he who would examine with pleasing satisfaction, the scenes and actions of a past life, must be careful to live and act in such a way as will subserve the great end for which he has been created—the glory of God. From such a course, enjoyment, pure and permanent, must necessarily flow.

J. A. M.

THE PRINTER'S APPRENTICE.

A young man was once apprenticed in this city as a printer. He boarded at the house of his father, who was in easy circumstances, but who required his son to pay for his board from the avails of special perquisites, which furnished his fellow apprentices with a liberal supply of funds for pleasure. This the young man thought was hard, but when he was of age, and master of his trade, his father called him and said: "Here, my son, is the entire amount of the money paid to me for your board during your apprenticeship; I never intended to retain it, but have reserved it for your use—with it I give you as much more, as a small capital to commence business." The wisdom of the old man was now apparent to the son. His fellows had contracted bad habits in the expenditure of similar perquisites, which his father had withheld from him, and were now penniless in vice. He was enabled with a good character to commence a small business & now stands at the head of publishers in this country. Most of his companions in apprenticeship are miserably poor, vicious and degraded.

The same man has told me that he never was but once in a theatre. On that occasion he had been persuaded to go by his fellow-laborers, who were accustomed to it and who furnished him with a ticket. On taking his seat in the box, he remembered that it was precisely the hour his mother was accustomed to retire for prayer, and he well knew that the burthen of her prayers embraced the salvation of her children. He rushed from the room, and never returned to it. Those sons are privileged who have praying mothers, and fathers to discipline and restrain them. Faithful parents make their children to be blessings to the world, and crowns of glory to themselves. Who does not honor the parents, who are honored in their children?—*Patriarch.*

THE ART OF PRINTING.—Of all the discoveries which have been made, we conceive the reflecting mind will admit, that none have tended more to the improvement and comfort of society than PRINTING; in truth, it would be almost impossible to enumerate the advantages derived by all professions from the streams of this invaluable fountain, this main spring of all our transactions in life. It was justly said by a celebrated writer, that, were the starry heavens deficient of one constellation, the vacuum could not be better supplied than by the introduction of a PRINTING PRESS. The more we reflect, the greater becomes our surprise till at length we are lost in wonder and astonishment that the art should have lain dormant for so many generations, when the principle was so very well understood.

WONDERS OF PHILOSOPHY.—The polypus, like the fabled hidra, recieves new life from the knife which is lifted to destroy it. There are four thousand and forty-one muscles in a caterpillar. Hook discovered fourteen thousand mirrors in the eyes of a drone; and to effect the respiration of a carp, thirteen thousand and three hundred arteries, vessels, veins, and bones, &c., are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads, to the amount of a thousand to each mass, join together when they come out, and make a single thread with which the spider spins its web; so that what we call a spider,s thread consists of more than four thousand united. Lewenhock, by means of microscopes, observed spider's no bigger than a grain of sand, which spun thread so fine that it took four thousand of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

ROMAN ETIQUETTE.—Cato, when censor of Rome expelled from the senate Manilius, whom the general opinion had marked out for consul, because he had given his wife a kiss in the day time in the sight of his daughter. "For his own part," he said, "his wife never embraced him but when it thundered dreadfully," adding by way of joke, "*That he was happy when Jupiter pleased to thunder.*"

When the heroic Dieneces, a Spartan, was informed, before the battle of Thermopylæ, that the Persians were so numerous that their arrows would darken the light of the sun, he bravely replied, that it would be a great convenience, for they then should fight in the shade.—*Butler.*

CREDIT.—A boy at a crossing having begged something of a gentleman, the latter told him he would give him something as he came back.—The boy replied, "Your honor would be surprised if you knew how much money I loose by giving credit in that way."

LAKE PUNGO (in Hyde County, North Carolina,) is a most beautiful sheet of water, about three miles long and two wide. Its average depth is now about seven or eight feet, having been reduced some four or five feet by the canal connecting it with Pungo river. On this lake is to be found one of the most remarkable echoes perhaps in the whole country—an echo which not only repeats words distinctly, but whole sentences.

On portions of the timbered land, near Lake Pungo, the trees are of almost incredible size; and it is not to be wondered at, standing as they have done for centuries undisturbed, and imbedded in a soil of surpassing fertility. A cypress was recently found there measuring 37 1-2 feet in circumference, which gives a diameter of about 13 feet! Only think of a tree large enough for a horse stable, with room enough inside of it to admit of two carriages passing abreast of each other! We were assured too, by a respectable gentleman, that 1 3-4 bushels of corn was raised by a neighbor of his in the hollow of a cypress swamp!

The contractor for the tributaries to Pungo canal informed us that "he has killed the present year, almost within sight of his dwelling, seventy deer!" One day he killed two bucks and caught, with a common hook and line, 40lbs. of fish!—*Raleigh Register.*

TOO COMMON.—Stranger. Have you any newspapers?

Editor.—Certainly.

Stranger.—You will give me one, I suppose sir?

Editor.—O, yes sir, (handing him a paper.) Those are fine chickens in your basket; have you more of them?

Stranger.—Right smart chance of them at home.

Editor.—That's a fine one; you will give me that, I suppose, sir; will you not?

Stranger.—I brought these to market to sell; I should like to sell you a dozen at 75 cents.

The above absolutely occurred in our office last week, and we doubt not that it is a lesson not soon to be forgotten.—*State Sentinel.*

From the Christian Intelligencer.

WINTER.

There is no season of the year without its peculiar interest—none that does not furnish us a fruitful theme for profitable meditation. Winter may not revivify as the spring, or mature the fruits of the earth as the summer, it is eminently the period, however, in which to enjoy the labor of our hands. Its clouded skies, pelting storms, and piercing blasts greatly increase our pleasures, as they render more invaluable in our esteem, the bounty of our heavenly Benefactor.

The winter furnishes us with a magnificent display of the power of God. *He casteth forth his ice like morsels: who can stand before his cold?* The frosted earth is hard as the impenetrable rock—and the impetuous brook is manacled with icy chains. Old ocean itself is bound—and the poles still baffle by their wintry horrors the daring of man. The rain congeals as it falls—or the snow comes with its winding sheet. Occasionally the sun may smile from behind its curtains, and the icicle glitter in its beams—but it is too transient to be efficient, and would seem to love the slumbers of its long and dreary nights. Wo to the wanderer that has no shelter, and a speedy death to the drunkard that falls in the streets.

Winter furnishes to us a fine opportunity for mental cultivation. Its long evenings, its comfortable fires, its cheering lamps, almost necessarily invite to reading and study. We would know how it fares with the church and with the state. Besides the interesting news of the day, we may be inclined to engage in close investigation. One may pry into the arcana of nature, and attempt to trace the steps of a Newton or a Fulton. Another, with more devotion, may apply himself to search into the mysteries of redeeming love. The result is an enlargement of intellect unattainable by those who have no taste for knowledge, who almost sleep existence away, and scarcely rise above the level of instinct.

No less favorable is the winter for the growth of the heart. In the strains of our excellent hymn we may mourn over our coldness—

> "The sun withdraws his vital beams,
> And light and warmth depart;
> And drooping, lifeless, nature seems
> An emblem of my heart."

Or we may drop our tears in anticipation of the winter of death, or we may look through all the gloom and darkness of the grave, and bless God for the prospect of a joyous immortality where the heart can never chill, where love will glow with intense, unabating increasing ardour. We would simply add, winter may be finely improved for the purpose of doing good. Our happiness should not be selfish. We ought not to be content because we are fed and clothed and warmed. If we would enjoy our blessings with a peculier relish, let us share them with those less favored than ourselves by the dispenser of all things. It is an uncertain world. Whilst we have wherewith to do, we should be active. A change may come that we ourselves shall be objects of charity. Or should we luxuriate in the bounty of God, his word assures us if we neglect the poor, it will cost us an eternity of sorrow. How easily might the rich man have comforted Lazarus and been with him in glory. Let us then do good, and break out if necessary into the storm, for the purpose that we may bring upon us *the blessing of him that was ready to perish.*

ACTIONS BEFORE WORDS.—"I didn't like our minister's sermon last sunday," said a deacon who had slept all the sermon time, to a brother deacon. "Didn't like it, brother! Why I saw you *nodding assent* to every proposition he made."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT
S. D. DELLAY'S.

Sept. 28, 1841.

BUNDLES of SILK GOODS, cords of SHEETINGS, heaps of CALICOES, piles of CLOTH and stacks of plain and fancy BEAVER CLOTHS, are now being offered by

S. D. DELLAY,

at his CHEAP CASH and BARTER STORE, in connexion with an unequalled assortment of MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, TAGLIONES &c., &c. &c. at prices greatly reduced, and which he unqualifiedly pledges himself to sell less than his neighbors in this Town or County.

His Purchases have been for cash. Goods will be sold equally cheap for good notes as any other Store in this section will sell them for cash.

TEAS SUGARS AND MOLASSES

as usual, cheaper than the cheapest.

To Physicians he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and request from them at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.

Terms of sale, 6 months.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

DR. WATERMAN'S
Rheumatic and Strengthening Plaster.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,

10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid ☜
De Ruyter, May 13, 1841. 63y1

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills, Godfrey's Cordial,
Morrison's Hygean [illegible] Foster's Anodyne Cor-
Samuel Lee's [illegible]
Doctor Bishop's [illegible]
Cheeseman's Ara[illegible]
Dr. Phelp's Toma[illegible]
M. Griffin's L[illegible]
of the Day
Dr Phinney's [illegible]
Moffat's Veg[illegible]
Gregory's B[illegible]
Harlæm
British
Pectoral B[illegible]

The above [illegible] found in his ex[illegible]

In conclusion [illegible] receiving Goods [illegible] undersold; [illegible] CHEAPEST [illegible]

ROOF'S [illegible]

FOR the cure of [illegible] WIND GALLS, &c [illegible] in all cases.☜ Many certificates [illegible] shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at *S. D. DELLAY'S* than at the *Stone Store*

DRUGS & MEDICINES

"A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians and families 10 per cent *lower* than" BOUGHT by the *STONE STORE* merchant in New York at

S. D. DELLAY'S.

LOOK HERE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account are requested to call and settle the same before the first of January next.

G. W. SUTTON.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by
Oct. 4. J. N. ELMORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

WANTED.

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Web.'s Dictionary, large.
" " small.
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons,
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,
Novum Græcum Testamentum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
Alfred James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russel, P. M., Oran Vincent
Berlin—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Asa Burdick.
Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Charles Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M. Daniel S. Truman
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin. H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Scott— Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Jonathan Maxson. Rev. Alexander [illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible]ford—Lester T. Rogers. Wm Maxson.
[illegible] Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]field—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
[illegible]—Isaac D Titsworth
[illegible] — David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto.—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge.—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

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To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

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TERMS.—two dollars in advance.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JANUARY 12, 1842. [$2,50 at the end of the year.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

Imposition of Hands.

NUMBER II.

I will commence this article by redeeming my promise to consider another passage of scripture on the subject of *laying on of hands*. This is Heb. vi. 1, 2. "Therefore leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection, not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith towards God, of the doctrine of baptisms, and the laying on of hands, and of resurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgment." In this passage St. Paul makes *the laying on of hands* a principle of the doctrine of Christ, and a part of the foundation, or primary instruction of the Christian religion, and he has completely fenced it in by those immutable principles of the Christian faith, which are admitted by all evangelical Christians to be as lasting as the commission of Christ to preach and to baptize. It would seem that there could be no room left here to question either the importance of the duty, or its permanent standing among other gospel doctrines and duties. The only question that can arise, is, what sort of laying on of hands is intended? and for what purpose is it to be done? To suppose, as some do, that the laying on of the hands of the presbytery for the purpose of ordaining ministers and deacons in the church is intended, is, I conceive, without good reason; for why in this case should it have a place with *repentance* and *faith*, *baptism*, the *resurrection*, and *the eternal judgment?* Do not these things equally concern every person who hears the Gospel? They certainly do; and it is yet to be seen why the laying on of hands should be an exception from the same general application. One important reason urged for the perpetual and universal obligation to the fourth commandment, is, that God saw fit to place it among other precepts universally acknowledged to be moral and perpetual. This reason is as good, and as strong for all christians to submit to laying on of hands; for the apostle has placed it in juxta-position with baptism, and other indispensable things. It being thus associated, is calculated to impress the mind with its importance and durability. And as it was placed thus by design and not from accident, it is evident that it was intended that we should re-consider it.

What then was the proposed object or end *of the laying on of hands*, as it is here presented to us? It cannot be that any christian should be endowed with the gift of speaking with tongues, or healing, or working of miracles: nor could it be for ordination to official posts in the church, for such a state of things cannot be imagined was ever intended to take place in the church. It therefore follows, that *the laying on of hands* in this place is for the express object proposed by the apostles to the Samaritan converts; and by Paul to the twelve apostles at Ephesus, viz: that they might receive the Holy Ghost. For although the Spirit of God was given at all times, and in every way when, and in what way it pleased God to bestow it; yet *the imposition of hands* was 'η διακονια του πνευματος, the ministry of the Spirit, performed by the ministers of Christ mentioned in 2 Cor. 3 chap.

As much depends upon a correct construction of Heb. vi. 1, 2, I am not willing that my opinion of it should stand alone. I shall therefore add some authorities for this understanding of the text from the Rev. David Jones, A. M., and Mr. Keach who quoted extensively from authors, ancient and modern, who wrote upon this subject. They mention *Didoclavius*, *Major Hooker*, *Parker*, *Piscator*, *Beza*, and *Parens* as concurring in the sentiment expressed by *Rivet* thus: "Imposition of hands, whereof mention is made in Heb. vi. 1, 2, is to be referred to the solemn benediction of the baptized, which was used to be performed by the pastors confirming them in the calling of christianity."

Calvin, in speaking of this text gives this as the chief thing intended by the apostle, and adds: "This one place abundantly testifies that the original of this ceremony, viz: *Confirmation*, or laying on of hands, flowed from the apostles, which yet afterwards was turned into superstition. —Wherefore to this day this pure institution ought to be retained; but the superstition to be corrected." *Illyricus*, *Deering*, *Hyperus*, and others, state in substance, that Heb. vi. 1, 2, "was the confirmation of those who had been baptized, and rightly instructed, that they might receive the Holy Ghost." Mr. *Keach* also quotes the assembly of divines who were of the same judgment respecting Heb. vi. 1, 2. He quotes Dr. *Jeremy Taylor* on confirmation, thus: "We have seen the original from Christ, the practice and exercise of it in the apostles, and first converts to christianity; what I shall now remark is, that this is established and passed into a christian doctrine; the warrantee for what I say is Heb. vi. 1, 2, where the holy rite of confirmation, so called from the effects of this administration, and expressed by the ritual part of it; imposition of hands is reckoned a fundamental, or beginning of the institutions of the christian church; and, therefore, they who deny it, dig up foundations." He adds many reasons for his sentiments, and quotes *Chrisostome*, and *Calvin*, as speaking the same things on the subject. Mr. *Keach* also cites *Estius*, *Grotius* and *Fleming* on Heb. vi. 1, 2, and other modern authors on the same plan as agreeing with *Erasmus* on this text. The latter author says, "The first step to christianity is repentance of our former life; next, that salvation is to be hoped for from God; next, that we are purged in baptism from our filth; next, that by laying on of hands, we receive the Holy Ghost." Many others might be added to the same point, but I will close this long array of names with something from the excellent *Richard Baxter* relative to this text. "As the universal church have used prayer and laying on of hands, as a practice received from the apostles, and no other beginning of it can be found: so we may have no reason to think this ceremony ceased, or to interpret the foresaid scripture contrary to this practice of the universal church."

I have not quoted the opinion of these persons, supposing that they can add authority to the scriptures, but to show that this passage in Heb. vi. 1, 2, was anciently, as well as in latter times, generally understood by those reputed for piety and learning, as affording a precept sufficiently authoritative to warrant the practice of laying on of hands upon all baptized believers. We grant that their opinions and practice are not decisive on the subject; but, surely, they are as weighty as those of more modern times, who would give us new interpretations of scripture. And to say the least of these men, their learning and piety have distinguished them as luminaries in the church, and entitle their sentiments to consideration and respect.*

The practice of the church in all ancient times was as decidedly favorable to the laying on of hands, as their opinion was uniform on the text we have been considering. This is affirmed by the writing of many of the most ancient and distinguished fathers of the church. The testimony of these men show very conclusively the usage of the church in regard to this matter, the source from which they derived it, and the end they hoped to gain by it. *Mr. Jones*, who has been already mentioned, quotes a number of authorities on this subject, some of which I will present to the reader. I will notice first *Tertullian*, a celebrated christian writer of Carthage, who lived in the second century, and who must have understood correctly what was the earliest practice of the church, and who was very highly esteemed by the ancient fathers, as a man of great piety and learning. He states, "After baptism, the hands are imposed by blessing, calling and inviting the Holy Spirit, who willingly descends from the Father on the bodies that are cleansed and blessed." And again. It is the fleshly or outward act of baptism that we are dipped in water; the spiritual effects, that we are freed from sins. Then follow the laying on of hands, the dispenser inviting the spirit of God by prayer, and being cleansed by baptismal water, we are disposed for the Holy Spirit under the hands of the angel of the church."—From *Tertullian* we see what was the practice of the church, both in regard to baptism, and its kindred right, the laying on of hands, before the anti-christian power had corrupted her institutions by her polluting touch. *Eusebius*, Eccl. Hist. b. 7. ch. 2, states that *Dionysius* wrote to *Stephen*, bishop in the church of Rome, about fifty years after *Tertullian*, "that baptized persons, turning from any heresy, should, as the practice prevailed with regard to such, receive imposition of hands with prayer." *Cyprian* in his letter to *Jubar*, A. D. 250, having spoken of the apostles going to Samaria to impose hands on those whom *Phillip* had baptized, added, "which custom is also descended to us, that they who are baptized might be brought by the rulers of the church, and by prayer and imposition of hands may obtain the Holy Ghost." And *Cyprian* states in his epistle to *Stephen*, concerning heretics, "It is of no purpose to lay hands to receive the Holy Ghost, unless they receive the baptism of the church. *Origen*, in his 7th Homily upon *Ezekiel*, says the same.—*Jerome*, in his dialogue with *Jurfer*, said, "He that is baptized in the church, doth not receive the Holy Ghost, but by laying on of hands." Mr. *Keach* also cites *Ambrose*, *Augustine*, *Chrisostome*, and *Theodoret*, with other eminent men as supporting the same sentiment.

Some remarks from Calvin on this point shall close this article. He says, "For neither can this holy institution be enough commended for its utility; nor the papists be sufficiently upbraided with their so flagitious corruption of it, that by turning it into childish fopperies, they have not only taken it away; but have also so far shamefully abused it for the color of an impure and impious superstition; for they do beyond measure deck that adulterous confirmation which they have substituted in its room like an harlot with great splendor and ceremony. If, therefore, confirmation shall be drained from these mixtures of human inventions, calling it a sacrament; if their popish matter of anointing with the consecrated chrym the forehead of the confirmed in the form of a cross, be removed; if neither infants or children, who are not yet arrived to years of discretion, be admitted, but such only as are adults, who are able to give account of their faith, and work of grace on their hearts: finally, if those feigned effects mentioned by them as the end and use of it, together with the idle additions that have betided it in the declining times of the church, be rejected and cast off; and if done only with prayer and laying on of hands for the admission of persons as full members, to the enjoyment of all church privileges, as most agreeable to that of the apostolic and primitive times; it will, I conceive, be found to be exceedingly useful and advantageous as a thing requisite, if not necessary to a right reformation, and the reducing the churches of Christ to their native beauty, and primitive, purest state and condition."

W. B. MAXSON.

Religious Department.

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

The present is emphatically an age of revivals. Thousands and thousands of souls in our own country have, within a few years, been hopefully converted to God. Ministers are encouraged, and private christians are stirred up to prayer and vigorous effort. The good work goes on graciously and gloriously.

In view of this mighty achievement of Divine Grace, many of the people of God themselves are differently affected. Some, out of the fulness of their hearts, are ready to exclaim, "This is the Lord's doing and it is marvelous in our eyes." Whilst others, fearful that improper measures are employed, and that too much is made of the passions, attribute this great movement to *excitement.* Too much excitement! too much excitement! is heard from various quarters.—Some have gone so far as to deny that there is any excitement in true religion; maintaining that it is wholly a matter of the head having very little to do with the heart. We propose to examine this sentiment a little.

That eminent divine, President Edwards, in his book on "Religious Affection," which one says was written with all the acumen of a Locke, and all the piety of a Watts, remarks, "True religion consists in holy affections." Now do the sacred scriptures bear out the writer in this remark?—What is the feeling awakened in the soul under its first conviction for sin? The multitude heard Peter preach on the day of Pentecost, and cried out, "men and brethren what shall we do?" Was there no excitement here? Did not these anxious persons feel that sin had killed them? Is it possible for a man to see danger hanging directly over him and not *feel?* Can a sinner be perfectly easy, perfectly mute, with more than a mill-stone's weight of guilt upon his conscience?

Saul of Tarsus, deeply sensible that he was a sinner, inquired in a tone of humble submission, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? Was Saul in earnest? Did he feel emotion? or did he make this inquiry with a Stoic's indifference?

There is something in the first exercise of faith that usually excites the tender sensibilities of the soul. When the man who was born blind, and whose eyes Christ had opened, beheld his benefactor, he was greatly moved and said, Lord I believe, and worshipped him. When the incredulous Thomas looked upon the wounded hands and pierced side of the risen Savior, the deep feeling of his heart gushed out in the exclamation, My Lord and my God,

There is too, in the hope of the christian something that stirs his inmost soul. Can he think, and not feel, of being delivered from sin, from sorrow, from death? Can he cast his eye upon his future crown?—Can he think of those mansions of unspeakable bliss, which the Lord has gone to prepare in the heavens for his faithful followers, and not be sensible of a heavenly joy playing about his heart?

Then there is *love*—love to God, love to man. Who can be the subject of this heaven-born passion and not have his heart *burn* within him?

Isaiah we suppose was excited, when having his mouth touched as with a live coal from off the altar of God, he felt the full burthen of his prophetic office resting upon him? Jeremiah was excited, when he wished his head were waters, and his eyes a fountain of tears that he might weep for the slain of his countrymen. The book of Psalms is a fountain of feeling. The Saints of the Most High in every age, have been the subjects of deep feeling—of a vast variety of feeling.

Our brethren, however, who are so much afraid of excitement may tell us, that it is only a particular kind of feeling to which they stand opposed. There is so much spurious excitement in the world! Granted.—But are we to fall out with a thing altogether because that thing may be abused? Are we to discard any matter because in it there is found a mixture of evil? Upon this principle there would be in the world, no church, no government, no society.

But then the *measures* employed to produce excitement are so objectionable! Stirring sermons, stirring exhortations,—the songs, the *anxious seats*—O these are intolerable! Well, would these dear brethren have sermons less stirring? Would they have exhortations from frozen hearts and frozen lips? Would they have a minister, under a sense of the tremendous responsibility resting upon him, stand up before them and talk as though he did not believe what he said! Would they have him stand by the cross of Christ, that amazing monument of God's hatred to sin, and of his mercy to man, as perfectly unmoved as though he stood by an iceberg? Would they have him exhort sinners to repent, to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ as if he did not care whether they repented or whether they believed? And as to the *anxious seat*, it is our honest conviction, that there is not half the danger in this seat, that is to be apprehended from the *sleepy*, careless seat. What if the poor sinner feels himself an outcast, that he is undone by his shameful departures from God, is there any thing wrong in his saying publicly that he so feels? He comes to the house of God to know what he must do to be saved; he is told that he must repent, must pray, must believe. Is he to blame if he asks the minister to pray *for* him, to pray *with* him? Doubtless he is not. Nor can the minister be to blame if he inform any that may desire special prayers to be offered in their behalf, that their request will be regarded.

The truth is upon this whole subject, if we were only in earnest, if we took God exactly at his word, and labored as in his immediate presence, we should not be surprised or startled at any excitement. Were half the breath thus vainly spent, in decrying revivals and revival measures, sent to heaven for God's mercy upon poor sinners, Zion's gates would be crowded with converts, and the blessed cause would be onward, onward! For ourselves, we are free to say, if we be beside ourselves, we trust it is to God; if we be branded as an enthusiast, we bear it rather than to be covered with confusion at the bar of God, under a charge of sleeping over the destinies of immortal souls.

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

THE CLOSING YEAR—IS IT WELL WITH THEE?

The year 1841 will soon be numbered with the years that were. What report has it borne to heaven? Have we done what we could to advance the holiness of the world? Have our hearts grown better under the influence of the gospel? Is our love to God and to man stronger than ever before? Have we preserved a conscience void of offense towards God and towards man? Have we more of the spirit of Christ, more of the benevolence of the gospel, more of love, than at the close of any previous year? Do these questions give peace? To some we know they do. It has been to them as the beginning of years. God has not left Himself without a witness this year. There are those who can testify to the preciousness of the grace of Christ. Were they asked, 'Is it well with thee?' the reply would be, 'It is well.'

'In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity consider.' In many respects this has been a year of prosperity. There has been no 'famine that consumeth'—no 'pestilence that wasteth at noon-day'—and no severe and general suffering. Collisions that threatened to imbue the hands of this nation in blood, have happily passed away. Temporal blessings have been abundant. In this do we rejoice in God?

The gospel has been continued to all who before enjoyed it. It has been given to some who did not. The spirit has been poured out here and there a place, enough to show that God has not forsaken his people—that He has not said, 'They are joined to their idols, *let them alone*.' In this do we rejoice?

Some of you have experienced sore afflictions. While the current was passing on smoothly, God has put forth his hand and taken a child, a parent, a brother or sister, a companion, & your house has been left desolate and your heart a desert. Christian, was it well with thee when the only flower that bloomed in thy bower, perhaps, was cut down; when the light of thy happy home went out in darkness, when the merry laugh of that loved one would cheer thee no more—was it well with thee then? Yes, if thou wert in the secret of thy covenant God. If thou wert subdued and child like, He sent his Comforter to dry up thy tears, and give to thee 'beauty for ashes, and the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." Thy sorrow has been followed by that joy that the world knoweth not, and that peace which passeth all understanding. And when the Lord has asked, 'Is it well with thee?' the ready reply has been, 'It is well.'

Christian, is it well with thee? The question is a test of character. It is well with those and those only who have found *peace* in believing. Perhaps you are poor. Perhaps you have struggled hard with adversity. Perhaps you are in want. Perhaps in affliction. But you have an inheritance that fadeth not away. You have an interest in the very bosom of your Savior. 'Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.' And such joy: nothing can describe it but the language of inspiration—'that your joy may be full.'—Christian, is it well with thee? Ah, as you look up into the face of the Lamb, and meet the smile of his transporting love, do you exclaim, in the fulness of your soul, 'It is well?'

Sinner, is it well with thee? In that awful hour when you stand in the presence of God alone, when your own heart condemns you, and thus anticipates the condemnation of God, when the torments in your own bosom are but the forebodings of the torments that await you, when you feel the gnawings of the worm that never dies, the burnings of the fire that is never quenched—is this well? Is it *well* to be an *enemy* of God? No, your inmost soul cries out, it is not well. But it may not be too late now. Shall it be well with thee?

From the Clinton Seminary Advocate.

The End of all True Knowledge.—All knowledge should tend to enable us, 1st, to know ourselves, and 2dly, to help us know God. Man, undoubtedly, stands pre-eminent among terrestial objects, and is distinguished by his endowments above all other beings. He is introduced on earth apparently helpless; but his Creator has given him mental faculties which "grow with his growth, and strengthen with his strength." These faculties, metaphysicians have divided into three classes; the faculties of the understanding, the faculties of volition, or power of willing, and the passions, or faculties of emotion. These combined, form the mind, which, when properly trained, fits its possessor for the Paradise of God, the Eden of love. Mind is so constituted that it will expand, and one of the three leading faculties, the understanding, the will, or the passions will predominate. By looking at the history of the world, we learn the sad lesson that the last two have had almost unlimited sway. When we view man in his crimes, wars, and devastations, he might be mistook for the abode of an evil spirit; but view him in his discoveries in the sciences, his plans of charity, and his labors of love for the welfare of his race, he seems a bright beacon in the universe of God. Can not this difference be justly attributed, on the one hand to ignorance and superstition, and on the other, to knowledge and wisdom. If the intellectual and moral faculties are not cultivated, the others will spread their roots wide and deep over all the soul. Here we acknowledge that he who improves his intellectual faculties alone, falls as far short of his duty to himself, to the world, and to his Maker, as the earth falls short of heaven; but, at the same time, we must say that he who improves his moral faculties only, is verily guilty for neglecting his intellectual powers. Wisdom and knowledge are twin sisters, and they must be permitted as they were designed, to go hand in hand. Whoever separates them is as great a loser, as he who prays without watching, or watches without praying.

2d. We judge of the wisdom of the artist by examining his production; so we form our minds of the goodness, mercy and greatness of the Great Architect, by examining the wonderful works with which we are surrounded, which form sublime impressions on our minds of the unlimited wisdom of their Creator. When the mind of man is illuminated by knowledge, he does not feast upon the pleasures of his animal nature; but he tastes higher, more refined, and more endearing delights of his moral and intellectual capacities, and then he grasps for education, as indispensable to the full enjoyment of his rational powers, in viewing the works of his great Creator. The mind is delighted in studying that science which reveals to it those perpetual fires, which are continually modifying and forming the rocks; in that which discloses the elements and properties of the different metals; in that which classifies and brings to its imagination the entire vegetable kingdom; in that which decomposes and submits to its examination the water, which fertilizes the earth; in that which separates the constituent particles of the air which we breathe; in that which teaches that the world of matter in which we live, in all its forms is influential in the production, support, and happiness of our own lives; in that which brings the whole animal kingdom under its inspection, especially in that which teaches the physiology of our own wonderful and delicate frame, and in that which teaches the more delicate structure of our own immortal minds; finally, in that which elevates our thoughts to the heavens, and teaches us the forms, magnitudes, laws and distances of those mighty orbits of light. In contemplating each of these natural, though mighty wonders, man learns his littleness and his dependence, and his mind is truly and almost enrapturedly conducted "thro' nature, up to nature's God." Hence, truly the end of all true knowledge is wisdom.

BENEVOLENCE OF THE PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANS.

The custom was every one in turn to bring under public notice the case of a brother or sister, of whose necessitous circumstances he had any knowledge, and forthwith a donation was ordered out of the funds of the church which the voluntary contributions of the faithful supplied. No stronger or heart-stirring appeals were necessary to reach the hidden source of their sympathies; no cold calculations of prudence regulated the distribution, or doubtful propriety suggested delay for the consideration of the claim; no petty jealousies as to the preference of one recommendation to another were allowed to freeze the genial current of their charity. By whomsoever the case was recommended, or in whatever circumstances the claim was made, the hand of benevolence had answered the call almost before the heart found words to express its sympathy, and with a unanimity surpassed only by boundless love, they dealt out their supplies from the treasury of the church, whenever there was an object to receive, or a known necessity to require it.

Where the poor in one place were numerous and their brethren were unable, from their limited means, to afford them adequate support, they applied to some richer church in the neighborhood, and never was it known in these days of active benevolence, that the appeal was fruitlessly made, or coldly received. Though they had poor of their own to maintain, neighboring and foreign churches were always ready to transmit contributions in aid of the Christians in distant parts, and many and splendid are instances on record of ministers and people, on intelligence of any pressing emergency, hastening with their treasurers for the relief of those whom they had never seen, but with whom they were united by the strong ties of the same faith and hopes.—*Colman's Ch. Antiquities.*

What is Religion?—Not that which, meteor-like, shines for a brief period, and then fades and disappears. Not that which talks most—prays longest—sighs deepest—shouts loudest—and reproves with the greatest severity. Not that which can reject a widow's petition and the orphan's cry. Not that which deceives in a bargain—deals closely with the poor—withholds the just requital of labor—breeds jealousies—alienates friends—embitters enemies—betrays confidence—promotes sectarian strife and renders evil for evil.

Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this: to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world. Pure religion is a vital principle—a fountain of living water springing up in the soul, and cleansing it from the pollutions of sin. A radiance shining into the heart, giving it new light, new life, new principles of action, and new modes of action—giving higher aims, brighter hopes, and sweeter joys. Pure religion teaches us to love our enemies, to pray for our enemies, to pray for them, and in all things to render good for evil. It requires us to act on principles of perfect justice. All things that we would that men should do to us, it teaches us to do to them. To do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God.

Christian Comforts.—How delightful to be able to repose securely in the providence of God—to trust to his tender mercies—to sink entirely into his will—to feel, even amidst the war of elements, and the jar of worlds, safe in the hands of a Sovereign God—to know that when we sleep, an eye that never slumbers watches over us—when we wake, a Spirit ever present marks our pathway, for it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps. These are sources of joy and comfort known only to the christian.—*Western Reserve Cabinet.*

Grace.—Nothing perhaps more clearly defines christian character, than a full realization of our dependance upon God for salvation—than to feel that if we have been taken from the horrible pit and miry clay, we have not done it ourselves, but it is all of grace, free grace—and that nothing but the free and sovereign grace of God causes us to differ, in moral character, from the inhabitants of the pit, and assures us of a blessed immortality. And yet this free, this exhaustless grace, was purchased by a Savior's blood. Shall we not then *love* that Savior?—*Ibid.*

Grace and glory differ, but as the bud and the blossom: What is grace but glory begun? What is glory but grace perfected?

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*If the foregoing exposition of Heb. vi. 1, 2, be admitted, then *the laying on of hands* is a permanent rite in the church, & should be submitted to by all believers; but if it be not satisfactory to our dissenting brethren, we conceive it to be their duty to give us a more correct interpretation of it.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, January 12, 1842.

Church Organized.

A Seventh-day Baptist Church, consisting of 16 members, was organized in Clifford, Susquehannah co., Pa., on the 27th ultimo, by the assistance of Eld. Russel G. Burdick and others. There have been for some years a few Sabbath keepers in that place, who have been visited by some of our ministers, viz., Eld. Eli S. Bailey and D. Clawson, under the direction of our Missionary Society. Lately several families have come to the observance of the Sabbath of the commandment. Among that number is Rev. ALSON HAYNES, who was a Free-Will Baptist minister, and had the care of three churches. He became a member of the church at its organization, and will labor in it.

Governor's Message.

We present our readers with an abstract of it to the exclusion of much other matter. Most of our readers will wish to see it. Its great length prevents its insertion entire.

Accompanying the Message were several public documents embracing a correspondence between Gov. Rutherford, of Virginia, and Gov. Seward, which would well repay a perusal; but their length forbids a publication in a paper like ours.

De Ruyter Institute.

The winter Term has commenced favorably. The number of scholars is greater than has entered at the commencement of any term for nearly two years past. A little more energy on the part of its friends, will secure to this Institution all the advantages enjoyed by others of a similar grade in our country. Parents may rest assured that the utmost pains will be taken to cultivate the intellects and guard the moral character of all students sent to this school.

☞We this week send out our Prospectus for Vol. 3d. Six Nos. more will complete the present Vol. We hope our Agents will make as full returns previous to the close as is practicable. We are quite willing to render them a reasonable compensation for their services. We wish the Register to be placed in every family of S. D. Baptists.

PROSPECTUS
OF
VOLUME III.

The 3rd Volume of the Seventh-Day Baptist Register will be published weekly, at De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum, payable in advance, or in three months.

It will continue to be the organ of the Seventh-Day Baptist denomination, and contend for the truths of the Bible as held by them. It will embrace in its object the whole range of Christian doctrines and duties, and the various benevolent enterprises of the day. It will be our object to make the "Register" interesting and profitable to all classes of its patrons. We assure those of all denominations who patronize us, that we intend to furnish them with an evangelical paper, which, while it is the organ of a particular branch of the church of God, will "contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints." Its columns will be open for fair a discussion of the doctrines advocated by it. In all our labors we hope to be guided by the spirit of the Gospel, and if we can be successful in promoting practical religion, and induce men to love God, our highest wishes will be gratified.

We are grateful for the approbation and support of our readers, and hope to receive their continued support. All who will aid us in procuring subscribers, and making remittances, shall be duly rewarded.

A portion of our columns will be devoted to Literature, Science, Agriculture, and General Intelligence.

For the Register.

Change of Opinion.

MR. EDITOR,—The subject of this article has appeared to me to be of no little importance. The thoughts presented, (though brief and imperfect,) may tend to wake up attention to truth, and to inspire courage in its defense *wherever*, and *whenever* discovered.

I proceed, therefore, to observe, that a man who finds occasion to change his views of a subject, whether religious or political, is regarded by many in an unfavorable light. It is no uncommon thing for the current of prejudice to set in strong against him. Change of opinion is frequently attributed to mental imbecility, or to some mercenary motive. There is an amazing lack of that candor in the public mind which allows that a man, by investigation, may see good reasons for thinking differently on a subject from what he once did; and that he may change his views and his practice, from the simple love of truth, and a desire to please God and serve his generation. *Indiscriminate* censure for change of opinion is manifestly unkind and unjust. For as long as man is finite and mutable, he can not, of course, obtain, at once, to such a thorough knowledge of the various subjects presented to his view, as to preclude the possibility of improvement; and, therefore, may find occasion, on being better informed, to vary his judgment of them. It may become necessary to relinquish opinions previously formed as founded in error, and to embrace others which rest upon a more solid basis. It is manifest, therefore, that a wide difference ought to be made between those cases, in which opinions are suddenly changed, without proper examination, or from mere love of change, or instability of purpose, or with a view to conciliate the feelings of a party, or to gain some post of honor or advantage; and those cases in which a change of opinion is the result of sober investigation, and juster views of a subject than those previously entertained, and from a desire to conform in all things to the principles of truth and rectitude.

It is not to be inferred that no change in one's preconceived opinions is allowable, or commendable; because men sometimes change through weakness, fickleness, ambition, or the love of gain. Nothing is more manifest than that men may become wiser *to-day* than they were *yesterday*—that after *months'* and *years'* experience, they may form juster conclusions on various matters than those at first embraced—and that, in some cases at least, they will necessarily find occasion to vary their opinions. Hence, if they are honest men, they will give up error for truth; and ought to be commended for so doing. Change of opinion, instead of being an evidence of mental weakness, or depravity, may be an evidence of mental strength, and of tried virtue. Men of the strongest intellects, and of the best dispositions, have frequently changed their opinions on different subjects of high concern; and this richness of intellectual and moral furniture, was the legitimate cause of such change. Were it not for instances of this kind, the state of society would be vastly less improved than it is. And are we to suppose that no further changes in the opinions of individuals, and of the public, are necessary? Has every existing error been corrected? Have the great body of Christians, philosophers, and statesmen arrived at the summit of knowledge in their respective departments? Is the knowledge of any class, or of any individual so perfect, and the judgment so matured, on all subjects, that no occasion will be formed for correction? We may answer all these questions, without hesitation, in the negative. Hence, let not the censure passed upon change of opinion be *indiscriminate.* Before an odium is made to rest upon any one who now thinks differently of some religious, moral, scientific, or political subject from what he formerly did, let his reasons and motives be thoroughly and impartially canvassed. Let the proscribing and the fault-finding part of community divest themselves of their prejudices, and enter soberly upon the examination of those subjects which are viewed in a different light than formerly by their neighbors, and they would often find occasion to change their own opinions also. It is to be feared that the reasons, in many cases, for not changing an opinion, are to be discovered in the natural pride of the heart; the dread of public censure and scorn; and the fear of losing some temporal advantage. And what are these things but evidences of mental weakness and depravity? Men may glory in being steadfast—in not being given to change—in not deserting the creeds and customs of their forefathers:—but such may be the *manifest reasons* for a change—*reasons*, clustering around them from the acquisitions of science—the more clear illustrations of divine truth—the increased facilities for exploring the fields of knowledge—and the many advantages for independent thinking and research above what existed in past ages—that *their glorying* is but "*glorying* in their *shame*." It evidently will not do for men to maintain that past attainments are to be rested in, when so much remains to be corrected: when the existing discordance of views among the different sects and bodies of men, call so loudly for a change of opinion and practice, at least, among some of them: and when the present age of the world, and the signs of the times, call so loudly upon all to come out fully from the great anti-christian apostacy, which has so long darkened the horizon of the visible church.

In conclusion, therefore, let every one be duly intent upon ridding himself of error and of sin. And for that end, let him "prove all things," and "hold fast that which is good." Respectfully yours,

JABEZ CHADWICK.

Weedsport, Jan., 1842.

Congressional News.

From the N. Y. Observer.

Jan. 8.—The proceedings in Congress during the holidays have been of no special importance.

IN SENATE.

In the Senate, the President's plan of Finance has been under discussion on a motion of reference.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House, the motion to refer so much of the President's Message as relates to discriminating duties and domestic manufactures, to the Committee on Manufactures instead of the Committee on Ways and Means, has been debated at great length, and finally decided in the affirmative. The Committee is composed as follows:

Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; Joseph L. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island; Joseph F. Randolph, of New Jersey; Wm. Slade, of Vermont; Hiram P. Hunt, of New York; Thomas Henry, of Pennsylvania; Richard W. Habersham, of Georgia; Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee; Patrick C. Caldwell, of South-Carolina.

A majority of these gentlemen are favorable to discriminating duties. Of course they will recommend a higher duty than 20 per cent. on various articles which come in competition with domestic manufactures.

The question of Petitions on Salvery was brought up by Mr. Adams, and on motion of Mr. Wise, the whole subject was laid on the table. Yeas 115; nays 84.

News of the Day.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the
Senate and Assembly:

The inhabitants of this State have been permitted again to till the earth in peace, and gathered its fruits with gladness. Industry has enlivened our towns, and health has cheered our dwellings. Benevolence has been assiduous in all its interesting offices, and eminently successful in diminishing intemperance, the chief source of suffering and vice. Learning has imparted its instructions, and religion has diffused more widely than ever, its renewing and consoling influences. With such distinguished blessings has the Divine goodness crowned the year, although its seasons as they passed were shadowed by accidents, on land and water, fearfully destructive of human life; by apprehensions of want; the terrors of mysterious crime; alarms of war; rumors of conspiracy and popular commotion; and the death of a revered Chief Magistrate, amid the rejoicings which attended his accession. It becomes us, therefore, to commence our deliberations for the public good, with humble acknowledgments of dependence on the Most High, and fervent supplications that he will be pleased to vouchsafe to our country a continuance of the Divine protection and favor.

The duties of the several departments of the administration have been performed with diligence. The new State Hall has been completed, and is no unfit monument of the prosperous condition of the State. I respectfully suggest that engineers and architects should now be required to deposit in the public archives their plans, estimates, maps, and models of canals, rail roads, and public edifices.

The Asylum for the Insane is ready for the reception of those who are to be its inmates, and it devolves upon you to prescribe the management of the institution. While your sedulous care will overlook none of that unhappy class, prudence, justice, and humanity recommend that persons acquitted of crimes on ground of mental aberration, should be brought under sanitary discipline.

The Geologists are engaged in arranging our extensive cabinet, and in publishing their final reports. The sum of $104,000, in four equal annual payments, was appropriated for the survey. Its prolongation for another year, by a law passed in 1840, renders it necessary to replenish the fund.

The Journals of the Provincial Congress have been printed in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature; and the volumes will be found to contain abundant memorials of the virtues and sacrifices of our ancestors.

The Government of Netherlands has opened its archievos to our researches, with such liberality and kindness as will increase our affectionate veneration for the people to whom the State traces its origin. Great Britain has received our application with less favor. The history of the American Colonies is, at least, no unworthy episode in that of England, and its interest will increase with the lapse of time.—We can not illustrate the character of our ancestors without illuminating the principles of English liberty, and the genius and virtues of Englishmen. The President of the United States has, at my request, instructed our Minister to renew the application.

The resolutions proposing amendments of the Constitution having been published, invite your reconsideration to that spirit of candor, concession and patriotism which ought especially to prevail in changing fundamental laws. If the amendments shall be found suitable to promote a more efficient administration of justice, they will be hailed with much satisfaction by the people.

I lay before you a law of Virginia, calculated to embarrass our commerce. The effect of the act is postponed until May next, and the Governor is authorized further to suspend it whenever the executive authority of this State shall surrender three persons heretofore demanded by the Lieutenant-Governor of that Commonwealth as fugitives from justice, and the Legislature shall repeal the law extending the trial by jury. I have respectfully informed the authorities of Virginia, that my convictions of the illegality of that requisition are unchanged; and that although New York, from motives of self-respect and devotion to the Union, will not retaliate, nor even remonstrate, yet she cannot consent to remain a respondent, since Virginia has seen fit to transcend the sphere assigned her by the Federal Constitution, and to pass an aggressive law; but that this State will cheerfully return to a discussion of the subject, with a sincere desire to arrive at a conclusion mutually satisfactory and conducive to the general harmony, whenever the effect of that unfortunate statute shall be removed by the action of our sister State, or by an overruling decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Legislature will decide whether the trial by jury shall be relinquished, and whether a State, which acknowledges no natural inequality of men, and no political inequality which may not ultimately be removed, shall wrest that precious shield from those only, whose freedom is assailed, not from any wrong doing of their own, but because the greatest of all crimes was committed against their ancestors.—Taught as we have been by the founders of the Constitution, and most emphatically by the statesmen of Virginia, we can not renounce the principle, that all men are born free and equal, nor any of its legitimate consequences. But we can, nevertheless, give to Virginia, and to the whole American family, pledges of peace, affection and fidelity to the Union, by relying upon legal redress alone, and by waiting the returning magnanimity of a State, whose early and self-sacrificing vindication of the rights of man has entitled her to enduring veneration and gratitude.

I submit, also, for your information, a correspondence between the Governor of Georgia and myself, which my respected contemporary has made a subject of some comment in communications to the Legislature of that State.

Nineteen associations under the General Banking Law, and five Safety Fund institutions, have been closed. I recommend that measures be adopted to replenish the Bank Fund without delay, and that it be exempted from liability for private deposites. To guard hereafter, against fraudulent excesses of circulation, I suggest that the Safety Fund Institutions may be required to receive their circulating notes from the Bank Commissioners or the Comptroller. While I can not doubt that you will adopt these or more suitable measures to sustain the currency, and correct abuses in banking, I am sure that no harsh or injurious spirit will be indulged towards institutions which, deriving their powers from public grants, have performed their trusts with general fidelity, and whose stability is intimately connected with the public interests and the general welfare.

More than a hundred years ago, the legislature solemnly denounced a forcible seizure of the lands of the Six Nations, as an act that would be not merely unjust, but perfidious and ungrateful to time-honored and faithful allies. The lapse of time has wonderfully changed the condition and relation of the parties, but it has not diminished the sanctions of justice, nor weakened the motives of philanthropy. I invite your attention, therefore, to the allegation of the survivors of that heroic and unfortunate people, that the late treaty by which they surrender the remnant of their lands, under the sanction of the Government of the United States, was procured by circumvention and fraud.

It is supposed that in reorganizing the Congressional Districts, you will, as far as possible, adopt the principle that representation is most perfect where the districts are not only equal, but as numerous as the delegates; and it is confidently expected by our fellow-citizens, that you will divide large towns and wards into convenient districts, and direct that the annual elections shall hereafter be held on one and the same day throughout the State.

According to reports received at the State Department, there have been 187 convictions of felonies, including six capital cases, and about 4,000 convictions of misdemeanors and minor offenses, showing an increase of felonies by 57, and of inferior violations of law in a greater proportion. The reformation of offenders has been steadily kept in view, in the discipline of the prisons, and no complaint of inhumanity has reached me. The fiscal condition of those penitentiaries is satisfactory; but the employment of the convicts in departments of mechanical industry which bring their fabrics into competition with those of citizens, is a subject of complaint so general and so just, that I am constrained to commend it to your earnest consideration.

Every philanthropic mind will cling to the hope, that ultimately, the supremacy of the laws may be maintained, without exacting, in any case, a forfeiture of life. Nevertheless, the subject requires most cautious deliberation. The substitution of imprisonment for life would be signally successful, without such a modification of the pardoning power as might prevent its being employed except in cases where it would seem to be necessary to correct error. One hundred and ninety-seven persons have been consigned for life to the State Prisons within the 25 years, all of whom were pardoned after terms averaging 5 years and 2 months, except those who escaped, 32 who died, of whom 24 did not reach that average period, and 22 now in prison, of whom 14 have not yet been confined so long a term. The average of limited sentences, is 4 years and 8 months.

Although more than 4,000 persons are annually confined in our county jails, those penitentiaries often exhibit scenes revolting to humanity; and many a youthful prisoner, instead of being subjected to a salutary discipline, becomes more depraved. I indulge a hope that this interesting subject, so often fruitlessly submitted to the Legislature, will receive your enlightened consideration.

The administration of justice has encountered many and novel difficulties. The sheriff of Albany has been obliged to call forth the armed power of his county in executing civil process. Executive interposition has been invoked to suppress tumultuous disturbances in the counties of Rensselaer and Schenectady; unremitted efforts have failed to bring to light the perpetrators of an appalling crime in the vicinity of the city of New York; and high offenders, who had maintained respectable relations, have escaped, in some instances, after arrest. These incidents suggest the inquiries whether the efficiency of the police might not be improved, and whether the number of magistrates authorized to accept bail, and discharge on habeas corpus, has not been improvidently enlarged. A subject of Great Britain, who, for several years, pursued a desperate enterprise of bringing on a border warfare, by crimes which caused him to be proscribed in both countries, was, with extraordinary efforts, and after irritating delays, brought to justice.

The detention of another British subject, who, having come voluntarily into the county of Niagara, was held to answer an indictment for a murder committed at Schlosser in 1837, was made the subject of complaint by the British Minister to the President of the United States, on the ground that the aggression was an act of public force committed under authority of Her Majesty's Government. The then President having decided that the subject belonged to the judicial jurisdiction of this State, and that his interposition was not required by any principle of reason, justice or international law, and having communicated that decision to me, I expressed my acquiescence, and assured that the supposed offender should be brought to trial, and have a legal acquittal if innocent, and suffer just punishment if guilty of so [illegible] a crime. The Government of Great Britain soon afterwards formally avowed the aggression, and reiterated the demand for the discharge of the accused. The late Executive of the United States on this new [illegible] Washington, if a con[illegible] These views were also [illegible] ent Chief Magistrate of the [illegible] After due consideration I [illegible] President that now, as before, the subject seemed to me to belong to the judicial tribunals of this State, and [illegible] their proceedings ought not to be [illegible] by any interposition of the Federal or State authorities. The accused appeared on habeas corpus before the Supreme Court and challenged its jurisdiction, upon the grounds maintained by Great Britain and conceded by the Executive of the U. States; but the plea was overruled, and the prisoner having been remanded, was tried in Oneida County in September last, and having proved an alibi, was acquitted. Interesting as a capital trial, [illegible] necessary to maintain the dignity of the State, the case acquired [illegible] from the grave questions of constitutional and international law which it involved. It became a subject of legislative debate in London and Washington, as well as in our own Capitol, and popular feeling was intensely stimulated on both sides of the Atlantic. Thus a trial for felony seemed likely to involve in war two enlightened Christian nations, which had every motive to perpetuate peace and friendship. Agents of the Canadian authorities, and credulous persons among ourselves, alarmed the National Executive, and the Representative of the British Government, with reports of imaginary conspiracies to convict the accused by perjured testimony, and to render war inevitable by his assassination in prison. During these proceedings my action was guided by a desire to maintain, but not without proper deference to the Government of the U. States, the judicial jurisdiction of this State—to conduct the prosecution with energy, but with fairness towards the accused—to preserve order, and not merely to prevent any unlawful violence against the prisoner, but also to manifest a jealous care of the public honor in that respect—to sustain the Government of the U. States in demanding redress for the aggression at Schlosser as a national indignity, and to co-operate in the execution of all necessary measures for public defense. The papers now submitted, together with those already before the legislature, will furnish a full history of these interesting events. Your authority is necessary for paying some expenses for which no provision was found in existing laws.

New-York, like her sister States, and not less assiduously than they, pursues a policy of material improvement, commercial enterprise, and virtuous refinement, to ameliorate her social condition and recommend republican institutions to the favor of mankind. She deprecates war, therefore; and especially would she avoid incurring its calamities, for objects or from motives peculiar to herself. But recent occurrences admonish us, that pacific interests and dispositions are not always a guaranty of safety and peace. Although the American Government rigidly observes neutrality, and especially so, where British interests are involved, yet this is far from satisfying a distant monarchy that retains provincial Colonies under the shadow of our republican institutions. It has not been enough that a military force [illegible] our citizens [illegible] Colonies, but [illegible] of a free people [illegible] sense. [illegible]

[illegible]

It is a gratifying indication of the patriotism of our citizens, that notwithstanding the diminution of the penalties for omissions of military duty, [illegible] every where expressed.

Agricultural associations have been formed under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, and [illegible] Legislature [illegible] to your favorable consideration [illegible] that will be made for [illegible] agements of the arts of husbandry.

The present condition of [illegible] the State [illegible] of that institution [illegible]

[illegible]

[An abridgment of the school laws [illegible] of New York is urged [illegible] the equal advantages in the system [illegible] the State.]

The condition of the treasury will be fully presented by a report of the proper officer. The revenue from every source exhibits a prosperous [illegible] The revenue derived from auction duties was [illegible] being an increase of [illegible] over the corresponding revenues of the previous fiscal year. The amount received by the superintendent of the salines at the manufacture of salt, was [illegible] being more than was received in the previous year by [illegible]030. The manufacture of salt, and consequently the revenue, have been improved by allowing drawbacks upon salt exported to distant markets. I suggest an inquiry into the expediency of reducing still lower the duty upon the manufacture, with a view to an improvement of the revenue, under a belief that such a measure would secure a market for our salt in the valley of the Mississippi. The superintendent renews his complaint of the unskilful process used in manufacturing fine salt, and suggests efforts for discovering a corrective.—Confident anticipations of reviving the manufacture at Montezuma are expressed.

Although the harvests were less abundant than heretofore, and there has been a considerable diversion of western trade through the valley of St. Lawrence, the tolls upon each of the canals exhibit a gratifying increase. The income from all during the season of navigation, was $2,034,878, exceeding the tolls in the previous year, by $259,131 equal to 14 59-100 per cent. The tolls in 1831 were $1,223,801.

The revenues of the canals during the fiscal year, after deducting only the expenses of collection and ordinary repairs, was $1,551,098. The permanent public debt, at the close of the last fiscal year, exclusively of temporary loans, contingent liabilities, and the balance of the Erie and Champlain canal debt, for the payment of which equivalent funds are set apart, is $15,510,330, to which must be added ten porary loans amounting to $4,855,000, making the aggregate debt $17,395,530, and the interest annually payable thereon, including also interest on the stocks loaned to the railroad companies which are in default, is $919,704. The debts consist of stocks chiefly redeemable in 1845, 1850, 1855, and 1860. The amount of stocks issued to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and rail road companies, is $5,035,700. You will, of course, give immediate attention to proper measures for reimbursing temporary loans.

[After discussing the question of the enlargement of the Erie canal, at length, the Governor comes to the following conclusion:]

If, therefore, we would preserve the inestimable benefits of inland navigation which we now enjoy, if we would save the treasury from embarrassment, if we desire the accomplishment of the other public works, if we would in any degree extend our interior communications, if we would maintain the public faith, prevent general distress, retain our commercial precedence and political influence, and guard against the dismemberment of our territory, it is necessary to complete the enlargement of the Erie canal throughout, and with all convenient diligence.

The New-York and Erie railroad was at first estimated to cost six millions of dollars, but the subsequent adoption of a plan securing greater durability and usefulness, will, with other causes, raise the expense to above nine millions. The Legislature, in 1836, appropriated to the improvement a loan of public credit for three millions, but the conditions of the act being impracticable, the work was suspended until the law was modified in 1840, since which period the enterprise has been vigorously prosecuted. Contracts have been made for constructing the unfinished part of the road, except a section of forty miles between Deposit and Binghamton. Portions, 232 miles in length, will be ready for a superstructure in the present month. A sum exceeding four millions of dollars has been expended, of which $2,800,000 was derived from the State loan. If prosecuted with the same energy as during the last year, the road will be completed in 1843. Too deeply indebted to the people to cherish any local partialities or prejudices, I cannot withhold an expression of my satisfaction, that this enterprise is attaining its true rank, as second only among the physical improvements of New-York and of the Union. Regarded at first as a rival of the Erie canal and of the central roads—a pioneer of railways, seeking aid while the general feasibility and usefulness of such communications were yet in question—proposing to open a way through a thinly inhabited region, which, as was believed, presented obstacles insurmountable even by modern skill, and whose condition contrasted unhappily with the prosperity of parts of the State earlier visited by public enterprise—this great project, doomed as it was by the Legislature to rely upon private capital alone, and then denounced for the insufficiency of that support, has been especially subjected to the distrust and opposition which it is the fate of all ameliorating enterprises to encounter. The auspicious results of the partial completion of the work, exceed alike the early expectations of its advocates, and all our experience of railways. It conveys daily, with regularity, through those passes once deemed so formidable, numerous passengers, at an average fare of less than two cents per mile, and agricultural productions, merchandise and fabrics, at rates proportionably reduced: and in its very beginning, like the Erie canal, give pledges of a speedy reimbursement of its costs, and guaranties, if there be wisdom in the public councils, a wider diffusion of the benefits of improvement than has been before conceived. I recommend its vigorous prosecution, upon the same general considerations which have been urged for completing the enlargement of the Erie canal. The question, however, involves an inquiry concerning the most suitable manner of promoting that object.

A governmental management of railroads would be an experiment here, and is supposed to have been unsuccessful elsewhere, although it is not obvious why, with diligence, skill and experience, equal to what are employed in managing the canals, a system of supervision of railroads could not be adopted. There is much force in the argument, that it would increase central influence; yet, it is not clear that the influence of corporations would be more harmless, and there is much reason to believe that the more speedy diffusion of intelligence will neutralize such influence in either form.—Railways, like other property, cannot be obtained by the public more than by individuals, without cost. Until the investment becomes productive, that cost must be paid out of present revenues, loans or taxes; while resort should be had to neither of these, except to obtain adequate public benefits. But capitalists select the projects which are most feasible, and promise most speedy returns; while there is a class of even more extensively useful improvements, the magnitude of which surpasses the capacity of such association. Such are the Erie canal and the New-York and Erie railroad; and as a whole, such would be a central line of railways from New-York to Lake Erie, through the valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk. To wait for individual enterprise to accomplish such improvements, is to delay them for a subsequent, perhaps remote generation. The State may well claim a right to make or improve highways, and whatever profits she permits to be exacted, for their use when so constructed. The public welfare requires that the rates of toll shall always be kept as low as possible.—But all associations have a disposition to increase more and more their gains, and consult less and less the public convenience; whereas agents, directly responsible to the people, are obliged to consult the general welfare diligently and constantly. Surely no one can suppose, that the vast amount of private capital invested in railroads in the United States is unproductive. On the contrary, although there are many injudicious and incomplete works of that kind, the whole combined, yield returns, and every year increases their productiveness. If observations made with some care, are not altogether inaccurate, time will soon disclose the gratifying truth, that in this State a judicious system of railways, with proper branches and extensions penetrating every district, reaching every resource and affording facilities for travel and transportation, with rates of toll not considerably exceeding those of steamboat or canal navigation, would, as one entire system, yield an adequate nett revenue. This would indeed be apparent, if we consider the great economy of time and money resulting from such improvements, or even if we remember that private capital is seldom gratuitously devoted to the public good. We are therefore, near the time when conflicting interests and local jealousies concerning internal improvement, will cease, because the more the system is extended the greater will be the facility of extension. No abrupt change of policy is necessary, however, to reach such a result, if it be attainable.

When we remember that the first iron rail in this State was laid only ten years ago, that we now have eight hundred miles of railways, that during a period of pecuniary pressure, an average of ninety miles is annually added to the chain, and that a longer extent is in progress at the close than in the beginning of every year, we shall be convinced that even as we now proceed, we are approaching to the result indicated. I advise, therefore, no unnecessary departure from that system at this system at this time: but, I respectfully recommend, that all such improvements be henceforth regarded rather as parts of the general system of interior communications, designed to promote the general welfare, than as mere investments for gain: that a careful supervision of all such roads be established, to ascertain the accommodations afforded to the public, the fares received, and the profits realized; and the right of resumption stipulated in charters, shall be, as hitherto, carefully preserved. The Legislature would thus always be enabled to decide in regard to each road, whether the public good required interposition by way of regulation or resumption. Entertaining such opinions, and especially applying them to the New-York and Erie railroad, but with none other than feelings of respect for the benefactors under whose auspices it has thus far been prosecuted thro' so many and great embarrassments, I shall cheerfully approve any mode for continuing the enterprise, that shall seem to the Legislature expedient, assuming of course that the measure will involve no unnecessary public sacrifice.

* * * *

Nor can I omit to invite your attention to two suggestions of improvement yet unattempted. A railway from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, and ultimately to be extended to tide water, is manifestly required as a preparation for public defense—to develop the rich mineral resources of the border counties—to retain the trade of Lake Ontario—and to counteract the efforts of the Canadian Government to guide the travel and trade of those countries, and of the far west, down the valley of the St. Lawrence. The delay of the undertaking exhibits a presumptuous confidence in our ability to retain, without effort, advantages which it should be remembered are altogether acquired. The other proposed improvement, would be a similar communication between the city of New-York and the central points of our northern, eastern and western trade. The enlightened citizens of Massachusetts have constructed a railway to invite to her flourishing capital the winter trade, which our metropolis seems so much to undervalue; and that enterprise is sure, under existing circumstances, to divert a portion of the trade during all seasons. There is undoubtedly abundant capital in the city of New-York, and sufficient zeal for its welfare, to induce an accomplishment of the proposed communication; but if, for any cause, that city should remain unmoved by rivalry so close, it may be wise to consider whether the inhabitants of our interior districts can longer submit to a periodical exclusion from its warehouses and wharves, and whether they will permit their commercial emporium to be deprived of any of the advantages it has already derived from the enlightened policy of the State.

* * * *

Since the last adjournment of the Legislature, the public wealth has been augmented by a virtual restoration to the State of its stipulated share of the National Domain. This estate, of which the National Government is now our trustee, consists of lands five times exceeding the territory we possess, and exceeding the surface of the islands of Great Britain. Even in the present season of extreme depression it yields an annual revenue of about $200,000, which must continue to increase at least throughout the present century. Internal improvement is forever, as now, to constitute the defense and ornament of the State; and it will be an interesting fact in the history of that policy that its severest trial was coincident with the triumphant practical demonstration of the safety and usefulness of the system, and with so vast an augmentation of the public wealth. Beyond all these resources, moreover, there is another to which we need never resort for internal improvements, but a reference to which should be sufficient to dispel any lingering doubt of the fiscal ability of the State—the untaxed wealth of the people equal to seven hundred millions of dollars. Former periods and other States are often brought into favorable contrast with our present condition; whereas a moment's reflection, will convince us that the State was never so truly rich as at the present time; nor would it be an unprofitable inquiry, whether in ancient or modern times there have existed two and a half millions of people so eminently blessed with the means of physical, moral and social improvement.

But although the causes affecting our public securities lie beyond the reach of direct efforts, we can nevertheless mitigate the evil and contribute to a remedy. It is an urgent duty to fortify our credit, not merely for the purpose of securing a discrimination in our favor, but also to furnish an encouraging example to our sister States. I suggest, with a view to this purpose, a rigid adherence, under all circumstances, to the rule hitherto observed, that the whole public debt shall not be raised above such an amount as that its interest can be paid out of the current surplus revenue of the canals; and to remove all question concerning the fiscal soundness and moral integrity of the State, I recommend that all future revenues from the National Domain shall be pledged as a sinking fund to the extinguishment of the principal of the debts, annually, paying, or providing for the payment of a part of the principal, and absorbing first the older debts. If seventeen millions of dollars are yet required to complete our public works, the system I have suggested would in 1855 discharge the whole of our present and future indebtedness, and after that time leave us unincumbered annual revenues. If we adopt this, or some more judicious fiscal system—if enterprises, we may prosecute them diligently and firmly, and with even higher confidence in their perfect success and unbounded usefulness than has ever before been entertained. If, moreover, we declare that at no time, nor under any circumstances, can this State justify or palliate a violation of public faith by any of our sister States, but at the same time yield to those States in performing their obligations our sympathy, support and such as is within our costitutional province; if we stand by those younger, less wealthy and less powerful, but equally patriotic members of the confederacy in this crisis—as we know full well they would stand by us if menaced from abroad—we shall then see them rapidly recovering from their embarrassments, and worthily regaining the confidence of mankind. Then each star will be firmly fixed, the clouds now gathering will speedily disperse, and the constellation continue to shed its cheering light upon the way along which the nations of the earth are advancing to constitutional liberty.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Albany, January 4th, 1842.

We understand that Gov. Seward, in his preparations for the New Year, has substituted Lemonade and Cold Water for Punch and Wine. This is a bold innovation, but one which the spirit of the times demanded. The Temperance cause has a right to claim an *example* from the highest authorities. The amount heretofore expended for Wine, &c., by the Governor, will now be given to the Poor.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

From Florida—More Indian Murders!—We learn from our correspondent at Jacksonville, that the Indians made their appearance on the 20th inst., within three miles of Mandarin, near the St. Augustine road, burned a house, and murdered the whole family, consisting of a Mr. Hartley, wife, and child. They were destroyed in the flames. Where are the troops? It appears that Indians can be found somewhat nearer than the everglades.

We further learn that a Mr. La Costa was also killed. Also, that the Indians burned three houses, and carried off several negroes, one of whom escaped. It is said that the Indians numbered twenty-one, and were supposed to be a part of Halleck Tustennuggee's tribe.

We also learn that Lieut. Col. Riley returned to Pilatka, on the 21st, from his expedition to the head waters of the St. Johns. He had discovered no Indians.—Col. Worth is at Tampa. A company of regulars was to be sent from Fort Russell to Jacksonville, in quest of the Indian mercenaries.

St. Augustine, Dec. 22.

Last night a negro man arrived at Picolata, from Mandarin and reported that some three or four persons had been murdered near that place.

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Important from Tampa Bay—Letters have been received in this city from Tampa, says the St. Augustine News, stating that Tigertail and his whole party are in at that port. Col. Worth is now operating towards Sam Jones' camp, and great hopes are entertained of his being captured. The number of Indians now in, including those lately captured by Capt. Wade, amount to about two hundred.

Two of the Indians lately sent out by Col. Worth to treat with the Indians, were murdered in the neighborhood of Fort Fanning, by a party of the Michasukie tribe.—*Savannah Rep.*

A. D. Burnett's Cabinet ware room in Elizabethtown, N. J., took fire on the 25th, and was nearly consumed, together with the adjoining dwelling house of Mr. Moses Ogden. Insured.

271 Reformed drinkers have joined the Syracuse Total Abstinence Association since Oct. 14th, of whom at least 200 were confirmed drunkards, many among the most degraded. At least *three hundred* drunkards have been reformed in that place within two months, and the Ladies' Temperance Society now numbers 275 members, and is increasing.

The New-Haven Palladium says, that a woman, named Susan Gillan, was found drunk and half frozen in bed a few days since. Her child, some two years old was also speechless with cold, and her husband was intoxicated. The child is likely to recover.

Charles and Mary Seymour have been convicted, at Rochester, of having stolen $7,300 in notes, and a certificate of deposite for $300, from Mr. Holmes.

The Indiana House of Representatives has passed a law abolishing entirely imprisonment for debt, by a vote of 86 to 10.

The Legislature of S. Carolina, at their late sessions, passed an act to make the unlawful whipping or beating of a slave an indictable offence. Also an act to prevent the emancipation of slaves and other persons.

John Randolph once said in the United States Senate, that he had discovered the philosopher's stone. It consisted in these four plain monosyllables. "Pay as you go."

The Boston Telegraph says that it is in contemplation to establish a line of steamships from Boston to Bremen. The agent of the Bremen Company came out in the Britannia, the last trip Captain Cleland made. There will be two ships, to run once a month—they will land at East Boston.

We learn from the Madison (Wis.) Express, that the Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan have again refused to emigrate *West of the Missouri river*, and there is no prospect that they can ever be induced to go there.

The late alderman O'Neil, of New-York, has bequeathed in his will $500 to Daniel O'Connell, to be by him appropriated to the advancement of the Repeal cause in Ireland.

At a recent fireman's celebration in Baltimore, there was exhibited a suction engine which was imported in 1734—107 years ago, and is still capable of doing good service.

The number of clergymen in this country is represented at 15,000—white population 15,000 000 or one clergyman to a thousand souls.

We learn from the Cincinnati Journal that over one thousand drinking men have been reformed in that—the Queen city of the mighty West.

The population of Great Britain is 28 millions, and of them 20 millions may be said in homely phrase, to live from hand to mouth, by precarious labour and with scanty supplies of the necessities of life.

The case of the United States vs. the sureties of Samuel Swarthout, is to be submitted to the Supreme Court for decision.

A numerous meeting was held at Niblo's on the 28th inst. in behalf of the New-York and Erie railroad, when liberal individual efforts to aid the company were strongly recommended, and also the Albany and New-York railroad company. Boston enterprise has awakened considerable emulation.

By order of the Mexican government, raw cotton, tobacco, and cotton twist, are forbiden to be imported into that country. Cotton goods are to be seized and burnt, and not sold as formerly.

Rhode Island.—The Constitutional Convention of this State has formed a Constitution which corrects some of the defects of the old Charter by which that State has been governed. The representation is more equally apportioned between the several towns; no change with regard to the Senate. Public schools are to be established. The elective franchise is only extended to holders of personal property to the value of $500, who shall have paid taxes on the same for two years, and taken away from the sons of freeholders, as such, except those already admitted. Of course this will not satisfy the non-freeholders.—*Tribune.*

Benefits of Advertising—We once heard of a merchant who undertook to expend his first year's profits in advertising. After trying four months, he found his profits so great, that he could not find enough papers to advertise in, and gave it up; but continued to advertise in every paper in this region, until in six years he quitted business with half a million of ready change.—*Reading Times.*

The Revenue of Kentucky—From the report of the commissioners for 1841, it appears that the revenue of the State of Kentucky, derivable from various sources of taxation, has amounted to $339,356.12, being an increase over that of last year, of $124,002.72, resulting from a farther tax of 25 cents, imposed last year. The value of the taxable property of the State is returned at 263,815,749.—*Tribune.*

Disgraceful Legislative Affray—A most disgraceful scene occurred between two blackguards in the Tennessee Legislature on the 28th ult. which resulted in a recontre with pistols, in which, however, the only one injured was a third person, a clerk in a store, who was wounded in the knee.

It seems that in the morning one Haskell, remarked in the House that he would not submit to a repitition of language used on the Democratic side. He then walked to the fire place where the other bully, whose name was Rowles, met him, and asked whether the remark was intended for him. Haskel answered that it was. Rowles answered that he held himself responsible at all times for all that he said on the floor. The other told him that if he would say as much out of the House he would chastise him. Hereupon ensued a regular set-to, which was interrupted by the bystanders.

In the afternoon they met in front of the Capitol and fired pistols at each other, with the result already stated. If they are not both expelled the House, the Tennessee Legislature will sink almost as low in the estimation of all lovers of order, as our Lower House of Congress:—lower it could not well be.—*Tribune.*

Two of the clerks in the United States Bank have been sued as endorsers on the post notes of the Bank.

Notices.

SABBATH SCHOOL COUNTY CONVENTION.

The undersigned, feeling the want of interest, and consequently the want of vigorous action in promoting Sabbath Schools, recommend holding a Convention in the Methodist Chapel in Morrisville, on Wednesday the 26th of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consultation upon measures best adapted to promote Sabbath Schools. In order to throw a pervading influence through the country, and awaken in the hearts of Christians and Parents a stronger, and still stronger desire for the intellectual, moral, and religious culture of children and youth generally, it has been deemed important and highly desirable that all who feel interested in this cause, should concentrate their powers and influence by forming a County Sabbath School Association.

Allow us to urge one and all to attend—Christians of all Evangelical Churches, the call is to you. The common feelings of humanity, the perpetuity and stability of our Republican Institutions, the deep feelings of our hearts for the triumphs of truth as disciples of Christ, call loudly and beseechingly upon you to attend, and there commence vigorous and unflinching efforts in this department of God's vineyard. Sabbath Schools are essentially, nay, vitally connected with the success, and ultimate triumph of the Cross.

The above call is signed by a great number, from most of the towns in the County, the names of whom, for want of room, we omit.—[ED.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. [illegible] town, on the 6 [illegible] by Z. T. [illegible] Mr. WM. GALE, of [illegible] and Miss MARTHA J. THORNTON, of [illegible].

In Brookfield, by Eld. W. B. Maxson, Dec. 30, Mr. SILAS WHITFORD, and Miss MARY BURCH, both of Brookfield.

In W[illegible] Mr. GEORGE MARTIN, of [illegible] and Miss PHILINDA HARRINGTON, of M[illegible]field.

DIED.

In Georgetown, on the 9th of [illegible] ELLEN M., daughter of Joseph and Barbara Peckham.

In Otselic, on the 8th inst., Mr. LUTHER STAUNTON, aged 18 years. Also, Miss CALISTA, Daughter of Mr. Alexander and Laury Butts, aged 5 years, both of [illegible] fever.

In Milton, Wisconsin, of Inflammation on the brain, on the 20th ult., SAMUEL, son of Eld. Daniel Babcock, formerly of Alfred N. Y., aged 10 years.

LIST OF LETTERS.

N. V. Hull, (the request is important. We think a compliance with it would be of invaluable service.) Joel Green, (we have written.) Philander Carpenter, (the alteration is made to your request.) Joseph Goodrich, "Hibernicy," (our custom is not to publish "facts" without a responsible name. We presume all is right, but we do not *know* it.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of A. Babcock, $2,25, cr. Daniel Brown, vol. 2

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DENTAL SURGERY.

BERTHIER M. SMITH.

HAS opened an office at the house of WILLIAM C. GAGE, where he will hold himself in readiness to attend to any business that may be presented in the line of DENTAL SURGERY, and pledges himself to perform, in a manner which shall combine *neatness, permanency, utility and comfort*, any operations which come within the scope of his profession—such as *filling, inserting, cleaning* &c.—healing diseases of the mouth and gums, arising from a bad condition of the teeth—*correcting irregular dentition* &c. &c. In short, he will do all that can be done towards *preserving & cherishing* those important and beautiful organs, the human teeth.

Parents, have your children's teeth *examined* in season; [illegible] *may save you much trouble*, and [illegible].

Examinations and advice [illegible] given [illegible] *free of charge.*

Ladies will be attended at their residences if particularly desired.

A few boxes of *TOOTH POWDER* on [illegible] an excellent article for the teeth [illegible].

De Ruyter, Jan. 10th, 1842.

N. B. The length of time which Mr. SMITH will spend in De Ruyter will depend [illegible] the amount of patronage received.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES, *AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.*

January 12, 1842.

I have this day been appointed [illegible] agent [illegible] place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by me are direct from Doct. Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

I have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that I have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and so called LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. I have in my possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which I shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.

S. D. DELLAY.

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE ANNAS & AYER, are placed in the hands of George Sears for settlement, and collection where they may be found previous to the first day of March. All demands remaining unsettled at that date, will be left with the proper officer for collection.

J. N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
WILLIAM ! AYER.

Jan 10, 1842.

DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that the [illegible] partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. ELLIS & Co. is this day dissolved [illegible]. The business hereafter will be [illegible] E. ELLIS. All notes [illegible] are assigned to E. ELLIS, and [illegible] ELLIS,
ELEAZAR ATKINS Jr.
[illegible] 1842. 46w3

NOTICE.

ALL [illegible] the subscriber, on book [illegible] respectfully [illegible] by the 15th [illegible] will be obliged to put [illegible] for collection, as he is in debt [illegible] Will have *their* PAY.

HALSEY STILLMAN.

D[illegible] Dec. 28th, 1841.

Madison County Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that an assessment of [illegible] levied on the deposite [illegible] on the 25th day of October 1841, that the same is requested to be [illegible] of said Company [illegible] before the first [illegible]

[illegible] Cazenovia, Nov. 24, 1841.

WM. J. HOUGH, Treasurer.

CASH [illegible] paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy [illegible] produce at the NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

MENS Coarse Fine Boots, Ladies Gaiter Boots, Ladies and Children's Shoes a little better [illegible]
STONE STORE

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
TAKE NOTICE.

THE [illegible] on hand a good assortment [illegible] Harness, [illegible] Whips, Trunks, [illegible] Carpet [illegible] De Ruyter not excepted. [illegible] Green Butter, [illegible] Calfs [illegible] of Lime [illegible]

R. RIDER.

D[illegible] 1841. 32tf

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
S. M. HOUSE.

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the business will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work [illegible].

[illegible] warranted to fit [illegible]

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

[illegible] S. D. Dellay's Store.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 29w6

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered to [illegible] purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is charged by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.

Nov. 24.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at
Nov. 24. ELMORE'S

MADISON COM. PLEAS.
Sarah L. B. Goodwin,
vs.
Mary L. Goodwin, Henry Goodwin, and Jane Goodwin, by Joel Maxson the special Guardian of the said Henry and Jane.
IN PARTITION.

IN pursuance of an Order [illegible] the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Madison, in this cause, we the undersigned Commissioners appointed by said Court to make partition therein, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 29th day of November, at 12 o'clock, M., at the house of Wm. C. Gage, in De Ruyter, the premises in the Plaintiff's petition mentioned, situate [illegible] De Ruyter, and belonging to the estate of Le Baron Goodwin deceased, and bounded [illegible] beginning at the centre of the road leading [illegible] northwest [illegible] Geo. W. Sutton [illegible] Geo. W. Sutton [illegible] Dated October 5th, 1841.

BENJAMIN ENOS,
JAMES NYE,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD, Commissioners.
Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 34w6

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above sale is postponed to the 17th day of January next at the same place and time of day.

Dated Nov. 15, 1841.

JAMES NYE,
BENJAMIN ENOS,
EPHRAIM ARNOLD, Commissioners.
Z. T. BENTLEY, Attorney. 40tds

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st. 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the veriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

POETRY.

For the Register.

Slavery.

What sound is this that strikes mine ear
Along the southern breeze?
It is the wail of deep despair,
Comes through the evening breeze.

It comes from Afric's tawny sons,
When at the throne of grace,
In open ether they send up
Their prayers before his face.—

That he would send them some relief
From Slavery's cruel chain,
To cheer their drooping hearts from grief,
From sorrow and from pain.

But, hark! my brethren hear the groans
That from the south doth come,
The husband sever'd from the wife—
From daughters and from sons.

And handcuffed by some cruel men
With chains around their feet,
And sent into some distant land
As traffick they are made.

But, oh! that bitter, bitter groan
Springs from that broken heart,
To think of friends they've left behind
That they must with them part.

Oh, cursed be that cruel man,
The Bible it doth say,
That severs husband from the wife
And send them far away.

Oh hasten on that happy day,
When Afric's sons are free,
And never more to wear the yoke
Of cruel Slavery.

Great God, then, help us all to raise
The voice of LIBERTY,
And break oppression's cruel yoke,
And set the prisoners free.

LEZONA LINA.

De Ruyter January 7, 1842.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE FALSE LIGHT,

OR THE CORNISH WRECKER.

"A wreck, a wreck!" is the most tremendous sound to a wretched mariner in the howling midnight tempest on our iron bound coast, but the most welcome to those guilty men called "wreckers," who consider the winter as their harvest season for rapine and plunder. Often have we seen five hundred or a thousand men, women, and children, rushing through the breakers to seize upon their prey from some hapless vessel just dashed to atoms on the rocks, and wondered that more prompt attention is not paid by local authorities to guard the property of wrecks, and reward the honest and diligent who endeavor to save it. Thousands of our seamen perish every winter, crying, "Refuge failed me, no man cared for my soul." The preaching of the gospel on our sea-coast has so far improved its inhabitants, that the horrid system of alluring a vessel to destruction by lights on shore, and murdering the crew, is now happily abolished; we wish we could say as much concerning the general plunder of every part of the vessel and cargo. Upon this subject we have often heard in Cornwall, handed down from father to son, the awful legendary tale that we now submit to our readers, in which the important doctrine of divine and retributive justice is strikingly exemplified:

"Towards the close of the sixteenth century, a horrid custom prevailed on the coast of Cornwall, of luring vessels to their destruction in stormy weather, by fastening a lantern to a horse's head, and leading it about on the top of the cliffs, in order that the bewildered mariner, mistaking it for the light of a vessel, might be induced to shape his course towards it. This atrocious expedient was often successful. The devoted crew dreamed not of their danger, until warned of it, too late, by the foaming breakers that burst upon them from the shore; and the vessel speedily became the prey of a set of ruthless barbarians, who, to secure themselves impunity in their plunder, often murdered those who escaped drowning, and then called their booty a *god-send*.

"In a small hovel, on the craggy shore of a deep and dangerous bay on the coast of Cornwall, dwelt one of those wretches, whose name was Terloggan—an old and hardened desperado, who united in himself the fisherman, the smuggler, and the wrecker, but the last was his favorite occupation; and such was the confidence of his companions in his experience in this capacity, that he was usually appointed their leader, and rarely failed in his office. His wife, too, encouraged him, and not unfrequently aided him in his iniquitous exploits. Disgusted with the wickedness of his parents, their only son left his home in early life, and sought to obtain an honorable subsistence as the mate of a West India trader.

"It was at a period, when a long and profitless summer and autumn had nearly passed away, that Terloggan, like the vulture, ever watchful of his prey, was more than usually observant of the signs of the heavens; nor was any one more capable than himself of discovering the most distant indication of a tempest. Nature had for several months worn a placid and encouraging aspect. The soft and azure sky seemed to rest upon the transparent sea, and the slowly expanding waves swept with slow mumurings along the shining sands of the deep bay with a wild and monotonous plashing, that seemed to strike like the voice of a prophesy upon the ear. Nor more hateful were the glorious beams of the orb of day to the fallen Lucifer, as described by our great poet, than was the quiescent state of nature to the dark mind of Terloggan. In his impatience, he cursed the protracted season of tranquility, and hailed the approaching period of storms as more congenial, not only to the "gloomy temper of his soul," but to his interests. At length he saw, with a smile of savage satisfaction, the sun sink in angry red beneath the dim and cloudy horizon; heard with secret exultation the hollow murmuring of the winds, and beheld the blackening waves rising into fury, and lashing the lofty rocks with their ascending spray.—As the night advanced in chaotic darkness, the horrors of the tempest increased; and the long and loud blast of the contending elements rung upon the ear like the death-knell of a departing soul. "Now's thy time," ejaculated the old hag, his wife; "go thy ways out upon the cliffs, there's death in the wind." Terloggan speedily equipped himself, and ascended the steep promontory at the entrance of the bay.—The usual expedient was resorted to; and he soon observed a light at sea, as in answer to his signal. His prey seemed already in his grasp. The light evidently approached nearer; and before an hour had elapsed, the white close-reefed sails of the vessel could be dimly discovered through the darkness, and the appalling cry of the seamen at the discovery of their danger, distinctly heard. Signal guns of distress were immediately fired, and the loud commands, "*All hands on deck*," and "*About ship*," were vociferated in wild despair. Every exertion was made to wear the vessel from shore; but the redeeming moment was passed, the ship was completely embayed, and neither strength nor skill were of any avail, in averting her impending fate. In a few minutes a tremendous crash, and a heart-rending, but fruitless cry for help, announced the horrid catastrophe; and the last flashing signal-gun revealed for a moment, a scene too terrible to be described. The stranded vessel, hurled repeatedly against the jagged rocks of the bay, soon parted; the waves dashed over her shattered hull with relentless fury, bearing to the shore the shattered cargo, broken pieces of the wreck, and the tattered rigging; while the mingled shrieks of the drowning, blended with the roar of the conflicting elements, rose upon the ear like the despairing cries of an army of dying Titans.

"There was one, however, in whose eyes such a scene was joyous—in whose ears such sounds were melody—and that being was Terloggan. He waited impatiently until the storm had somewhat abated, and when silence began to indicate that the work of death was well nigh over, he descended the well-known cliffs, to dart upon his prey. Unmoved by the horrid spectacle, (for the moon had broken from the clouds by which she had before been concealed,) he stood a while gazing upon the scene of desolation around him, as if at a loss where first to begin his work of rapine But to his surprise, and momentary dismay, there was yet one living soul on board, who, should he survive, would interpose between him and his hard earned booty, and who was even now loudly supplicating his assistance. To dispatch this unhappy creature in his exhausted and helpless condition, was a resolution no sooner formed than executed. Whilst he was appearing to aid his escape from the jaws of death, one stroke of his hanger laid him a livid and mutilated corse upon the sands before him. Terloggan then rifled the pocketes of his victim, took a ring from his finger, laden with the most portable articles of plunder, retraced his footsteps to his hut. "What luck?" exclaimed his fiend like helpmate, as he crossed the threshhold of the door.—"Never better," rejoined Terloggan, pointing to his booty. He then described the success of his hellish stratagem, without even concealing the particulars of the murder; after which he displayed some pieces of foreign gold coin, and the ring which he had taken from the finger of the stranger. "Give me the light, Meg," said the hoary villain. The hag obeyed. But no sooner had he examined the ring, than he recognized its form and certain marks upon it. His countenance changed, and, with a groan of agony, he quickly handed it to his wife. She knew to well from whose hand it must have been taken, and, after glancing at it for a moment, yelled out with supernatural energy, "Oh, my son, my poor son!" and fell senseless at the feet of her husband. Terloggan tried to master his feelings until the fact should be ascertained. He arose with the dawn, and hastened to the spot where he had left the murdered corse. It was indeed his son. The stroke of retribution had been complete. Overwhelmed with despair, and stung by remorse to which his heart had ever before been impervious, he determined on self destruction. A few days afterwards, his mangled body was found among the rocks, and was interred on the spot where he had perpetrated his last deed of blood. The chief incidents of his terrible story are still narrated in the neighborhood which was the scene of its hero's manifold atrocities. His wretched wife perished a few weeks afterwards by the fall of her hut, occasioned by one of those dreadful storms, which she and her savage helpmate had so frequently invoked."

From Graham's Magazine.

COTTAGE PIETY.

> "Early had they learned
> To reverence the volume that displays
> The mystery, the life which cannot die"

There is no piety like that in our cottages. Go through the land from one end to the other,—enter if you will at every door you pass,—seek out the dying in lordly hall, and lowly dwelling,—and you will find that the humble tenants of the humblest roof, are often the most acceptable in the eyes of their Maker, and that in the words of Holy Writ, "not many wise, not many noble are called," but "God hath chosen the weak things of this world to confound the mighty." And there is a philosophy in this. The rich have wherewithal to enjoy themselves in this life, and what care they for one to come? but the poor find no peace from toil on earth, and hail the message which bids them to a better and brighter world, where "the weary are at rest." Then, too, the Sabbath of the cottager!—They who live in cities, or dwell in stately palaces in the country, have no idea of the soothing calm of this day to the poor man. All through the weary week, in summer or in winter, amid cold, or rain, and heat, he is compelled to toil for the scanty pittance which barely keeps his wife and little ones alive—and when the Sabbath morning comes, and he sees all so tidy about him, while the sun smiles pleasantly through the casement, and there is an eloquent stillness on all without, a feeling of freedom and of untold peace, comes stealing over his soul, such as those who have never shared his toils cannot imagine. If he has a heart it is melted into gratitude. If he is a godly man—and do not these very things purify his heart insensibly?—he will call his little ones around him, and, together they will lift up their thanksgivings for the blessings of another week. Oh! how often—in some old country house, far, far away from the crimes and cares of the town—have we listened to the morning hymn, sweetly rising on the air, and seeming to go up to heaven all the sweeter for the songs of birds and the murmurs of the stream, with which it mingled.—Yes! we love

> "The sound of hymns
> On some bright Sabbath morning, on the moor
> Where all is still save praise; and where hard by
> The ripe grain shakes its bright beard on the sun;
> The fresh green grass, the sun, and sunny brook—
> All look as if they knew the day, the hour,
> And felt with man the need of joy and thanks."

Children's Department.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

About ten miles south of Boston, is a venerable old house, which the stage driver will be sure to point out to his passengers, as the residence of John Quincy Adams. It was here that his venerable father died, July 4th, 1826, the same day in which President Jefferson died in Virginia, just fifty years from the day when they both signed the Declaration of Independence. In this house, or some other near it, John Quincy Adams was born, in 1767. He received his first education in the family of his father, who was then an eminent lawyer. In 1767, in the midst of the revolutionary war, his father was chosen commissioner to France, and he took John Quincy with him, who was then only eleven years old.

His father returned in about a year, but went again to Paris, in 1779, to act with Franklin and Jay, in negotiating a peace with Great Britain.

At Paris, the youthful John Quincy was then placed at school. In June, 1780, when his father was appointed in place of Mr. Laurens, ambassador to Holland, he attended a public school in Amsterdam, and also attended the University at Leyden. In 1781, when fifteen years of age, he went to St. Petersburgh, as a private Secretary to Dana, the American minister. After remaining there a little more than a year, he again joined his father in Holland, and in 1785, he returned to the United States. He graduated at Harvard College in 1787, and soon began to study law with Theophilus Parsons of Newburyport. On completing his law studies, he repaired to Boston, and commenced the practice of his profession.

He soon became known for his signal abilities, and having attracted the attention of President Washington, in 1794, he was appointed Minister Resident at the Netherlands, a post which he retained until near the close of Washington's administration. Just before retiring from office, Washington appointed him minister to Portugal; but while on his way to Lisbon his destination was changed to Berlin. While in Prussia, he made an excursion into the Province of Silesia. When Thomas Jefferson became President in 1801, he returned to this country. In 1802, he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate. In 1803, he was chosen a Senator of the United States, and gave his support to the administration of Mr. Jefferson—a course which was offensive to his constituents, and he resigned the office. In 1806, he was called to the chair as Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, in Harvard College. In June, 1809, he was appointed by President Madison as Minister to Russia, where he won the confidence and esteem of the Emperor Alexander, and laid the foundation of the friendship which that great nation manifests towards this country. Mr. Adams remained in St Petersburgh until appointed by Madison at the head of the commission of five, by which the treaty of peace was negotiated at Ghent, in 1814. After the conclusion of peace, and of a convention of commerce with Great Britain, Mr. Adams was appointed Resident Minister at London, where he remained until the accession of Mr. Monroe to the Presidency, in 1817.

In organizing his cabinet, Mr. Monroe selected Mr. Adams as Secreteary of State, an office which he filled with great honor to the country and to himself, until the close of Mr. Monroe's administration. In the Presidential contest of 1824, Mr. Adams was a prominent candidate, together with General Jackson, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Clay. There being no choice by the people, Mr Adams was elected by the House of Representatives. He encountered, however, at the threshhold of his administration, a vigorous and overwhelming opposition; and his rival, Gen. Jackson, uniting the friends of the other candidates in 1825, succeeded to the Presidency in 1829.

In 1831, he took his seat in Congress again, not in the Senate, where he had been sent by the Legislature twenty-eight years before, but in the House of Representatives, to which he was chosen by his worthy neighbors of Plymouth and Norfolk counties. There he has remained ever since, and has been a bright example of industry and devotion to the public good.

On the 30th of April, 1830, he delivered an able address in New York, at the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington.

It is said he has about fifty large manuscript volumes which he has written with his own hands, containing facts and observations on public affairs. Coming from such a gigantic intellect, placed in such favorable circumstances for gaining knowledge, they must be intensely interesting. But the crowning act in his career of greatness, is his masterly defence of those intersting Africans, who were rescued by a wonderful Providence, from the pittiless Spaniards, and, in a great degree, by his eloquence and skill, from the scarcely less cruel grasp of a government administered by "a northern man with southern principles."

SAGACITY OF A LIONESS.

The following story is from the English Monthly Magazine, and may be depended upon as being accurate.

Part of a ship's crew being sent ashore on a part of the coast of India, for the purpose of cutting wood for the ship, one of the men, having strayed from the rest, was greatly frightened by the appearance of a large lioness, who made towards him; she laid down at his feet, and looked very earnestly, first at him, and then at a tree a little distance off. After repeating her looks several times, she arose and proceeded on towards the tree, looking back several times, seemingly wishing the man to follow her, which he did; and upon coming to the tree, he looked up and perceived a huge baboon, with two young cubs in her arms, which he supposed were the lioness's as she crouched down like a cat, and seemed to eye them verry steadfastly; upon which the man being afraid to ascend the tree, he thought to cut the tree down; and having his axe with him, he set to work, when the lioness seemed more attentive to what he was doing. Upon the falling of the tree, she sprang forward on the baboon, and tore him in pieces; she then licked them over and over again; after which she returned to the man, who was greatly frightened at seeing her in such a rage with the baboon; but she came and fawned around him, rubbing her head against him in great fondness; and which seemed to show her gratitude for the service which he had done her: she went to the cubs, and taking one of them up in her mouth, went away with it, and returning soon after for the other, she went away with that also; when the man made the best of his way off to the shore, where he was taken aboard, and did not get rid of his fright for some time after.

STATISTICS OF MUSCULAR POWER.—Man has the faculty of imitating every motion but of flight. To effect these; he has, in maturity and health, sixty bones in his head, sixty in his thighs and legs, sixty-two in his arms and hands, sixty-seven in his trunk. He has, also, 434 muscles. His heart makes sixty-four pulsations in a minute; and therefore, 3,840 in an hour, and 92,160 in a day. There are also three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour. An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes: an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed greater than that; an eagle can fly eighteen leagues in an hour; and a Canary falcon can even reach 250 leagues in sixteen hours. A violent wind travels sixty miles an hour; sound 1,242 English feet in a second.—*Bucke.*

MORAL EDUCATION.—Rev. Mr. Breckenridge once said, "When we speak of education in common terms, we lose sight of one of the most important points in an education. He who educates the intellect, and leaves the moral nature uneducated, falls as far short of the true objects of education as eternity exceeds time." As the earth naturally bears briers and noxious weeds, so does the human heart by nature bring forth the works of the flesh. But as the earth can be made to bear good fruit by cultivation, so the human heart, by a proper religious culture can be made to bear the fruits of the Spirit But as the garden needs an early and faithful cultivation, so does the moral nature of man. The education of the mind and cultivation of the heart should both be commenced at an early age, and they both should be carried on together.—An intellectual education, unsanctified, is of but little use.—*Clinton Sem. Advocate.*

BEAUTIES OF EDUCATION.—"Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no enemy destroy, no despotism enslave. At home, a friend—abroad, an introduction—in solitude, a solace—in society an ornament. It chastens vice, it guards virtue, and gives at once grace and government to genius. Without it, what is man? A splendid slave: a reasoning savage."

A sub contractor of the New-York and Erie railroad lately decamped, with some 1200, funds which had been given him by the company to pay his labourers. He was last heard of in Buffalo.

The famous Niger expedition has suffered very much of late from fever. 60 European adventurers were taken ill at once, and 20 had died at the last accounts.

The Baptists of Rochester are about constituting a new church. The first church is full to overflowing. The colony to form the new church is said to possess ample means for the enterprise.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AGAIN AT S. D. DELLAY'S.

Sept. 28, 1841.

BUNDLES of SILK GOODS, cords of SHEETINGS, heaps of CALICOES, piles of CLOTH and stacks of plain and fancy BEAVER CLOTHS, are now being offered by

S. D. DELLAY,

at his CHEAP CASH and BARTER STORE, in connexion with an unequalled assortment of MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, TAGLIONES &c., &c. &c. at prices greatly reduced, and which he unqualifiedly pledges himself to sell less than his neighbors in this Town or County.

His Purchases have been for cash. Goods will be sold equally cheap for good notes as any other Store in this section will sell them for cash.

TEAS SUGARS AND MOLASSES

as usual, cheaper than the cheapest.

To Physicians he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and request from them at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.

Terms of sale, 6 months.

He is also sole Agent in this place for the sale of the following Valuable Medicines:

Jayne's Invaluable Indian Expectorant,
Too well known to need comment.

DR. WATERMAN'S
Rheumatic and Strengthening Plaster.

The peculiarities of this compound are owing to the immediate effects produced on the animal fibre, it being carried by the absorbants to the seat of disease or pain, without producing disagreeable sensations. As an external application it is a powerful auxiliary, and will cure, in all curable cases; such as acute and chronic Rheumatisms, Scrofulous Affections, weakness of back, pain in the side, head and limbs, affections of the Spine, &c. &c. &c.

This Plaster is warranted to be by far the best ever offered to the public—much superior to "Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster," and at less than half the price.

WINSLOW'S
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

In conclusion he would only say, that he will not be *under*-sold on any article which he offers for sale.

WANTED,
10,000 Bags,
10,000 pr. Socks,
10,000 yds. Tow Cloth,
10,000 " Kersey,

☞For which the highest price will be paid ☜
De Ruyter, May 13. 1841. 63y1

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil.
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey "
Godfrey's Cordial.
Foster's Anodyne Cordial.
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium.
Hive Syrup.
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

In conclusion he would say, that he is constantly receiving Goods from New-York, and will not be undersold; but on the contrary will undersell the CHEAPEST.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt. Also,

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at *S. D. DELLAY'S* than at the *Stone Store*.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

"A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians and families 10 per cent *lower* than" BOUGHT by the *STONE STORE* merchant in New York at

S. D. DELLAY'S.

LOOK HERE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account are requested to call and settle the same before the first of January next.

G. W. SUTTON.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by
Oct. 4. J. N. ELMORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

WANTED,

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery, at very low prices.

The following, among others, may now be found on his list:—

Web.'s Dictionary, large.
" " small.
Dames' Bourdon.
" Legendre,
" First Lessons.
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry.
Phelps' Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar.
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,
Novum Græcum Testamatum,
Colloquial Phrases,
Greek Reader,
Greek Lessons,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto "
Medium Drawing Paper,
Demi " "
Cap " "
Drawing Pencils,
Ruled, Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
Plain and Ruled Fools-cap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office
De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey.
Alfred James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russell, P. M., Oran Vincent.
Berlin—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Asa Burdick.
Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Charles Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M., Daniel S. Truman.
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin, H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Scott— Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Jonathan Maxson. Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D. Titsworth
Salem.— David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
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Original Papers.

For the Register.

MUSINGS.—NO. III.

The Bible.—Its Influence.

Similar in its influence to the Sun that enlightens and beautifies our earth—to the heart that propels the current of life through the thousand windings of vein and artery, is the influence of the Bible in the moral world. 'Tis the glorious harbinger of light and life—of light intercepted by no intervening cloud—of life over which the king of terrors is powerless. Should the Sun, as it sinks to-night behind the western hills, bid us a last farewell, what imagination can conceive the result? A world without a Sun, who could inhabit? Its beauty has fled. Nature's sweetest songsters are mute—the sweet incense unexhaled lingers within the flower-cup—all that could fascinate the lover of Nature lies buried beneath a pall no human hand may raise—man himself is paralyzed. And that heart, no sooner does its action cease, than the freed spirit wings its way to another sphere, leaving its earth-born companion, bright and beautiful though it be, to mingle with its mother earth. Could the Bible and its influence to-night be banished, similar darkness and death would invest the moral world. Is the picture an exaggerated one? Let us examine it, then, more in detail. Following the suggestions of Dr. Nelson in his cause and cure of infidelity, let us spread before us a map, and with pencil in hand mark those parts of our earth destitute of the Bible. Turning to the old world we will first take a cursory view of Africa with its 90 millions of inhabitants. From the shores of the Mediterranean to the Mts. of the Moon, the crescent emits its doubtful light, tending but "to bewilder and to blind." Pursuing our way into Southern Africa, Paganism with its fearful rites reigns without a rival. In this sunny clime where nature has so lavishly strewn her fruits and flowers, how degraded is man! In rosy morn and twilight deepning into shade, in opening bud and expanded flower, in lofty mountain and murmuring rivulet, or mighty river, as they pursue their way musically along to the far off ocean, in the lightning's flash and thunder's roar, or zephyr's gentle whisper, he perceives neither beauty or sublimity. The social feelings that give to life its "couleur de rose" slumber unconscious within—the arts and sciences, cradled in Egypt, have found a home in other climes; in vain shall we look for aught that renders life desirable, save mere animal existence. If we turn to Asia, the theatre upon which have been performed scenes the most thrilling our world has ever witnessed—the earthly home of the Son of God,—the residence of man as he came from the hand of his Maker, pure as the sparkling fountains of his own bright Eden, we find it enveloped in moral darkness deep and death-like. Its 420 millions are the deluded followers of the false prophet or the worshipers of Pagan idols. But why pursue this train of thought farther?—Ocean's countless islands will but repeat the scenes just witnessed. Catholic Europe with here and there its Protestant kingdom, presents a brighter scene—but twilight, without the repose of that loved hour, invests the moral world where reigns "the man of sin." As the eye wandered over these dark regions, now and then a light-house has dispelled the gloom, revealing to the traveler the only way where rocks and quicksands could not wreck his frail bark, and engulph him in the regions of despair—need we say in the faithful keeper we recognised the Protestant Missionary? that the pure light that pointed out the way of life emanated from the Bible? While lingering within the influence of its life-giving rays, I marked the changes wrought by that wonderful volume. Its influence reached a mother as she stood by the river's side about to sacrifice her infant son to the idol she feared, but could not love. It explained the crime of infanticide, it bade her spare her little one and train him up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. She turned from the river's brink, a tear bedewed her dark eye, and anon was kindled in her once cold heart the deathless love of a christian mother. To that lone widow about to be consigned to the devouring flame, or the yet more fearful grave, it comes a messenger of life. It bids her live, be useful and happy; and, for obedience to its holy precepts, it promises her, through the merits of another, a home in heaven—a happiness the Elysian fields can not offer—a bliss, unknown in the seventh heaven of Mecca's prophet. The Car of Juggernaut pauses before it. The children of sorrow, the victims of disease, cease to throw themselves beneath its wheels as they learn that our God is a God of love and requires no sacrifices save those that spring spontaneously from a broken and contrite heart. To that multitude pursuing its way to Mecca, to Thibet, or Orissa, it says, our life is but a pilgrimage. If you would meet your God and hold sweet converse with Him, go to that consecrated spot—the closet. He is every where. Earth claims no spot where His voice speaking forgiveness to the penitent heart cannot penetrate—and in no place does that voice assume a sweeter tone, than in the loved sanctuary of home.

But we need not linger on heathen shores to witness the influence of the Book of books. Are you a christian? Read it on the closely written tablets of a heart now reconciled to God—in unholy desires suppressed—in passions subdued—in the once truant affections now fixed upon Him who is chiefest among ten thousands and the one altogether lovely. Are you a woman? Read it in every line of your history. Whence comes that voice that calls you an heir of immortality rather than the soulless being of a day? What has exalted you from the degraded slave to be the loved companion of man? What hand has thrown open wide the portals of knowledge, bade you enter and fearlessly pluck its sweet, unfading flowers? If there be one class bound by ties more strong and tender than all others to love the Bible, 'tis that sex lastly represented at the cross, and first at the sepulchre, for the woman of christian lands is emphatically a creature of the Bible, owing all she enjoys that is worth the possession of an immortal being to the religion it inculcates. The influence of the Bible, who can estimate it? At its bidding, humanity asserts its sway in the heart. The social feelings, roused from their long slumber, are refined and elevated, waking into melody a thousand chords till then unstrung. The arts and sciences finding a congenial soil, spring up and soon convert the wilderness into the fruitful garden, and reduce the elements even to the power of man. The sources of happiness are multiplied and refined—the deity within us asserts its sway, and man under its transforming power becomes emphatically a new and better being. Let the influence of the Bible pervade every avenue of the heart, and its holy principles become the rule of action, & the happiness of heaven would find a home on earth. Does the sceptic affirm that reason rather than revelation has affected the change? Then with Dr. Nelson would we ask, why are these blessings found only in company with the Bible? Why does "the celestial lamp" ever burn most brightly when a companion of revelation? 'Tis true, a Confucius, a Socrates and Plato, with a few other sages of antiquity, reasoned well. But a child of christian climes pointing to his Bible, may affirm with all the confidence of a Plato, I am immortal. But if reason alone is competent to prove the immortality of the soul, and guide to heaven, why is not the mass of mind in heathen lands enlightened—for man is every where "an animal capable of reasoning"? The history of our race forces upon us the conviction that though "the celestial lamp," when trimmed by a philosophic hand, may partially dispel the gloom that hovers around the grave, with the multitude it does not, if it can, unaided by revelation cast one clear ray beyond the Jordan of death. Should our laws and the institutions they foster, be transferred to some dark region of our globe unaccompanied by the Bible, a happy change would pervade every department of society. But does not "the sceptic's frozen eye" perceive that every thing valuable in those laws is borrowed from the Book he spurns—that the light beaming upon the social and literary institutions owes its origin to the Sun of the moral world? Unhesitatingly then do we repeat the assertion, that a moral world without a Bible is involved in gloom as deep as the physical without its sun. That as a body with a pulseless heart—that tuneless harp of thousand strings, is dead to the world around, so is that individual virtually dead to the finer and better feelings of his nature upon whose heart beams no ray from that better world awaking him to those high resolves, those noble deeds so befitting an heir of immortality; and hope, in the absence of that light, its polar star, resigning her reign over the heart of man to her dark rival, fear may wing her way to oblivion's shore, and plunging beneath its dark waters, rise no more.

MARY.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

The Laying on of Hands.

NUMBER III.

In the preceding articles on the subject of *laying on of hands*, I have examined those passages of scripture which are usually plead for the authority of the practice; and although I do not pretend that any one of them contains a command that hands shall be laid upon all baptized believers, or upon any other class of persons; unless Mark xvi. 18. "They shall lay their hands on the sick," may be so construed: still they evidently show that this was the practice of the primitive church. And I have shown that the church in succeeding ages so understood the subject, and that it appears to have been considered as important, and as essential to full membership in the church as baptism. And it adds not a little to their influence in favor of this matter, that among all who have written in defense of it, whether ancients or moderns, they have expressed but one thing as its end, viz: that the candidates might receive the Holy Spirit. And this practice appears to have been universal in the church until since the reformation. Mr. *Keach* in his essay says: "There are few or none, as I can gather, who do oppose this ordinance, *save some of the Baptists*." In the same light the subject was generally viewed until, comparatively speaking, a few years ago, at which time the Baptists in this country appear generally to have practiced it. And I think the first ecclesiastical decision, making *the laying on of hands* a non-essential to the fellowship in the churches in this body, was passed in the Philadelphia Association in the latter part of the last century. The Seventh-Day Baptists in the U. S. appear to have maintained their integrity in this particular rite of the christian church in its primitive simplicity, perhaps, more than any other branch of the church, and, as far as the writer knows, a happy uniformity of opinion has prevailed, both in regard to the practice, and the object sought in it, until very recently. In this allusion to a difference of opinion, far be it from me to make an unkind reflection, or to impugn the sincerity of those who dissent from us. The objections to the use of this rite in the church, however erroneous in our estimation, are entitled to our respectful consideration. And although we design to investigate them, we shall remember that we are treating with brethren, and not with aliens and strangers. It is probable that there is no new light on the subject, nor any new objection to it. What is now said against it, has been said before.

The first objection which I recollect to have heard against it, and which is probably the most common, is, that we have no command in the New Testament for the practice. I readily admit that we have no precept in just so many words, that all who are baptized shall have hands laid upon them. But none of us are disposed to require an express command for all we religiously do. It would be difficult to produce a precept for *female communion*, or that we should partake of the Lord's Supper more than once.—For the ordination of ministers and deacons, the right hand of fellowship, that ordained ministers are the only proper administrators of the ordinances, or even that we shall be baptized in water; and many other things which we conscientiously do. But we find in the scriptures enough to satisfy us that those things should be religiously done. Wherein we are satisfied of an apostolic practice, we are bound by the New Testament to follow it. So in regard to the subject under consideration. Although there is no express command for it, there is apostolic examples to enforce it, as one of the principles of the doctrine of Christ, and embraced in its foundation.

2. It has been objected, that the laying on of hands was performed in order to confer extraordinary spiritual gifts; that as these gifts are not continued in the church, the rite should not be now used. To this I will reply,

1. That the conferring these extraordinary gifts was never the avowed object of the rite, and whether they are continued, or not, our duty in this thing is not affected thereby.

2. If we should admit that by laying on of hands gifts were conferred; and that this was the design of it, the objector would gain nothing, unless he could show that God has no longer any gifts for the church. Allowing that speaking with tongues, healing, and working of miracles are not continued in the church: what then? Were these gifts the most important qualifications for the disciples? These gifts were never given to all men, nor at all times; neither were they necessary at all times, more than they were to all men. Some have gifts after this manner and some after that, according to the will of God. The apostle says, "The manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal," but all did not speak with tongues; nor did all work miracles.

I would ask the objector, what he thinks of the *word of wisdom, the word of knowledge, faith, exhortation, preaching interpreting the scriptures, helps, governments, &c.*? Are not these gifts of the Spirit? and are they not more important in edifying the church than the gift of tongues and of miracles? Tongues are but for a sign, and not even that to believers. And I would ask further, if these more important gifts are not now as much needed in the church as formerly? and whether these gifts are not now in the church? To all these interrogatories, I may safely anticipate an affirmative reply. I say then, that if, as some contend, special gifts were the object of laying on of hands, no church was ever more unfortunate than when she corrupted or disused the practice.

3. Again, it is said that extraordinary effects followed this administration in the days of the apostles; that these effects do not now follow it; therefore it should not now be used. Now, if this argument amounts to any thing in this case, it amounts to too much. There is but one instance recorded where such effects followed the laying on of hands. Still more astonishing effects attended preaching on the day of pentecost; but such effects do not now accompany preaching. Must preaching therefore cease? Again, when the disciples were together praying, the place they were in was shaken, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost; but these things do not now accompany prayer. Shall prayer therefore cease? An earthquake attended the praying and singing of *Paul* and *Silas*, and the foundations of their prison were shaken, and all the doors were immediately opened; but such exercises do not now accompany prayer and singing praises to God. Shall these exercises, therefore, now no longer be performed? If the objection amounts to any thing, it would set aside all her duties. But these duties are indispensable; and the objection is of no weight.

4. I have met with an objection similar to this. "We have as much of the Spirit, and enjoy as much of the presence of God, who do not use this rite, as they do who are in the use of it." This may be so.—We are sensual of our poverty in spiritual things, and dare not boast of our endowments. We have need to use all the means God directs us to, in order to possess and enjoy more of Christ, and of his Spirit. And we can only say, that if they have so much of these that they need not pray and use the means the scriptures present to obtain more, it must be a rare state to which they have attained. Admitting that they have even more of the Spirit than such as have had hands laid upon them, how can this militate against the use of it? If ministers understand it only as an unmeaning human ceremony—a mere embellishment to the church ritual; or, as some hold it, a mere superstition, and teach their spiritual pupils so to view it: what could be expected from a submission to it on this ground? This, with every other religious observance may be useless, and even sinful, if performed without faith; for "whatsoever is not of faith is sin." Rom. xiv. 23. If performed without recognizing in it a promise, nothing is expected, and, consequently, nothing is received. I apprehend it would be otherwise, if attended to after the primitive manner.

5. Some are ready to admit that the laying on of hands is a gospel ordinance, but deny that it is to be admitted to baptized believers as such. They believe it is only to be used in ordinations of officers in the church. But where, I would ask, is there a precept to be found that can give Heb. vi. 1, 2, this direction? There is, indeed, one instance where hands were imposed in the appointment of deacons, Acts vi. 6, and one example of appointing ministers to a special work in this way, Acts xiii. 3. But it should be recollected that this was not an ordination to the work of the ministry, in the usual sense of the phrase; for both Paul and Barnabas had long been accredited ministers of the Gospel, and this was setting them apart to a special missionary work. We believe, however, that these examples are sufficient to authorize the laying on of hands in ordinations; but not sufficient to limit it to this use, unless we consider that every christian is ordained, or appointed to a sacred office. This is indeed true; for God has ordained every believer to a life of holiness and good works, Eph. ii. 10. And he has in effect said to the church concerning every believer, according to our view of the subject, *Ordain this* convert to my service by *the laying on of hands*. The term *ordain*, simply signifies to appoint.—And in Titus i. 5, which is the principal authority for the ordination of Elders, the original word is καταστησης conjugated from καθιστημι, and must be understood to signify, *to constitute*, or *appoint*; but in what manner this was to be done, we are not informed. The scriptures afford us no other direction on this point than what can be gathered from example. These, together with the understanding and practice of the church, have always been considered a sufficient directory on this point. Upon the same principle, the example of the apostles, together with the understanding and practice of the primitive church before she was corrupted by the polluting anti-christian power, should be considered as entitled to equal respect & confidence in regard to the laying on of hands on baptized believers. And especially, since Heb. vi. 1, 2, cannot be fairly referred to any other practice.

There may be other objections to the use of this rite; but they are unknown to me, and it is presumed that if there are such, they are of minor importance. If those already considered were obviated, we believe that those of less consequence would not be allowed to prevent a uniformity in the scriptural use of this rite.

When we consider the importance of union in the church, and the tenacity with which the main body of the church is likely to adhere to a long standing and well established usage, especially one that originated in what is believed to be an apostolic example; it is not to be supposed that she would tacitly submit to an innovation of this nature. The history of the church abounds with instances of this kind, where the inconsiderate rashness of some who are fond of change and novelty, have started new theories, and persisted in them until the tide of party feelings have swelled to a flood, which has inundated the whole church with division and strife, destroying in its course all brotherly confidence and kind feelings, to the disgrace of the church, the dishonor of religion, and the destruction of souls. What is matter of history on this subject should be *known and read by all men*, and should be a sufficient caution to us, not hastily, nor without due consideration to venture upon the removal of the ancient *land-marks* of the church. Such as do so, draw upon themselves a fearful responsibility, and make themselves responsible for all the consequences of such innovations. Let us rather study those things that make for peace, whereby one may edify another.

These remarks are not intended to discourage the reformation of the church in any particular in which she may be found in error; but from the nature of the case, we should be impressed with the importance of pursuing an open and charitable course. If we have doubts concerning the correctness of an avowed doctrine, or practice of the church, should we not frankly and kindly communicate them to the whole church for their deliberate consideration and decision? We might hope to find some who have reflected sufficiently upon the subject of our doubts, to be able satisfactorily to resolve them. If the church be in error, we should be anxious for her reformation, and this would be the most likely method of effecting it. If we are so ourselves, we should thereby avail ourselves of their united counsel and instruction.

Remarks upon this subject have already extended beyond my anticipation. Still, I hope my friends will bear with me in one more article, on the practical use of the rite of laying on of hands.

W. B. MAXSON.

Brookfield, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1841.

Religious Department.

GOING TO HEAVEN.

To go to heaven when we die, seems to be the grand wish that we form to ourselves whenever we happen to fall into a serious mode of thinking, or begin to grow melancholy at the prospect of death. *To go to heaven*—and then it would appear that nothing, nothing more was wanting to complete our happiness.

And yet there is one very simple question, that it is quite surprising we never think of asking; and that is—"What kind of a place we should find it if we went there?" That heaven is a scene of unbounded happiness and everlasting delight, there is no doubt whatever, but should *we* find it so is quite another question. We know that a deaf man might be surrounded with the sweetest music and the most enchanting harmony, and to him it would be all dead silence; and a beautiful portrait of a lovely landscape would be nothing but darkness to a blind man's eye.

Now, is it not probable that to some men heaven would be a state either of languor or of misery. Heaven is not a theatre that shifts the scene to suit itself to every foolish fancy, and every silly humor of the spectators. It has, indeed, its fulness of joy and its pleasures for ever more; but the question is, have *we* the power and the relish to enjoy them? We will suppose, for a moment, that our hope of going to heaven is, some way or other, fulfilled, and that (God knows how,) we have passed the fearful account that we shall have to render—of sins committed, of duties neglected, of blessings abused, of time squandered away; we will suppose that we have found our way into that heaven that is the object of our hopes—what have we to promise ourselves? We know at least what we shall not find there; we know that "naked as we came into this world, naked shall we go out of it;" that [illegible] and the earth together [illegible] the dust from which it was taken, and the bond that united us to this lower world is snapped and the channels through which we communicated with it [illegible]; and this busy stage upon which our affections have been running to and fro, seeking rest and finding [illegible] concealed from our view, [illegible] to us a dead blank. Alas! alas! what objects shall we fasten upon to fill up the dreary vacancy which was once occupied by our busy pursuits and our dear pleasures upon earth? For the gold and the silver are gone, and the pipe, and the viol and the tabret, have died away in silence. What can we seize upon to employ our minds, or to excite our desire, or to fill up our conversation? Alas! where is the buying and selling, the bustle of business, or the enthusiasm of enterprise, that suited us at once with our cares and our hopes? Where is the flowing goblet, and the loud and wanton merriment that used to set the table in a roar? Alas! alas! what shall we do for the delightful trifles by which we contrived, while we were upon the earth, to get rid of time, and forget that it was rolling over our heads? What shall we do for those wild pursuits by which we made ourselves mad for a time, and hunted eternity out of our minds? what shall we do for conversation? upon what subjects shall we converse? And then—to go on in this way forever. We can not sit thus dreaming through eternity. If this be heaven, would to God he had still left us upon our beloved earth. Wherefore have ye brought us out of Egypt where we ate and drank, and were merry, and have left us here to perish in the wilderness? Better would it have been for us to have still our interchange of hope and fear, of pleasure and pain, of repose and fatigue, of joy and sorrow, than to endure this dismal serenity, than to say in the morning, "would to God it were evening, and in the evening, would to God it were morning."—*Rev. C. Wolfe.*

From the Christian Intelligencer.

LIVE WHILE YOU LIVE!

Mr. Carter has just published a small volume entitled "*Live while you Live!*" by Thomas Griffith, in which he describes "Life as a *Pilgrimage*—a *Race*—a *Conflict*—a *Blessing*—and a Seed-time for Eternity." I was very much gratified with the christian contemplations which those topics afforded in the Author's work; and send you four short quotations, the perusal of which may edify your readers.

SCRIBE.

LIFE A PILGRIMAGE.—Look to the glory which awaits you at the end. Our journey is a journey of faith; and by faith only, constantly bringing near to us its glorious termination, can it be persevered in. The traveler may meet with friends to guide him in a foreign land, he may be indifferent to the allurements of the way; he may bear its evils patiently, and press undaunted through them all; but yet how often does a pang shoot through his heart, when he remembers his *home*!—how often does the prospect of that home supply his only joy. Thus it must be with the Christian pilgrim. It was so even with Jesus himself, and much more must it be so with his followers. Remember his touching exclamation when he found his friends and followers so weak in faith—"O faithless and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you, how long shall I suffer you?"—Who feels not this exclamation bursting from his bosom when he looks around upon the vice, the misery, the folly, and the little faith of men? On no one here can we repose our souls. To all we feel comparatively strangers. Alone we began our mental course; alone we travel through it; and alone we die. Persons, things, and circumstances affect us as we pass along; but they are not ourselves, our home, our God. From the bosom of the Infinite did we spring, and in that bosom we hasten again to hide ourselves. It is this which sets our affection on things above, and not on things on the earth. It is this which soothes and sanctifies our cares, for there remaineth a rest for the people of God.—It is this which quickens us to diligence, and animates to hope, for "he who overcometh shall sit down with Christ upon his throne."

LIFE A RACE.—Look upward and look

onward!—Fix your regards habitually, not on what you are, but what you should be; not on the space you have already passed, but what remains to be run over; not on what man may think your excellencies, but what you know to be your defects; not on the nearer guide-posts only, which may seem to need but little effort to reach, but on the far-off splendors of the goal. That splendor is the blaze of full orbed holiness. The prize you seek is but the consummation of the process you are carrying on in its pursuit. The happiness of heaven is just the holiness which in the very course towards heaven we have been forming in us. Gaze thou on that holiness in its breadth and length, and godlike height.—Meditate long and often on the rich variety of the qualities which make up the conception for which it stands. But where shall we behold this holiness so full, so vivid, as it is revealed to us in the face of Jesus Christ? Even inspired words can not convey to us its perfect image. It is only the living practical manifestation of his living character. He is the great Exemplar of what human nature quickened by the Divine can grow to; the only true and perfect flower which ever has unfolded itself out of the root and stalk of humanity! The *man* Christ Jesus is the model of the species. To study Him is to study *Truth and Life* in one! To look at Him is to behold identified the *Ideal* and the *Actual*—to see man verily existing, breathing, speaking, and acting in that image of God in which he was at first created—to see the second Adam, the Lord from heaven, restoring to us the bright model of all human excellence, which the first Adam broke into a thousand fragments. In Him concentre all the various rays of holiness,—whatever things are true, and dignified, and pure, and lovely, and of good report—to form one pure white light of 'mildest though intensest splendor.' Therefore it is by looking unto Jesus, as our Righteousness, our Peace, our Strength, our Model, and our Crown, that we must with patience run the Race that is set before us."

LIFE A BLESSING.—Life can never be a blessing, unless we have sought and found, and are maintaining in our daily life, a sense of *reconciliation with God* as our Father and our Friend. Whence can you gain this sense of reconciliation but by looking to his Son as our Savior and Atonement? How can you seek it without a penitent surrender of yourself into his hands to be his children? How can you maintain it from day to day but by the exercise of faith and prayer? No other subject can be profitable to us, but as this, *Reconciliation with God by Christ* is mixed up with all.—Are you looking out of yourself to things around you for enjoyment, because you cannot find it within yourself, and are not disposed to seek it within yourself?—If ever you would truly enjoy the gifts of God, you must begin with God. Begin with penitential sorrow if you would have real peace. Incline your hearts to God's testimonies, and not to covetousness. Turn away your eyes from beholding vanity, and make much of God's law. Seek first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness, and you shall find a blessing in all. Christ came to die for your salvation. Christ calls for your grateful faith and love. Christ demands that your heart and life shall be devoted to his service. Christ can shed abroad in your soul the peace of God which passeth understanding. Then and *not till then*, may you truly, safely, and richly rejoice in all that you shall put your hands to, for "Light is sown for the righteous, and gladness for the upright in heart."

LIFE A SEED-TIME FOR ETERNITY.—The diligent believer gains bright anticipations from the tendency of progressive holiness to increase to him the blessedness of that holiness. All true blessedness can be no other than the *maturity* of holiness: for our joy in God must grow in proportion as our love and our ability for the service of God.—Amid the trials of earth, God's service is the only unmixed joy of those who love Him.—Try to recollect any one enjoyment which has been pure and satisfactory; and you will find that nothing deserves this character, but the lingering sweetness of some work of holiness, or some energizing in God's cause. All other delights are as a dream. The joys of holiness only are deep and permanent.—The blessedness of self-improvement only grows with us as a part of ourselves. The well of water which Christ opens in the soul, only sheds abroad in us those refreshing streams which spring up to everlasting life!—O, then, the unspeakable mercy of God to give his Son to open in us that perennial fount!—Let none of the clouds of earth throw gloom upon your course. Outward things may come and go with creature fickleness; but you have in yourself a joy with which no man intermeddleth; the pledge of constantly increasing blessedness through all eternity. Christ in you now is the assurance of glory hereafter.—"Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father—for the path of the Just is as the shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

LIVE WHILE YOU LIVE! —the Epicure would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day.
LIVE WHILE YOU LIVE!—the sacred preacher cries,
And give to God each moment as it flies.
Lord, in my views let both united be,
I LIVE IN PLEASURE, WHEN I LIVE TO THEE!

From the Morning Star.

Let every man obtain all the information he possibly can, and make the best possible use of all he gets.

Good preaching, without the exercise of other gifts, can no more keep a church alive, than one great log can kindle a fire.

A. K. M.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, January 19, 1842.

Benevolence of the Gospel.

"Pure religon and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and keep himself unspotted from the world."

This season of the year is peculiarly adapted to the exercise of the benevolence of the gospel. The poor now need supplies. Jesus sought out the poor and preached the gospel to them, and loaded them with blessings. They who possess his spirit will imitate his example. Let every christian set himself to this work, and an almost inconceivable amount of wretchedness will be removed. The widow's heart will be made glad—the destitute orphan will be supplied—the sick will be ministered to—and many will learn to praise God and the Lamb for the benevolence of the gospel.

The church is required to exercise this benevolence to its members. There is a community of interest and feeling inseparable from the gospel, to all who are under its reign. And the genius of christianity forbids its professors from withholding supplies from those who are in want. It is even possible that some are in circumstances of poverty or distress that require help from God's heritage. The church cannot be free from censure while it will suffer its members to "pine in want," without offering the needed help.

The benevolence of the gospel extends to all men. Christ died that all might live.—He who possesses his spirit exercises an expansive benevolence, that will not be satisfied, so long as any remain destitute of the blessings of the gospel. He who loves God, loves man who was made in his image. If he see his fellow falling by intemperance—unmanned or chattelized by Slavery, or benighted by Heathenism, he embraces him in his benevolent prayers and efforts. If a man close his eyes to the suffering of his fellows—if he shut his ears against the cry for help that is wafted on every breeze from the land of chains and oppression, and from the dark places of the earth, or from those near at hand, it is because he has not the spirit of the Master he professes to love.

The Sabbath.

The views of the Editor of the Evangelist seem to have excited considerable surprise, not so much because they are novel, as because they do not agree with themselves. After establishing the Sabbath of the commandment so firmly, and declaring that that law remained unrepealed, we can not see why inferential proof should be allowed to do it away, and change that which is unchangeable. If inferential reasoning will do away the Sabbath of the commandment, then we apprehend every precept of the Decalogue may be done away by the same rule. If inferential proof without a "thus saith the Lord," will sustain a new Sabbath, then it will sustain a purgatory. If men allow themselves in one point to depart from the word of God, and set up a new standard, they may do it in others, and thus open the flood-gates of error. To the law and the testimony; if a man speak not according to these, it is because there is no light in him."

Mr. JOHNSON will deliver a Lecture on Sunday evening, (23d inst.,) at his church, on the "Character and Influence of the *Devil*."

ERRATA.—"Mary the Muser," reminds us of sundry typographical errors which have occurred in the "Musings" already published. While we make the suggested corrections, we can confidently assure her, upon the "proof-reader's" authority, that in future no pains shall be spared in revising "proof-sheets."

In the first No., for *curtained* steps, read certain steps. In the extract from Dale, for *Indian's* temples, read India's temples. In the next sentence, for thousands added to the *last*, read, list. In the 2d No., for *here* I would love to hear, read, how I would love to hear. Near the top of the second column, for, do you *have* those stirring scenes, read, do you love. Near the middle of the same column, instead of mingled *piety* and contempt, read, mingled pity and contempt. In next the last sentence, instead of *pactical*, read, poetical.

For the Register.

A SERIES OF EVENING MEETINGS will commence (if the Lord permit,) in this village, on Friday evening at 7 o'clock, the 21st inst., at the house of worship belonging to the "De Ruyter Religious Society." It is expected that Eld. J. B. PIXLEY, Pastor of the Baptist Church, will preach the first sermon.

"*Wilt thou not revive us again, that thy people may rejoice in thee*"? This should be our united continued prayer.

J. R. JOHNSON,
Pastor of the 'DeRuyter Religious Society.'
De Ruyter, Jan. 18, 1841.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

Brief Remarks on the "History of the Sabbath."

MR. EDITOR,—In the article entitled "the History of the Sabbath," copied from the New York Evangelist, I noticed in No. 45, Vol. II. of the Register, with no little emotion, the following statement, viz:—"Some, as the Jews, have even among Christians kept the seventh day instead of the first. This denies the argument from the practice of the apostles, and separates the Sabbath from all the peculiar glory of the Christian system." And although I was much pleased with *your strictures*, I beg leave to make a few additional remarks. The author alleges that the practice of keeping the seventh day instead of the first, "denies the argument from the practice of the apostles"—meaning, I suppose, the argument for keeping a *first day* Sabbath. This we admit: for it is manifestly void of solidity, and ought to be clearly and promptly rejected.

In the first place, when the most is made of it from the common version, it lacks a *Divine warrant* from the change in question. Yea; it does not so much as evince that the practice of holding religious assemblies on the first day of the week was then common and general in the church.

Secondly; all the seeming force which the argument possesses rests upon a mistranslation of the Greek phrase, ευ μια των Σαββατων, (*eu mia toon Sabbatoon,*) which must be sufficiently evident to every one who will candidly and thoroughly examine Acts xx. 6, and 1 Cor. xvi. 2, in the light of the original scriptures.

Thirdly; the actual practice of the apostles and primitive christians, as fairly and conclusively gathered from the New Testament records, is in favor of the seventh day. This was the Sabbath so often mentioned, and so conscientiously observed.—Although, therefore, we deny the argument from apostolic practice in favor of a *first day Sabbath*, we do not deny it in favor of *the Sabbath of the Decalogue*. Hence, we give it all its legitimate weight. The practice of the apostles was in perfect accordance with the will of God as expressed in the law which was written with his own finger, and which Jesus Christ "came not to destroy, but to fulfil."

Our author, moreover, affirms that the practice to which he alludes, "separates the Sabbath from all the peculiar glory of the Christian system." But how can it do this, when it is evidently one of the peculiar excellencies of the gospel to make men *holy*—and when to be *holy* is to be conformed to that *very law* which contains the *seventh day* Sabbath? Is not Jesus Christ the mediator of the *New* covenant? and does not this covenant provide for the writing of this law, originally engraved on *stones*, upon the *fleshly tables of the heart?* And is it any where intimated that *one* of these commandments is not *so written* as well as *another?* Most surely, this law remains *unaltered* in "one jot, or tittle;" and hence the Sabbath which it enjoins is obligatory without amendment. And if there be *any glory* in *obedience* to the commandments of God, we do not "separate from the Sabbath all the peculiar glory of the Christian system," by keeping the seventh day. Our brother is entirely mistaken. The *separation of the glory* complained of, is on the other side. It is the fault of those who substitute, without Divine authority, the first day for the seventh, or keep a Sabbath of *man's* devising for one which God has *himself* appointed.—And as we do not separate from the Sabbath *the glory of obedience* to the manifested will of God, so we do not separate from it the glory of the Christian system, contained in its provision for the *forgiveness of sins*, through the obedience and death of Christ, and in the doctrine of the *resurrection*, and of *life everlasting*. The seventh day Sabbath is admirably adapted as a special season to contemplate and improve all those items of redemption, as well as God's original work of creation. The transition from what the world and man, at first, *were*, to what they *are*, and *must become*, under the new economy, is *easy* and *natural*. And the more deeply we are affected with what existed, when God pronounced the stupendous system which he had found *very good*, and rested on the seventh day from all his work; and, also, with what was forfeited by the fall, the more deeply we shall be affected with the work of redemption, and the ultimate rest provided for the people of God. Hence, the original Sabbath is perfectly adapted to contemplate and improve all the Divine operations from the commencement to the conclusion. In this light, God himself viewed the matter, else he would have appointed another Sabbath. Whatever glory belongs to *any* part of the Christian system;—yea, whatever is contained in the *concentrated excellency of all its parts*, attaches to the seventh day Sabbath, as a Divinely authorized season of holy rest, worship and instruction. If the gospel be a doctrine according to *godliness*," it certainly cannot tarnish *its glory*, to keep the commandments of God—*one* and *all* of them. Let our author first prove that God has changed his own institution, and now requires us to keep the first instead of the seventh day of the week, and that for a *new* reason, not to be found in the original command, and we will admit the justness of his conclusion. But this we deliberately and boldly aver he *has not done*, and *cannot do*. And hence, what he charges upon those who keep the seventh day Sabbath must revert upon himself, and those of the same practice. Why will not men open their eyes to that which is so perfectly manifest? This author reasoned admirably so long as he kept within the limit of Divine instruction: yea, he advanced principles which are at perfect war with the notion of a change of the Sabbath. But, alas! he finds himself included among the great mass of *first day* Christians, and under the powerful influence of *custom*; and thus attempts to shield himself under a supposed apostolic practice. He abandons his mode of arguing from fixed and authorized principles, and wanders away into the wild field of conjecture! O, that he would keep on the ground he first took, and be consistent throughout! In that case, the above complaint would no longer be reiterated.

Yours, truly,
JABEZ CHADWICK.
Weedsport, Jan., 1842.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

The Missionary.

BY REV. B. FOLTS.

The yet recent death of the Rev. Coleby C. Mitchell and his young and devoted wife, has occasioned the deepest sorrow to multitudes of Christians. Many have wept that they left us so suddenly, and under circumstances so peculiarly trying. FAITH alone discerns Jehovah's hand in this afflictive scene. And it is *faith* that lifts as to a voice from the Eternal battlements proclaiming still—THAT ALL IS WELL.

Thus shall it be confessed by the advancing host of God, who witness the unfolding designs of future Providence. Like the early death of Harriet Newell and the lamented fall of Munson and Lyman, so shall this event be sweetly sanctified and blest to the enlargement of the borders of Zion among the dark and bewildered nations.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were both natives of Conn. And it was only in the fall of 1840, that he was ordained as a missionary to the *Nestorians*. Soon after his marriage, which succeeded his ordination, he embarked with his wife for their distant but interesting field of labor. They arrived at Smyrna sometime in the Spring. From thence they proceeded to Beyroot in Syria. From Beyroot they departed for their destination in the interior, during August of the current year—anxious to enter at once upon their field of promised usefulness. After enduring the fatigues of nearly a month's travel through the desert region that intervened—the privations and hardships of the journey fatally impaired Mr. Mitchell's health—who died after a short sickness. His attendant Koords buried him in the sands, without shroud or coffin.

Happy spirit! Nothing was too good for thee to give. Nothing too hard for thee to suffer—to win jewels for thy Master's crown. Thy desert burial matters but little—for thine are the kingly robes, and the bright inheritance, and the immortal—fadeless crown—surely "*all is well*."

But we must return to the partner of his trials. You see her in her loneliness and widowhood, but her Spirit cannot linger!—They were lovely in their lives, and in their death were not divided.

The young missionary's wife survived her husband but a few days. She was very young—and hers was seemingly every thing that is lovely in woman. She was devotedly pious, and devotedly attached to her husband, and the precious cause to which they were consecrated.

Long will her friends and the church remember her worth. Long shall her influence live, and heathen converts weepingly recount her self-denial, and perils, and early death.

"Sister, thou wast mild, and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze,
Pleasant as the air of evening,
When it floats among the trees.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber,
Peaceful in thy grave so low,
Thou no more wilt join our number—
Thou no more our tears shalt know.

Dearest Sister, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee
When the day of life is fled;
There in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed"

O the raptures of the immortal state!—Where not a tear-drop shall ever mar the bliss of happy spirits. *The peaceful consciousness!* that there—

"Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown."

Let perils gather thick around us—let tribulation dash on its angry waves and threaten to overwhelm us—still, who would not struggle, in reliance on an arm unseen, for a destination so glorious? Would we be sharers in the Savior's *glory*, then must we be partners in his *sorrows*. Thus was it with the missionaries who are now at rest. It is earthliness and unbelief that would enshroud their desert graves with all that is melancholy and repulsive;—whilst *faith* catches a brighter vision, and beholds them in fellowship with the THRONE, and in companionship with its adoring myriads.—Yes, they are gone—but they have left us to enter an enlarged and higher sphere of usefulness—and it is our province to say, "*Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight.*"

They tarried long enough to test their devotion to the missionary cause. The test was accepted. Speedily were their perils and labors closed. But they have left an *influence* that shall survive the wreck of thrones and empires, and run down parallel with the annals of time. That influence shall call up many to stand in their stead, and gather in the harvests over which they wept. As they did—so shall many respond to the spirit of the beautiful missionary hymn—

"My soul is not at rest. There comes a strange
And secret whisper to my spirit like
A dream of night, that tells me I am on
Enchanted ground. Why live I here? The vows
Of God are on me, and I may not stop
To play with earthly shadows, or pluck earthly flowers,
'Till I my work have done, and rendered up
Account. The voice of my departed Lord
"Go teach all nations" from the eastern world
Comes on the night-air, and awakes my ear,
And I will go.

I may not longer doubt
To give up friends, and home, and idol hopes,
And every tender tie that binds my heart
To thee, my Country.—Why should I regard
Earth's little store of borrowed sweet? I sure
Have had enough of bitter in my cup
To shew me that never was it His design
Who placed me here, that I should live at ease
Or drink at pleasure's fountain. Henceforth, then,
It matters not if storm or sunshine be
My earthly lot—bitter or sweet my cup,
I only pray, *God fit me for the work*.
God make me holy, and my spirit nerve
For the stern hour of strife. Let me but know
There is an arm unseen that holds me up—
An eye that kindly watches all my path,
Till I my weary pilgrimage have done;
Let me but know I have a friend that waits
To welcome me to glory. And I joy to tread
The dark and death-fraught wilderness.
And when I come to stretch me for the last
In unattended agony beneath
The Cocoa's shade; or lift my dying eyes
From Afric's burning sands, it will be sweet
That I have toiled for other worlds than this.
I know I shall feel happier than to die
On softer bed. And if I should reach heaven—
If one that hath so deeply, darkly sinned!—
If one whom ruin and revolt have held
With such a fearful grasp—If one for whom
Satan hath struggled as he hath for me,
Should ever reach the blessed shore, O how
This heart will flame with gratitude and love,
And thro' the ages of Eternal years,
Thus saved my spirit never shall repent
That toil and suffering once were mine below."

Here are breathed out the consecrated fires of a missionary heart—a heart educated at the altars of God, and trained for *peril* and *hardship*.

Ready—cheerfully ready to make any sacrifice the cause of Christ and the salvation of the perishing heathen may require. This was eminently the spirit of the missionary Mitchell and his faithful companion. It was thus that they could die in triumph amid the drifting sands of Asia. Peacefully shall their dust repose. Yes! peaceful and secure beneath the vigils of a sleepless eye. Whilst to their unfettered, happy spirits how welcome the commissioned convoy that bore them to a brighter destiny! The very incident of their translation from *desert wastes*, has gathered an increased sweetness around the charms of heaven. It was as well for them as "*to die on softer bed*." Could we but realize their joyous greetings from Prophets, and Martyrs, and Missionaries, who have gone before—the divine approval of the Savior they loved on earth—and their fulness of bliss in the fruition of his smiles in heaven—and could we realize with what joy they now—

"*Recount the labors of their feet*,"

Certainly we should not weep for them, but for ourselves, and a world in its perishing. Let incessant prayer ascend to the God of Missions, that multitudes may be disciplined and sent forth into the vast fields that are ready to the harvest; that when one falls a score may arise, whose hearts beat in unison with the heart of the Great Missionary from heaven for the salvation of the wide family of man.

Roll on, ye immortal chariots—roll, and speed the gospel as brightness, and salvation as a lamp that burneth, to every kindred, and tribe, and people; until the banner of the cross shall be unfurled on every hill top, and in every valley and glen, and the spirit of pious devotion be kindled in every heart, that shall burn pure and constant as the altar fires of heaven.

Then shall Messiah's kingdom triumph over the malice of devils, and the usurped authority and wickedness of man. Then shall *all* love and revere Him, "*from the least even unto the greatest*," AND THE MISSIONARY'S WORK BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Scott, Cortland co., Dec. 31, 1841.

Congressional News.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 8.—The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives were instructed by a vote of 112 to 88, to report a bill on the 12th inst., for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

The Tariff question has been referred to the Committee on Manufactures, instead of the Committee of Ways and Means. It is likely, therefore, that a report will be made favorable to protection or discriminating duties.

New-York Legislature.

Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1842.—At 12 o'clock, Lieut. Gov. Bradish took the chair and called the Senate to order. The oath of office was then administered by the President to the new members present, and committees were appointed to inform the Governor and the Assembly that the Senate was organized.

The Message of the Governor was delivered by his private Secretary, Henry Underwood, Esq., at half past 12 o'clock, read, and then the Senate adjourned.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, by P. B. Prindle, clerk of the late Assembly, and the members elect were sworn in by the acting Secretary of State.

The House then proceeded to ballot for a Speaker, and the result was as follows:

For Levi S. Chatfield,	93
George S. Simmons,	31
Blank,	1

And thereupon Levi S. Chatfield was declared to be duly elected Speaker.

The following persons were then elected officers of the House:

John O. Cole, Clerk; Abner N. Beardsley, Sergeant-at-Arms; John W. Turner, Door-Keeper; and George Van Deusen and Pliny M. Bromley, Assistants.

Committees were then appointed to apprise the Governor and the Senate that the Assembly was organized; the Message of the Governor was received, read, and referred to a committee of the whole House.

Jan. 12.—Mr. Grout from a majority of the select committee consisting of the New York Delegation, made a report upon the subject of the New York Registry Law.—[The report is couched in very strong terms against the law in question, and the legislation which produced it. It recommends the repeal of the Registry sections and the continuance of the district system, and is accompanied by a bill for this purpose.]

Mr. E. G. Baldwin expressed his dissent from this report.

Mr. McMurray moved the printing of the bill and the report. He stated that it had been the hope of the majority of the delegation, that all their colleagues would have joined with them, and the report would thus have been unanimous. But since such could not be the case, he felt grateful to the people of the State—he felt grateful to a kind Providence who had so changed the occupants of the seats on this floor that the petitions of the people of the city of New York would no longer be totally disregarded. To this Legislature the glory would belong of repealing this odious—this tyrannical—this iniquitous law.

Mr. E. G. Baldwin stated that he never had the least intention of favoring this report or the accompanying bill. He believed that the Registry Act was one which threw around the exercise of the elective franchise a safeguard, vitally necessary to protect it from fraud and corruption.

Mr. O'Sullivan thought that the gentleman who last spoke, was the only one of all the delegation from the city, who would object to the repeal of the Registry. Mr. O'S. then commented on what he termed the outrageous election frauds of 1838—to conceal which he believed all the clamor for this law had been got up.

But, said he, we come here like Mark Antony, not to speak of the bill, but to bury it. He felt inclined to imitate the example of one of those, who, in the famed convention that doomed to death Louis XIV., when all were giving their reasons for their suffrage, simply said "Mort sans phrase."—Death, without a speech. He believed it not necessary to say more. The repeal of this act was, he hoped to be carried through the House by the voice of both parties.

Mr. Davezac spoke very animatedly in favor of the proposed repeal.

The printing of the report was ordered.

Mr. McMurray moved the printing of five times the usual number. The motion was, under the rule, referred to the committee on printing.

Bank Receiver Act.—The question coming on the final passage of the bill to repeal the act relative to the appointment of Receivers of Monied Institutions, passed 1841.

Mr. Loomis being entitled to the floor, went into a review of the Legislative history of the act sought to be repealed.

Mr. Smith stated that he felt a strong desire to address the House on this subject, believing it one of the greatest importance, but the state of his health to-day forbade him from speaking. He threw himself on the courtesy of the House, and as the minority had not as yet troubled them with much debate, he hoped the question would be permitted to lie over, and moved accordingly.

Mr. Swackhamer believed that his friends would "see through the game," and hoped no postponement would take place.

Mr. Tamblin expressed a similar hope.

The House refused to postpone.

Mr. O'Sullivan renewed a motion to postpone the final question till to-morrow. It was due to the gentleman from Genesee, that he should be heard.

The question was put upon Mr. O'S.'s motion.

The Speaker being about to declare the motion carried. Mr. Tamblin called a count, and the House divided—ayes 51, nays 37; so the motion was carried.

Mr. O'Sullivan on notice introduced a bill for the more effectual punishment of crimes, heretofore punishable by death.

Also, on notice, a concurrent resolution to restrict the pardoning power in capital cases.

Mr. Leland, on notice, introduced a bill to amend certain portions of the revised statutes in relation to executions on judgments, on appeals from justices' courts.

On Mr. Hitchcock's motion, the papers on file relative to draining the Great Swamp in the County of Madison, were taken therefrom and ordered referred.

Mr. Townsend on notice, introduced a bill requiring the State Printer to publish a weekly newspaper. (Referred to the committee on public printing.)

On Mr. Hoffman's motion, the committee on banks were directed to examine the accounts kept in the Comptroller's office relative to the redemption of the bills of the Safety Fund Banks in liquidation, and into the condition of said fund and the issue of circulating notes by said banks.

Mr. Loomis moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the resolution relative to the election of Secretary of State.

The House determined to consider—Ayes 49, nays 43.

The question then coming up on Mr. Leland's motion to postpone the election until the first Monday of February.

Mr. Hunter moved an adjournment, which prevailed—Ayes 65.

In Senate, Thursday, Jan. 13.—After the presentation of petitions, Mr. Root rose and remarked upon a report of a speech made by himself, in which he is made to say, "that the Government of Great Britian had been practically more democratic than the United States." This he distinctly denied.

Mr. Furman gave notice of a bill to carry on the public works of the State.

Mr. Dickinson introduced a bill to extend the benefits of Common School education to the city of New York. After some discussion as to its reference, it was decided by a party vote to refer it to the Literature Committee.

A lengthy discussion was then had on Mr. Root's proposition to amend the Constitution of the U. S., in which Messrs. Root, Dickinson, Denniston, Ruger, and Paige participated.

The Public Faith.—Mr. Franklin called for the consideration of the resolutions relative to the public faith.

Mr. Hunter said the Senator from the Seventh (Mr. Sherwood,) who had introduced the substitute for the first resolution, had been detained from the Senate yesterday and the day before by indisposition.—He had it is true struggled up here this morning, but his health was such as to render it impossible for him to join in the discussion to-day. He therefore appealed to the Senator from the First, (Mr. Franklin,) to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Franklin said he trusted he was always ready to extend courtesy to its fullest extent to all Senators. If, therefore, the Senator from the Seventh, (Mr. Sherwood,) would in his place say that his health forbade his engaging in the discussion of these important resolutions to-day, he would most cheerfully withdraw his motion.

Mr. Sherwood did not wish to prevent the discussion on the resolutions at this time, if the Senator from the First, (Mr. Franklin,) or any other Senator desired to speak on the subject, he should be pleased to hear them. But as for himself he was utterly unable, from the state of his health, to join in the discussion to-day.

Mr. Franklin thereupon withdrew his motion.

News of the Day.

Mr. Powers, the American sculptor, now in Florence, has written to a friend in Baltimore for some American clay, which he says is superior for his purposes to any in Italy.

It is stated that Gen. Gaines will be offered a permanent leave of absence, and the next in rank be detailed to the command of his Military Department. This is the least ungracious way to set aside a soldier, once useful, but completely in his dotage.

The Land Commissioner has made his report. He states that it is expected that 16,704,800 acres of public lands will be prepared for sale during 1842. He recommends, among other things, that a National Geologist be employed to make examination of the public domain.

John Randolph's Will.—The Washington correspondent of the Tocsin, says, that the Randolph Will case has been decided in favor of the freedom of the slaves. The particulars not yet learned.

Capt. Ensor, of the brig Creole, who was dangerously wounded by the insurgent slave passengers in his vessel, has recovered, and left Nassau previous to the 15th ult., for New Orleans, to join his vessel.

The Legislature of Alabama has determined to repeal, unconditionally, the law of that State which provides for the general election of Representatives to Congress on the general ticket system.

The Sandy Hill Herald says:—"We know a man who has worked on an average 16 hours each day for the last twenty years, to pay notes which he had endorsed, and for which he never received the value of one farthing. He is now 70 years of age. We challenge the world to produce a similar instance of integrity.

A memorial to the Legislature has been put in circulation, praying that the Utica and Schenectada Railroad shall not charge over two cents per mile—as it is asserted that the nett profits of the road for the last five years have been $238,887 per annum, or 13 1-4 per cent. on the capital.

Candles made at New Bedford, Mass., on Monday morning of last week, were burning in Albany on the evening of the same day: and flour threshed and ground in Rochester on Monday evening, was made into bread and eaten at Boston on Thursday. A barrel of salt was received at the same time, made from the water which was bubbling in the spring on Monday.

Harden's express line, it seems, is connected with the Government, and has paid in two years and a half, $20,000 to the Post Office Department for postage. The postage on every letter is paid by him into the post office at the place whence the letter is sent from. He receives postage on letters to every part of Europe.

Yale College.—Mr. Bancroft says that Yale College owes its birth to ten worthy farmers, who in 1770 assembled at Brandford, and each one, laying a few volumes on a table, said, "I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony." Such was the small beginning of Yale College, in New Haven, Conn., which perhaps is excelled by no college in the United States, in the ability of its faculty and professors, the present number of its students, and the number, talent and influence of its alumni.

Singular Investment.—We were told a few days since, that there is a wealthy individual in this community who is owner by purchase of sixty-nine pews! Of these, 17 are in Baptist societies; 7 in Unitarian; 12 in Trinitarian; 2 in Roman Catholic; 9 in Universalist; 6 in Episcopalian; and 16 in Methodist. The average cost of these pews was about $60 each, and he has derived an average interest on the cost of 11 per cent. This is not only a singular investment, but if we have been correctly informed, a more profitable one than any one would have been led to suppose.—*Concord Freeman.*

Prize Essay on a Congress of Nations.—The Committee of the London Peace Society say of this American work, that "a more important book of human production was never given to the public. It will form an era in the history of our world, and at the close of centuries to come, it will be read with interest, and referred to with honor, by statesmen, and by historians."—The same Committee have presented a copy of the "last Essay in this magnificent volume—from the pen of Wm. Ladd" —to Louis Phillippe, and to each of his new ministers; also to each member of the British Parliament, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons, and likewise to each of the learned Judges.—*Boston Record.*

Well done Boston!—The following fact will show how much New York is behind Boston in its sense of what is due to public virtue. The Boston Mercantile Journal states that the applications made by Dr. Lardner, for the Odeon, in which to deliver public lectures, was promptly rejected. —*N. Y. Watchman.*

"*The Greatness of England.*"—The population of Great Britain is twenty-eight millions, and of them twenty millions may be said, in homely phrase to live from hand to mouth by precarious labor, and with scanty supplies of the necessaries of life. —*N. Y. Watchman.*

Not Bad.—At Columbia, Pa., is a Temperance paper, called the "*Water Spout.*"

A Hard War in Virginia.—The county of Abington in Virginia, prsents by the last census a population of 13,000, with 103 distilleries, which pour forth anually 40,150 gallons of distilled spirit; being one still-house to every 1,300 inhabitants, and 3 gallons to each individual, men, women, and children. But the axe is laid at the root of the tree. A Washington Total Abstinance Society is commenced there. It met on the 8th of December, consisted of 17 members, and soon ran up to ninety, and already the Upas begins to totter. These gentlemen intend to perform their duty cheerfully, and we have no doubt of a complete victory. —*Temp. Union.*

Old Newspapers—The oldest living paper in America is the New-Hampshire Gazette. It was the first paper printed in New-Hampshire, and was established by Daniel Fowle, at Portsmouth, in August, 1756. It was originally printed on half a sheet of foolscap, quarto, as were all the papers of that day; but were soon enlarged to half a sheet crown folio, and sometimes appeared on a whole sheet of crown. It is now in its 88th year, and is a well conducted paper of goodly dimensions.

The oldest living newspaper in England is the Lincoln Mercury, first published in 1695. The oldest in London is the St. James Chronicle, of 1761. The oldest paper in Scotland, is the Edinburgh Evening Courant, of 1705. The oldest in Ireland, the Belfast News Letter, of 1736.—*N. Y. S. Mechanic.*

Discovery of Jewels.—The Jewels of the Temples of the sun, which at the time of the conquest of Peru, the natives had concealed from the Spaniards, have been lately recovered. The value of them has been calculated at $180,000,000.

The Purpose of Pennsylvania.—The following resolution on the subject of repudiation was introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania on the 6th, and read, considered and adopted without a dissenting voice;—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the faith and credit of Pennsylvania, pledged for the security of her loans, shall be kept sacred and inviolate; individuals may be found who shrink from their accustomed integrity of character when embarrassment overtakes them: but the free sons of Pennsylvania authorize us, their representatives, to declare to her creditors and to the World, that her *faith and credit shall be preserved inviolate* in every emergency; and that the doctrine of *repudiation* of a debt contracted under law, whether judiciously or injudiciously expended, shall never, until the last moral and political tie of her goverment is sundered, be visited upon her honest and confiding creditors, of this and other countries.

Seven Slavers shot at Havana.—The New-York Express contains a letter from Havana, giving an account of the whipping of several slaves, and their determination to kill their keeper. He was informed of the design by one of the slaves, and had a file of soldiers in waiting before their quarters. Out they rushed, and not seeing the object of their vengeance, fell upon the soldiery, who immediately fired upon them, killed seven outright, and wounded several others. The negroes then took the scaffolding, and began to throw down stones upon the soldiers, only one of whom was hurt. They were shortly afterwards secured and conducted to jail.

Mexico—Santa Fe Expedition.—There is no longer any doubt of the capture of this expedition; but it is now stated that they did not surrender without a desperate struggle. When within two days' journey from Santa Fe, they were encountered by 1200 Mexican volunteers, 300 regulars and 300 *rancheros*, or herdsmen. This body of 1800, the "Expedition" fought for more than twelve hours—killing over 320 Mexicans, and losing only two of their number.—They fired away every ounce of their ammunition, and surrendered from that cause only. Among them were two Americans, Mr. Kendall one of the editors of the New-Orleans Picayune, and a son of General Combs, of Kentucky. It is supposed they will be shot, or confined in the Mexican mines. The New-Orleans papers think our government ought to fit out an expedition for their relief.

Rail Road from Goshen to Albany.—The preliminary survey of a Rail Road from Albany to intersect the New-York and Erie Rail Road at Goshen, is progressing. The expense of the survey has been defrayed, so far, by voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants along the route. There is, we believe, something more wanted to complete the survey to Albany. We have a direct interest in this improvement, and our citizens will not hesitate to meet any reasonable demand upon them, for the completion of the Survey.—*Evening Journal.*

Notices.

PROSPECTUS
OF
VOLUME III.

The 3rd Volume of the Seventh-Day Baptist Register will be published weekly, at De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum, payable in advance, or in three months.

It will continue to be the organ of the Seventh-Day Baptist denomination, and contend for the truths of the Bible as held by them. It will embrace in its object the whole range of Christian doctrines and duties, and the various benevolent enterprises of the day. It will be our object to make the "Register" interesting and profitable to all classes of its patrons. We assure those of all denominations who patronize us, that we intend to furnish them with an evangelical paper, which, while it is the organ of a particular branch of the church of God, will "contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints." Its columns will be open for a fair discussion of the doctrines advocated by it. In all our labors we hope to be guided by the spirit of the Gospel, and if we can be successful in promoting practical religion, and induce men to love God, our highest wishes will be gratified.

We are grateful for the approbation and support of our readers, and hope to receive their continued support. All who will aid us in procuring subscribers, and making remittances, shall be duly rewarded.

A portion of our columns will be devoted to Literature, Science, Agriculture, and General Intelligence.

SABBATH SCHOOL COUNTY CONVENTION.

The undersigned, feeling the want of interest, and consequently the want of vigorous action in promoting Sabbath Schools, recommend holding a Convention in the Methodist Chapel in Morrisville, on Wednesday the 26th of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consultation upon measures best adapted to promote Sabbath Schools. In order to throw a pervading influence through the country, and awaken in the hearts of Christians and Parents a stronger, and still stronger desire for the intellectual, moral, and religious culture of children and youth generally, it has been deemed important and highly desirable that all who feel interested in this cause, should concentrate their powers and influence by forming a County Sabbath School Association.

Allow us to urge one and all to attend.—Christians of all Evangelical Churches, the call is to you. The common feelings of humanity, the perpetuity and stability of our Republican Institutions, the deep feelings of our hearts for the triumphs of truth as disciples of Christ, call loudly and beseechingly upon you to attend, and there commence vigorous and unflinching efforts in this department of God's vineyard. Sabbath Schools are essentially, nay, vitally connected with the success, and ultimate triumph of the Cross.

The above call is signed by a great number, from most of the towns in the County, the names of whom, for want of room, we omit.—[Ed.

MARRIED,

In Scott, on the 2d inst., by Rev. Cornelius Wagoner, Mr. MARSHALL SPRAGUE, of Mass. and Miss ELIZABETH WAGONER, of Scott.

In Scott, on the 3d inst., by Rev. John Crawford, Mr. CLARK BARBER, and Miss LUCINDA M. BARBER.

In Scott, on the 5th inst., Mr. ELIAS GREEN, of Alfred, and Miss BETSEY BARBER, of Scott.

In Summerhill, on the 5th inst., by Rev. Mr Dodge, Mr. HENRY BARBER, of Scott, and Miss MARY ANN SNYDER, of Summerhill.

In Scott, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Russel G. Burdick, Mr. E H. P. POTTER, and Miss ROXANA E. BURDICK.

LIST OF LETTERS.

R. J. S. Rogers, Rev. Job Tyler, G. W. Jones, (you may keep them,) E. C, Pool, (we will see,) Jepthah F. Randolph, (you have our thanks for your services,) Jesse Brown, "Mary," Rev. Z. Campbell, (we are much obliged,) R. T. Green, (we will attend to your request,) W. P. Langworthy, (the alteration is made.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

E. Goodrich, $2, of Rev. Job Tyler, $5, cr. W. Klady, vol. 1 and 2, and ,50 vol 3, of Jepthah F. Randolph, $4, cr. W. F. Randolph, and self, $2 each vol. 2, of Jesse Brown, $2, cr. S. Kinyon, vol. 2, of Z. Campbell, $10, cr. A. A. F. Randolph, O. Holcomb, H. Stannard, $2, each, H. Wells, $4,50, vol. 1 and 2, of Hiram Babcock, $28, cr. self, A. M. Babcock, E. Babcock, J. A. Kinyon, B. L. Babcock, Wm. Frink, A. A. Maxson, W. B. Wells, L. Woolworth, E. Maxson, D. E. Lewis, P. Clarke, H. Truman, and L. Bush, $2 each vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable farm, situated in the town of Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., and on the turnpike road one mile west of the flourishing village of De Ruyter.

Said farm contains about 180 acres of land, well watered, and well adapted to the culture of grain and grass, with comfortable buildings.

There are also on the premises, about one hundred thrifty bearing appletrees, and about 50 or 60 acres of valuable standing timber, containing abundance of first rate rail timber. There is also a valuable stone quarry on the premises.

Said farm will be offered unusually low, considering the peculiar advantages to be derived from so pleasant a location.

Terms of payment almost to suit the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. J. R. BUTTS.

Truxton, Jan. 12, 1842.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers this day expires by limitation. The Books and accounts of the firm will be settled by either of the subscribers, on whom those indebted will please call and arrange their accounts soon.

JAMES CRANDALL,
THOMAS RUSSELL.

De Ruyter, Jan. 15, 1842. 47w3

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Cutter. Terms of payment to suit the purchaser. Enquire at this office.

Jan. 18, 1842. 47tas

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE ANNAS & AYER, are placed in the hands of George Sears for settlement, and collection where they may be found previous to the first day of March. All demands remaining unsettled at that date, will be left with the proper officer for collection.

J. N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
Jan. 10, 1842. WILLIAM J. AYER.

DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. ELLIS & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be carried on by E. ELLIS. All notes and accounts of the said firm are assigned to E. ELLIS, and must be collected by him. ELNATHAN ELLIS,
ELIJAH ATKINS Jr.

Georgetown, Jan. 1, 1842. 46w3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on book account of three months standing, are respectfully solicited to call and settle the same by the 15th day of January next, or he will be obliged to put them in other hands for collection, as he is in debt and his creditors WILL have *their* PAY.

HALSEY STILLMAN.

De Ruyter, Dec. 24th, 1841.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the
NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

MENS Coarse Fine Boots, Ladies Gaiter Boots. Ladies and Children's Shoes a little better and cheaper than elsewhere, at the
October 4. STONE STORE.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash.
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

LOOK HERE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account are requested to call and settle the same before the first of January next.

G. W. SUTTON.

NO IMPOSITION.
NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT.
De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at *S. D. DELLAY'S* than at the *Stone Store.*

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
De Ruyter, January 17, 1842.

"A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians and families 10 per cent *lower* than" BOUGHT by the *STONE STORE* merchant in New York at
S. D. DELLAY'S.

To Physicians he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and requests from them at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.

Terms of sale, 6 months.

HAIR! HAIR!

BALDNESS.—Important Discovery—the Great Mystery found out at last.

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR.—Dr. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the hair, has after many experiments chemical and physical, been able to discover an article which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair—to prevent it from falling off when baldness is apprehended—to restore it when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning gray. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls—it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces uncommon brilliancy. Thousands have tested its superior virtues and excellence, and in every instance it stands unrivalled. It is an infallible cure in all affections of the skin on the head—as dandruff, &c. &c. Every family should be supplied with a bottle of this oil, that by its application to the head and hair of children, the beautiful and ornamental appendage of a fine head of hair, which nature has supplied us may be preserved.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA.
THE TEETH! THE TEETH!
The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE fact is proved, and the most incredulous and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more —in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

LOOK AT THIS.
HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the *lovely* and the gay.

Have you a cough!—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years use, and administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

LOTION, LOTION.
DR. EVANS' BEAUTIFYING LOTION.

HIGHLY esteemed for curing all Eruptions, Coarseness, Redness, and Pimples on the Face, Neck or Hands, and effectually cleaning the complexion and removing all diseases of the skin.

Nothing contributes so much to our general success in life, as an engaging first appearance. This Lotion is admired as a most fragrant, mild, safe wash, and greatly esteemed for its virtues in cleansing, softening, and purifying the skin of all eruptions, so injurious to female beauty, and restoring it to a high degree of purity.

SNUFF.
Only Twenty-Five Cents.

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S newly invented SNUFF, the best article ever discovered by scientific men, in Europe or America, for the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness of the Head, Weak Eyes, Nervous Headaches, Fallen Sickness, Fits, and Infants troubled with Snuffles, partial shocks of Palsy, etc.

The above medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail, by Johnson & Dickinson, Utica, N. Y., Allen & Miller, and A. L. Angle, Truxton, N. Y., and by most Druggists in the country, also, by the subscriber. S. D. DELLAY.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,	Godfrey's Cordial,
Morrison's Hygean "	Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Samuel Lee's "	Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Doctor Bishop's "	Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Cheeseman's Arab'n "	Hive Syrup,
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "	Laudanum,
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "	Paregoric,
Dr Phinney's "	Oil Organium,
Moffat's Veget. Life "	" Spike,
Gregory's Billious "	" Lemon,
Harlæm Oil,	" Anise.
British "	
Pectoral Bal'm Honey	

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

WINSLOW'S
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, aad several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☞ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure beyond a doubt.

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cra[illegible] occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6

S. D. DELLAY.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES,
AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.
January 12, 1842.

I have this day been appointed sole agent in this place for the sale of Doct D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by me are direct from Doct. Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

I have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that I have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. I have in my possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which I shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read [illegible]

S. D. DELLAY

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, Coach and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, and even Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all kinds, and Valices, common and Brussels Carpet Bags, Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons, Spurs, Cotton and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck yokes, Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles that are ever made or kept in a shop of this kind, which I can sell as low as any shop west of Albany or Utica, and even De Ruyter not excepted, according to quality and for durability.

Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, Wood, and some money, and the remainder in Notes; also, wanted all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese and every thing that is raised by the Farmer in this vicinity. Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, Pine Lumber, &c. &c. &c.

Pine Lumber for sale, also, any quantity of Lime. 10,000 feet first rate Ash Flooring.

J. R. RIDER

De Ruyter, Oct. 5, 1841 32tf

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the business will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.
De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841 30m6

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 15 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE

Nov. 24

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at
Nov. 24 ELMORE'S

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by
Oct. 4. J. N. ELMORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.

De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE LOT, cheap enough, situated first Lot south of the S. D. Baptist Meeting-house, containing nearly three-fourths of an acre, being about six rods in front.—Apply to Lauren H. Babcock. 34tf

De Ruyter, Oct. 17, 1841. Wm. MAXSON.

POETRY.

Forget Me Not.

BY W. H. HARRISON.

The following little poem was written by the late President, in his earlier days; it has a singular force at the present juncture, especially the simile introduced in the two last lines.

The star that shines so pure and bright,
Like a far-off place of bliss,
That tell the broken hearted,
There's a brighter world than this.
The moon that courses through the sky,
Like man's uncertain doom,
Now shining bright with borrowed light—
Now wrapped in deepest gloom—
Or when eclipsed, a dreary blank,
A fearful emblem given
Of a heart shut out by a sinful world,
From the blessed light of heaven.
The flower that freely casts its wealth
Of perfume on the gale;
The breeze that mourns the summer's close,
With melancholy wail;
The stream that cleaves the mountain's side,
Or gurgles from the grot—
All speak in their Creator's name,
And say, "forget me not."
"Forget me not!" the thunder roars,
As it bursts its sulphury cloud;
'Tis murmured by the distant hills,
It echoes long and loud—
'Tis written by the Almighty's hand
In characters of flame,
When the lightnings gleam with vivid flash,
And his power and wrath proclaim;
'Tis murmured when the white waves fall
Upon the wreck-strewn shore,
As a hoary warrior bows his crest,
When his day of rest is o'er.

Miscellaneous Department.

LADY LUCY'S PETITION.

A TALE FOUNDED ON FACTS.

'And is my dear papa shut up in this dismal place, to which you are taking me, nurse?' asked the Lady Lucy Preston, raising her eyes fearfully to the tower of London, as the coach in which she was seated with Amy Gradwell, her nurse, drove under the gateway. She trembled and hid her face in Amy's cloak, when they alighted, and she saw the soldiers on guard, and the sentinels, with their crossed partizans, before the portals of that part of the fortress where the prisoners of State were confined, and where her own father, Lord Preston, of whom she was come to take her last farewell, was then confined under sentence of death.

'Yes, my dear child,' returned Amy sorrowfully; 'my Lord your father, is indeed within these sad walls. You are now going to visit him. Shall you be afraid of entering this place, my dear?'

'No,' replied Lady Lucy, resolutely; 'I am not afraid of going to any place where my dear papa is.

Yet she clung closer to the arms of her attendant, as they were admitted into the gloomy precincts of the buildings, and her little heart fluttered fearfully as she glanced around her, and she whispered to her nurse: 'Was it not here that the two young princes, Edward the Fifth and his brother Richard, Duke of York, were murdered by his cruel uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester?'

'Yes, my love, it was; but do not be alarmed on that account, for no one will harm you, said old Amy, in an encouraging tone.

'And was not good King Henry the Sixth murdered here also, by that same wicked Richard?' continued the little girl, whose imagination was full of the records of the deeds of blood that had been perpetrated in this fatally celebrated place, many of which had been related to her by Bridget Holdworth, the housekeeper, since her father had been imprisoned in the tower, on charge of high treason.

'But do you think they will murder papa, nurse?' pursued the child, as they began to ascend the stairs leading to the apartment in which the unfortunate nobleman was confined.

'Hush! hush! dear child, you must not talk of these things here,' said Amy, 'or they will shut us both up in a room with bolts and bars, instead of admitting us to see my Lord your father.'

Lady Lucy pressed closer to her nurse's side, and was silent till they were ushered into the room where her father was confined, when forgetting every thing else in her joy at seeing him again, she sprang into his arms, and almost stifled him with her kisses. Lord Preston was greatly affected at the sight of his little daughter, and, overcome by her passionate demonstrations of fondness, his own anguish at the thought of his approaching separation from her, and the idea of leaving her an orphan at her tender age, (for she had only just completed her ninth year, and had lost her mother,) he clasped her to his bosom, and bedewed her innocent face with his tears.

'Why do you cry, dear papa?' asked the innocent child, who was herself weeping at the sight of his distress.

'And why will you not leave this gloomy place, and come home to your own hall again?'

'Attend to me, Lucy, and I will tell you the cause of my grief,' said her father, seating the little girl on his knee; 'I shall never come home again, for I have been condemned to die for high treason, which means an offense against the king, and I shall not leave this place till they bring me forth on Towerhill, where they will cut off my head with a sharp axe, and set it up afterwards over Temple bar or London bridge.'

At this terrible intelligence, Lady Lucy screamed aloud, and hid her face in her father's bosom, which she wetted with her tears.

'Be composed, my dear child,' said Lord Preston, 'for I have much to say to you, and we may never meet again on this side of the grave.'

'No, no! dear papa,' cried she, 'they shall not kill you, for I will cling so fast about your neck, that they shall not be able to cut your head off; and I will tell them all how good you are, and then they will not want to kill you.'

'My dearest love, this is all simple talking,' said Lord Preston. 'I have offended against the law as it is at present established, by trying to have my old master, King James, restored to the throne, and therefore I must die. Do you remember, Lucy, I took you once to Whitehall to see King James, and how kindly he spoke to you.'

'Oh, yes, papa! and I recollect he laid his hand upon my head and said I was like what his daughter, the Princess of Orange, was at my age,' replied Lady Lucy, with great animation.

'Well, my child, very shortly after you saw King James at Whitehall, the Prince of Orange, who married his daughter, came over to England, and drove King James out of his palace and kingdom, and the people made him and the Princess of Orange, king and queen, in his stead.'

'But was it not very wicked in the Princess of Orange to join with her husband to take her father's kingdom from him! I am very sorry King James thought me like her said Lady Lucy, earnestly.

'Hush, hush! my love, you must not talk so of the Princess of Orange, for perhaps she considered she was doing right in depriving her father of his kingdom, because he had embraced the Catholic religion, and it is against the law for a king of England to be a Catholic. Yet I confess I did not believe she would have consented to sign the death-warrants of so many of her father's old servants, only on account of their faithful attachment to him,' said Lord Preston, with a sigh.

'I have heard that the Princess of Orange is of a merciful disposition,' said old Amy Gradwell, advancing towards her master, 'and perhaps she might be induced to spare your life, my Lord, if your pardon were very earnestly entreated of her by some of your friends.'

'Alas! my good Amy, I have no one who will undertake the perilous office of soliciting the royal favor for an attained traitor, lest they should be suspected of favoring the cause of King James.'

'Dear papa, let me go to the Queen, and beg for your pardon, cried Lady Lucy, with a crimsoned cheek and sparkling eye. 'I will so beg and pray her to spare your life, dear papa, that she will not have the heart to deny me.'

'Simple child,' exclaimed her father, 'what should you be able to say to the Queen that would be of any avail?'

'God would teach me what to say, and he has power also to touch her heart with pity for a child's distress, and to open her ear to my earnest petition.'

Her father clasped her to his bosom, and said, 'Thou wouldst be afraid of speaking to the Queen, even if thou shouldst be admitted to her presence, my child.'

'Why should I be afraid of speaking to the Queen, papa? for even if she would be angry with me, and answer harshly, I should be thinking too much of you, father to mind it, or if she were to send me to the tower and cut off my head she could only kill my body, but would have no power at all to hurt my soul, which is under the protection of *One* who is greater than any king or queen upon earth.'

'You are right, my child to fear God, and to have no other fear,' said her father. 'It is He who hath, perhaps, put it into your heart to plead with the Queen for my life, which, if it be his pleasure to grant, I shall feel it indeed happiness for my child to be made the instrument of my deliverance from the perils of death, which now encompass me; but if it should be otherwise, his will be done. He hath promised to be a father to the fatherless, and he will not forsake my good and dutiful child when I am low in the dust.'

'But how will Lady Lucy gain admittance to the Queen's presence, my Lord?' asked old Amy, who had been a weeping spectator of the scene between the father and child—'I will write a letter to her godmother, the Lady Clarendon, requesting her to accomplish the matter.'

He then wrote a few hasty lines to that lady, which he gave to his daughter, telling her she was to go the next day to Hampton Court, properly attended, and to obtain a sight of Lady Clarendon, who was there in waiting upon the Queen, and deliver that letter to her with her own hand. He then kissed his child tenderly, and bade her farewell. Though the little child wept at parting with her father, yet she left the tower with a far more composed mind than she entered it; for she had formed her resolution, and her young heart was full of hope. She had silently committed her cause to God, and she trusted that he would dispose the event prosperously for her.

The next morning, before the lark had sung her matins, Lady Lucy was up and dressed in a suit of deep mourning, which Amy had provided as the most suitable garb for a daughter whose only surviving parent was under sentence of death. The servants, who had been informed of their young lady's intention to solicit the Queen for her father's freedom, were all assembled in the entrance hall to see her depart; and as she passed through them, leaning on her nurse's arm, and attended by her fathers confidential secretary, and the old butler, they shed tears, and bade God bless her, and prosper her in her design.

Lady Lucy, arrived at Hampton Court, was introduced into the Countess of Clarendon's apartments before her ladyship was out of bed, and having told her artless tale with great earnestness, delivered her father's letter. Lady Clarendon, who was wife to the Queen's uncle, was very kind to her young goddaughter, but plainly told her she must not reckon on her influence with the Queen, because the Earl of Clarendon was in disgrace on account of being suspected of carrying on a correspondence with King James, his brother-in-law; therefore she dare not solicit the Queen in behalf of her friend, Lord Preston, against whom her majesty was so deeply exasperated that she had declared she would not show him any mercy.

'Oh!' said the little girl, 'if I could only see the Queen myself, I would not wish any one to speak for me, for I *should* plead so earnestly to her for my dear papa's life that she could not refuse me, I'm sure.'

'Poor child, what could you say to the Queen?' asked the countess compassionately.

'Only let me see her, and you shall hear,' rejoined Lady Lucy.

'Well, my love, it were a pity but what you then should have an opportunity,' said Lady Clarendon; 'but much I fear thy little heart will fail thee, and when thou seest the Queen face to face, thou wilt not be able to utter a single syllable.'

'God will direct the words of my lips,' said the little girl, with tears in her eyes.

The Countess was impressed with the piety and fillial tenderness of her little goddaughter; and she hastened to rise and dress, that she might conduct the child into the palace gallery, where the Queen usually passed an hour in walking, after her return from chapel which she attended every morning. Her majesty had not left the chapel when Lady Clarendon and Lady Lucy entered the gallery; and her ladyship endeavored to direct the anxious impatience of her little friend, by pointing out to her the portraits with which it was adorned.

'I know that gentleman well,' said the child, pointing to a noble whole length portrait of James the Second. 'That is the portrait of the deposed King James, Queen Mary's father,' observed the Countess, sighing; 'and a very striking likeness it is of that unfortunate monarch—but hark, here comes the Queen, with her chamberlain and ladies, from chapel; now, Lucy, is the time. I will step into the recess yonder, but you must remain alone, standing where you are, and when her majesty approaches near enough, kneel down on one knee before her, and present your father's petition. She who walks a little in advance of the other ladies is the Queen. Be of good courage, and address yourself to her.

Lady Clarendon then made a hasty retreat. Lucy's heart fluttered violently when she found herself alone, but her resolution did not fail her; and while her lips moved violently in fervent prayer to the Almighty for his assistance in this trying moment, she stood with folded hands, pale, composed, and motionless as a statue, awaiting the Queen's approach; and when her majesty drew near the spot, she advanced a step forward, kneeled and presented the petition. The extreme beauty of the child, her deep mourning, the touching sadness of her look and manners, and, above all, the streaming tears which bedewed her face excited the Queen's attention and interest; she paused, spoke kindly to her, and took the offered paper; but when she saw the name of Lord Preston her color rose. She frowned, cast the petition from her, and would have passed on, but Lucy, who had watched her countenance with a degree of anxious interest amounting to agony, losing all awe of royalty in her fears for her father, put forth her hand, and grasping the Queen's robe, cried in an imploring tone, 'Spare my father—my dear, dear father, royal lady!' Lucy had meant to say many persuasive things, but forgot them all in her sore distress, and could only repeat the words 'mercy, mercy for my father, gracious Queen!' till her vehement emotion choked her voice; and throwing her arms around the Queen's neck, she leaned her head against her majesty's person for support, and sobbed aloud.

The intense sorrow of a child is always peculiarly touching; but the circumstances under which Lucy appeared were more than commonly affecting. It was a daughter, not beyond the season of infancy, overmastering the timidity of that tender age, to become the suppliant to an offended sovereign for the life of a father. Queen Mary pitied the distress of her young petitioner, but she considered the death of Lord Preston as a matter of political necessity; she therefore told Lucy mildly, but firmly, that she could not grant her request.

'But he is good and kind to every one, said Lucy, raising her blue eyes, which were swimming with tears, to the face of the Queen.

'He may be so to you, child, returned her majesty,' but he has broken the law of his country, and therefore must die.'

'But you can pardon him if you choose, to do so, madam,' replied Lucy; 'and I have read that God is well pleased with those who forgive; for he has said, "Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy."

'It does not become a little girl like you to attempt to instruct me,' replied the Queen, gravely; 'I am acquainted with my duty; and as it is my place to administer justice impartially, it is not possible for me to pardon your father, however painful it may be for me to deny the request of so dutiful a child.'

Lucy did not reply; she only raised her eyes with an appealing look to the Queen, and then turned them expressively on the portrait of King James, apposite to which her majesty was then standing. There was something in that look that bore no common meaning; and the Queen, whose curiosity was excited by the peculiarly emphatic manner of the child, could not refrain from asking wherefore she gazed so earnestly upon that picture.

'I was thinking,' replied Lady Lucy, 'how strange it was that you should wish to kill my father, only because he loved yours so faithfully.'

This wise but artless reproof from the lips of infant innocence, went to the heart of the Queen; she raised her eyes to the once dear and honored countenance of a parent, who, whatever were his political errors as a king, or his offenses against others, had ever been the tenderest of parents to her, and the remembrance that he was an exile in a foreign land, relying on the bounty of strangers for his daily bread, while she and her husband were invested with the regal inheritance of which he had been deprived, pressed upon her the thought of the contrast of her conduct as a daughter, when compared with the filial piety of the child before her, whom a sentence of hers was about to render an orphan.

'Rise, dear child,' she said, 'thou hast prevailed—thy father shall not die. I grant his pardon at thy entreaty—thy filial love has saved him.'

Children's Department.

From the Sabbath School Monitor.

AN ANGEL VISIT.

On the evening of the 31st of December, I had been cherishing the humiliating and solemn reflections which are peculiarly suitable to the close of the year, and endeavoring to bring to my mind that view of the past, best calculated to influence the future. I had attempted to recall the prominent incidents of the twelve months which had elapsed; and in this endeavor, I was led frequently to regret how little my memory could retain even of that which was most important to be remembered. I could not avoid, at such a period, looking forwards as well as backwards, and anticipating that fearful tribunal at which no occurrence shall be forgotten; whilst my imagination penetrated into the distant destinies which shall be dependant on its decisions. At my usual hour I retired to rest, but the train of meditation I had pursued was so important and appropriate, that imagination continued it after sense had slumbered. "In thoughts from the visions of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon man," I was mentally concerned in the following scene of interest:

I imagined myself still adding link, after link to the chain of reflection, the progress of which the time for repose had interrupted; and whilst thus engaged, I was aware that there remained but a few moments to complete the day. I heard the clock as it tolled the knell of another year, and as it rung slowly the appointed number, each note was followed by a sting of conscience, bitterly reproaching me for my neglect of precious time. The last stroke was ringing in my ears—painful as the groan announcing the departure of a valuable friend, when notwithstanding the meditative posture in which I was sitting, I perceived that the dimness of the apartment suddenly became brighter; and on lifting my eyes to discover the cause, I was terrified at discovering that another being was with me in my seclusion. I saw one before me whose form indeed was human; but the bright and burning glance of his eye, and the dazzling splendour that beamed forth from every part of his beautifully proportioned form, convinced me at a glance that it was no *mortal* being that I saw. The elevation of his brow gave dignity of the highest order to his countenance; but the most acute observation was indicated by his piercing eye, and inexorable justice was imprinted on his majestic features. A glittering phylactery encircled his head, upon which was written, "The Faithful one." Under one arm he bore two volumes; in his hand he held a pen. I instantly knew the recording angel—the secretary of the terrible tribunal of heaven. With a trembling which convulsed my frame, I heard his unearthly accents. "Mortal," he said, "thou wast longing to recall the events of the past year—thou art permitted to gaze upon the record of the book of God. Peruse and be wise." As he spoke thus, he opened before me one of the volumes which he had brought.

In fearful apprehensions, I read it in *my own name*, and recognized the history of my own life during the past year, with all its minutest particulars. Burning words were those which that volume contained; all the actions and circumstances of my life were registered in that dreadful book, each under its respective head. I was first struck with the title of "MERCIES RECEIVED." Some were there, the remembrance of which I had retained—more which were recalled, after having been forgotten—but the far greater number had never been noticed at all. Oh! what a detail of preservations, and warnings, and privileges, and bestowments! I remember that "*Sabbaths*" stood out in very prominent characters, as if they had been among the greatest benefits. In observing the recapitulation, I could not but be struck with one circumstance—it was that many dispensations, which I had considered as *calamities*, were enumerated here as *blessings*. Many a woe which had riven the heart—many a cup, whose bitterness seemed to designate it as poison, was there, verifying the language of the poet:

"E'en crosses from his sovereign hand, are blessings
in disguise."

Another catalogue was there—it was the enumeration of "TRANSGRESSIONS." My hand trembles as I remember them! What an immense variety of classes; Indifference—thoughtlessness—formality—ingratitude—unbelief—sins against the world—against the church—against the Father—against the Savior—against the Sanctifier—stood at the head of their crowded battallions, as if for the purpose of driving me to despair. Not one sin was forgotten there—neglected Sabbaths—abused ordinances—misimproved time—encouraged temptations—There they stood, with no excuse, no extenuation. There was one very long class I remember well: "*Idle words*;" and the passage flashed like lightning across my mind—"For every idle word men speak, they shall give an account in the day of judgment." My supernatural visitant here addressed me—"Dost thou observe how small a proportion thy sins of *commission* bear to those of *omissions*?" As he spoke, he pointed me to instances in the page like the following: "I was hungry, and thou gavest me no meat"—"I was thirsty, and thou gavest me no drink"—"I was sick and thou didst not visit me." I was conscience stricken. In another part of the record, I read the title "DUTIES PERFORMED." Alas! how *small* was *their* number! Humble as I had been accustomed to think the estimate of my good works, I was greatly disappointed to perceive that many performances on which I had looked with pride, were omitted, "because," my visiter informed me, "the motive was impure."

It was, however, with feelings of the most affecting gratification I read beneath this record, small as it was, the following passage: "Whosoever shall give a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, he shall in no wise lose his reward." —Whilst I gazed on many other similar records, such was the intense feeling which seemed to be awakened within me, that my brain grew dizzy, and my eye became dim. I was awakened from this state by the touch of my supernatural instructor, who pointed me to the volume in which I had read my own terrible history, now closed, and bearing a seal, on which, with a sickening heart, I read the inscription "Reserved until the day of judgment." "And now," said the angel, "my commission is completed. Thou hast been permitted what never was granted to man before. What thinkest thou of the record? Dost thou not justly tremble?—How many a line is here, which, dying, thou couldst wish to blot! I see thee already shuddering at thought of the disclosure of this volume at the day of judgment, when an assembled world shall listen to its contents. But if such be the guilt of *one* year, what must be the *guilt of thy whole life*? Seek, then, an interest in the blood of Christ, justified by which thou shalt indeed hear, but not to condemnation. Pray, that when the other books are opened, thy name may be found on the Book of Life. And see the volume prepared for the history of another year, yet its page is unsullied— Time is before thee—seek to improve it; privileges are before thee—may they prove the gate of heaven! Judgment is before thee—prepare to meet thy God." He turned to depart, and as I seemed to hear the rustling which announced his flight, I awoke. Was it all a dream?

"Whatever passes as a cloud between
The mental eye of faith and things unseen,
Causing that brighter world to disappear,
Or seem less lovely, or its hope less dear,
This is our world, our idol, though it bear
Affection's impress or devotion's air."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

AUSTIN & AMES.

LATE of the firm of Bowers Ames & Avery, [illegible] Stone Store of J. N. Elmore La Fayette Block, [illegible] STOVES [illegible] offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers Wholesale & Retail on as favorable terms as [illegible] in this TOWN, COUNTY or STATE. Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and CASH, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in the line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY*.

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well on short notice, and for reasonable prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy will please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette Block* No 3 *Cortland Street*.

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

NEW GOODS

AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE!

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞BOOTS & SHOES,☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34yl

NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi.

Nov. 24.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at *S. D. DELLAY'S* than at the *Stone Store*

WANTED,

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

De Ruyter, July 14th, 1841.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery at very low prices. The following among others may now be found on his list:—

Walker's Dictionary, large
" " small
Davies' Bourdon,
" Legendre,
" First Lessons
" Arithmetic,
Comstock's Chemistry,
Phelps' Philosophy
Brown's Grammar,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy.
Town's Analysis,
Olney's Geography,
Parley's "
Cicero's Orations,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar.

[illegible] Greek Testament,
[illegible] Reader,
[illegible] Reader,
Bristol Drawing Paper
Drawing Paper,
Royal, [illegible], Foolscap
Letter Paper,

JAMES BAILEY Register Office.

De Ruyter, July 16th, 1841.

BOOK BINDING

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is prepared to execute all kinds of Binding [illegible] as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY

De Ruyter, June 8th, 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return his thanks [illegible] Hence [illegible] WARRANT [illegible]

N. B. [illegible] Fashions [illegible] Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced [illegible] man who will pay particular attention to making COATS [illegible] style. De Ruyter, [illegible] 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Albion—H. H. [illegible], E. S. Bailey.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Green, [illegible] Russell, P. M., [illegible]
Berlin—S. S. [illegible], P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, [illegible]
B[illegible]—[illegible], Dr. Wm. M. [illegible]
C[illegible]—[illegible]
Durhamville—[illegible]
East H[illegible]—[illegible], P. M.
E[illegible]—[illegible]
Friendship—Zer[illegible], P. M.
[illegible]—[illegible] H. Wilson, P. M.
H[illegible]—[illegible]
Independence—[illegible], P. M.
L[illegible]—[illegible] H. S. C[illegible]
New York City—[illegible] Stillman
N[illegible]—[illegible]
New L[illegible]—[illegible]
Petersburgh—[illegible]
Preston—[illegible] Rogers
Pers[illegible]—[illegible] W[illegible]
P[illegible] St. Lawrence Co.—[illegible] P. Babcock
S[illegible]—[illegible] Potter, James H[illegible], Hiram B[illegible]
Schenectady—Abel Weed
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp
S[illegible]—[illegible] Babcock
U[illegible] Falls—W[illegible] Stillman.
V[illegible]—Oscar W[illegible]
Watson—Wells K[illegible]

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—[illegible] Maxson, Rev. A[illegible] Campbell

CONNECTICUT.

W[illegible]—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Salem—Isaac D. Titsworth.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

H[illegible]—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydorn, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
S[illegible]—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis [illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

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TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JANUARY 26, 1842. [$2.50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

In the Register of Dec. 15th last, a number of questions to its readers appears over the signature "Inquirer," which demand attention from every one. From these queries, it seems an indifference prevails to a certain extent concerning matters of importance; and whilst several responses have been given to the fifth, much more may be offered with reason and propriety.

From what opportunity I possess of observing the conduct of the community at large, it seems manifest that a want of well-directed action exists; and which might be remedied if each one would exert the talents committed to their charge, and no longer stand saying, who will advance first? For it should be the fear and exclamation of every one, shall I be the last?

I have often noticed, that the paper you conduct is for the most part filled with extracts instead of original matter; which course is by no means chargeable *on* an Editor, unless he has some score thousand of subscribers, who pay him for his publication before they adventure to read it. For then might he devote his whole time to wield the pen, which has oftentimes gained more advantageous conquests than the sword.—But did all do their duty, and could every church of fifty or sixty members furnish ten or twelve correspondents, who would from their number send him every month, (free of expense) a well written communication, a new order of things would take place—For by making trial of their abilities, they would at once feel the necessity of a good education, and be more or less apprized of the need, both of moral and religious knowledge. I mention the above, though somewhat foreign to the literal expressions of the "Inquirer," with a view to draw attention both to that and the whole subject embodied in his publication. For I am aware that many will be the objections proposed when it first appears; and that the most prominent one will be, inability of the mind to compose and digest any subject in a proper manner to be read by the world. But this very defect should lead to the most earnest endeavors to counteract its existence and consequences; and if the first beginning should prove an indifferent one it should not discourage, but rather stimulate to still greater perseverance. Most every person will speak. Why not write? Is their conversation of a character requiring to be concealed and forgotten? If this be the case, an immediate reform should be commenced.

The greatest in any station once had to begin, and in some instances to encounter the most formidable obstacles. But if there be no entry upon an undertaking there will be no progress and consequently no consummation or reward. And if we strive with a becoming zeal to be second to none in all things laudable; though our efforts are not crowned to the extent of our wishes, the satisfaction will remain on our minds that we were not absent, but ready to discharge every incumbent duty.

Then let every one attend, not to the first or last question of Inquirer only, but to them all. If one cannot do every thing, every one can do something; and although all cannot be ministers, or scholars in a Seminary, yet there is scarcely an individual but what may exert a salutary influence, and contribute something, either from the purse or intellect, for the benefit of society. Exertion does much; inactivity nothing. And there is no other admissible course. Reason and common sense demand it. Religion enforces it. And literature and science can never be attained without it. If any one should undertake to build a house, and neglect every proper step to accomplish it, his structure would be apt to decay before its completion could be effected; and so it is in all other affairs. If action be not put in requisition, it will be a long while before any undertaking can succeed. If then it is asked, why this or that exists which ought not; it may be answered with propriety, because a proper energy is not exercised to remove it.

I will not call on any individual, or class, in particular, but leave it to the volition of every mind, whether it does exactly what it ought; for there may be some more implicated than others; and who can judge if they will the secrets of their hearts, and the movings of conscience? But I do say to all, try! If you possess no pecuniary means, use some other. Be not inactive.—All have minds that are not fools. Improve those and you will do something. Use them with virtue and you will do much.—Leave no opportunites unimproved. Register thoughts frequently, that they may be examined afterwards. Persons who never write what passes in their minds, but little know the incongruous mass of ideas which constantly arise unobserved. By essays with the pen, and comparing them with some standard author, individuals will learn the want of knowledge. And when a necessity is present and personally felt, it will generally receive more attention than when it is supposed to exist only *elsewhere*.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Pike, Jan. 4, 1842.

Religious Discussion.

The use of Laying on of Hands.

NUMBER IV.

Having in the preceding articles on this subject shown that *the laying on of hands* upon baptized believers, was an apostolic practice, that it was used by the primitive church after the apostolic age, and that it was generally considered a useful and necessary rite in the christian church; I propose in this article to remark upon its use and importance to believers.

I have somewhere in the preceding numbers, called *baptism* a kindred rite to *the laying on of hands.* I so consider it; because they are both spoken of in the scriptures as means of spiritual blessings, as well as indicating the condition of the heart, and intentions as to a holy life; and because the apostle has wedded them together in Heb. vi. 1, 2. While the church retained its integrity to her Lord, their ordinances appear to have been used according to their design; and they were honored means of communicating spiritual consolation to believers. But the history of the church shows that it was not long before baptism was used not so much as a sign of regeneration, but as regeneration itself; and was applied to such as gave no evidence of regeneration.

And as baptism is termed *a being born of water, a washing away of sins*, and *the washing of regeneration*, these metaphors became literalized, and the ordinance, consequently, carnalized. And when it was no longer designed to indicate inward grace—repentance from sin, and faith in Jesus Christ; it was no longer the means of producing its former effect upon the baptized, viz: the witness of God in their hearts, that their sins were blotted out. So also it was with *the laying on of hands.*—It was originally performed on baptized believers, upon their profession of the christian faith. They were in this manner presented to God as a living sacrifice, not especially to have conferred upon them miraculous gifts; but to receive the Holy Spirit, according to the promise made to believers. So that as they had received the *working of regeneration*, they also might have *the renewing of the Holy Ghost.* And this they needed *then*, that they might be qualified from on high to fulfil the various duties of their new profession, and be led by the Spirit into all truth. In their conformity to this divinely recognized rite, they received the Holy Ghost, every one of them that sought it thus by faith. Some of those converts had given them *the word of wisdom*, to others *the word of knowledge*, to others faith, [special and extraordinary faith,] to others *gifts of healing*, to some *speaking with tongues.* To others *gifts* of *discipline*, *preaching*, *exhortation*, and to others to be *helpers* in the church. Thus the church was furnished with every member necessary for symmetry or utility, and with every gift that the Head of the church saw she needed to make her complete, and to qualify them individually for their defensive, and offensive warfare against sin; and the trial of their faith in their persecutions and death. But to what miserable shreds were these lively and lovely ordinances reduced by the church in her strife for worldly glory and influence! She held to a kind of form of godliness in these things; but denied them the power they really possessed, and ascribed to them other and fictitious effects which they were never designed to produce. But that gospel which Paul declares to be "the power of God unto salvation," is unalterably the same, and is capable of producing the same glorious results that it did in the days of its infancy. Its ordinances and institutions would afford the same consolations now to the faithful in Christ Jesus, that they then did, if used as those early converts used them. If the circumstances of the church and the world, render some of God's earlier gifts, unnecessary for the work allotted her to do; they are wisely withheld; but all that are needful for the comfort and edification of the saints, and for carrying out fully the grand design of Jesus Christ in the conversion of the world, are, unquestionably, freely and abundantly given to such as humbly seek them by faith in God's appointed way.

In regard to these two outward performances *Baptism* and *the laying on of hands*, it may be that we have lost sight of a part, to say the least, of their official work. Originally, the awakened sinner, who desired to know what he should do to be saved, was directed to arise, and be baptized, and wash away his sins, calling on the name of the Lord. And in his submission to this duty, he found a satisfactory evidence of his acceptance with God, and the forgiveness of sins. Thus baptism served not only as a sign of his death to sin, and his faith in Jesus and his doctrine; but was also the means of confirming him in the promise of his forgiveness. Hence, those who rightly submitted to baptism, are spoken of as being immediately filled with joy and peace in believing. This submitting to the yoke of Christ, is, indeed, a stronger evidence of a yielding heart, than any mere verbal profession can be. And why should not the anxious enquirer who has been sufficiently instructed in the doctrine of the Lord, and who has, perhaps, been for months seeking from God the evidence of his acceptance, be directed at once to baptism as the means of consolation? Many have gone to the baptismal water full of doubts and fears, and have left it rejoicing in God; and none who would sincerely follow Christ under such circumstances; but would find in baptism a sealed evidence of pardon. So, in like manner, should the baptized believer be instructed to expect the promised Spirit of God in *the laying on of hands;* as they were in the early age of the church, I can entertain no doubts but that God would bestow the Holy Spirit as readily as he did in that age. The apostle tells us that when Jesus ascended on high, he gave gifts unto men. To some *apostles* and *prophets*, and some *evangelists*, and some *pastors* and *teachers*, Eph. iv. 11. These were given for the perfection of the saints, for the work of the ministry, and for the edification of the church. And these gifts are to be continued to the church until the objects for which they were given shall be accomplished; and this will not be "until we all come into the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man—unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." These important objects are not yet accomplished, nor can they be, but through the influence of those gifts to the church; and these are all comprehensively embraced in the promise of the Holy Ghost, and this was obtained by the laying on of hands. If, then, this rite be not attended substantially with the same influence as formerly, the failure is not in the inefficiency of the rite; but in the manner of using it. Perhaps more ought not to be expected from it unless it were performed with more faith.

It is worthy of remark, that as the mind of the church has been led off from a scriptural understanding and practice of this rite, divisions have increased, and professors have been as "children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine," just as men of cunning craftiness have lain in wait to deceive them.—And no small share of our own internal divisions and disaffections, I conceive, may be ascribed to the same cause. There is the same necessity for christians to walk by faith now, as there was in the age of the apostles. It should not seem incredible to us that God should fulfil his promises, even to the letter, when they are plead with faithful and fervent prayer. Now there was, unquestionably, a good reason for hands to be laid upon those for whom special blessings were sought by prayer; for it is inconceivable that both Jesus and his apostles should perform this ceremony, and direct others to do so, if it could have no efficacy in procuring the blessings sought. We may be as incapable of discovering why *the laying on of hands* can have any influence in procuring the Holy Ghost, as we are why the waters of *Jordan* could heal *Naaman* the leper, more than the rivers of *Damascus*, or why it was necessary for *fasting* in order to cast out a certain kind of evil spirit; or why hands should be laid upon the sick in order to heal them. But this should not effect our duty. It is not necessary for us to know its mode of operation. It is sufficient for us that we have a divine example to imitate, and that Jesus had good and sufficient reasons to direct him in this practice, and for thus instructing his disciples. We lay on hands in ordinations, accompanied with prayer, and suppose it necessary to a proper performance of the work; but we cannot see how this physical act can have a moral, or spiritual influence; still, we do not deem it proper to omit any of the outward ceremonies which we are instructed to use; for in so doing we should have reason to fear that our suit would be rejected. If, then, we should use *the laying on of hands* as it is evident the early disciples did; expecting that the Holy Ghost will be given, as promised, in answer to prayer; and the candidate be also instructed in the nature and design of the ordinance, I have no doubt but that the same happy effects would attend it which generally resulted from its use in the primitive age of the church.

The results which might be reasonably anticipated from the adoption of the preceding scriptural view of *baptism*, and *the laying on of hands* are

1. Awakened sinners would be better instructed in their duty in seeking a satisfactory hope in Christ. What they are taught as duty, they would look upon as a present duty, and not one that is to be performed in the indefinite future, as they now look upon baptism.

2. Genuine awakenings would be productive of more baptized converts, and the church's enlargement; and a less number of hopeful enquirers left to wander alone as sheep without a shepherd, unprotected, and exposed to every devouring beast.

3. The baptized believer, by a scriptural use of *laying on of hands* would be immediately, and sufficiently furnished with the Divine influence to enable him to perform those christian duties immediately claiming his attention, and thus be rescued from that spiritual relapse which generally succeeds a profession of religion. And

4. The church would be endowed, and ornamented with youthful, active, and useful members, each having his allotted gift to improve for the edification of the church.

The evangelical epistles recognize such a state of the church as this, and to such a state as this only can much contained in them be applied. It was when the church was thus favored that St. John said, "I have written to you young men, because ye are strong, and the word of God abideth in you, and ye have overcome the wicked one." To what church could an apostle now write in this manner? How is it with our young men, and our converts generally three months after they have solemnly connected themselves with the church? Do they appear to be strong, the word of God abiding in them? Have they overcome the wicked one? In short, what dwarfs in christian stature are the greater number of religious professors of every age? And our fathers, where, and what are they? (I speak with deference to their years.) So unused to the active duties of their profession were they in early life, that they find it difficult, if not impossible, in advanced age, to do much, if any thing, in the church's warfare against her foes? Why should they not rather be like *Caleb*, who, when four score and five years old, was as strong for counsel or for war as in earlier life?

Finally, the weakness and disaffections of the church may be ascribed to some common cause which cannot be found in the institutions of christianity; but in our misuse or neglect of them.

The reader of the foregoing articles upon *the laying on of hands* will recollect my apology for intruding this subject upon him. I wish again to refer to his consideration what I have there said.

And now let me commend it to the churches, ministers, and members of the Seventh Day Baptist connection. The subject is referred to you by a resolution of the General Conference for your consideration and decision. And it is very much desired that you devote to it all that reading, reflection, and prayer that its importance demands; and that you, individually, and in your collective and corporate capacity, will be prepared to respond to the request of your brethren, made at their last anniversary, as God and the scriptures direct.

The remarks contained in the preceding articles on *the laying on of hands*, are made in christian kindness upon the full conviction of their correctness: and I sincerely hope that those who may dissent from them, will as frankly publish their light upon the subject, that we may obtain the proper ends of religious discussion, *Truth* and *Union*, which is the sincere prayer of your unworthy brother in Christ.

W. B. MAXSON.

It is a curiosity to meet with a man who thinks less of himself than other people think of him.

Moral Reform Department.

From the Advocate of Moral Reform.

ONE OF A SERIES OF DISCOURSES ON THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

By Rev. Emerson Davis, Collegiate Pastor with Rev. Isaac Knapp, of the Congregational Church in Western, Mass.

"Thou shalt not commit Adultery."—Ex. xx. 14.

[Concluded.]

Remarks—(1.) From what has now been said, we may see that the readiness with which divorces are granted in some places is a source of much evil. In some of the U. States, divorces in full are granted, not only for the crime of adultery, but for desertion for a specified time—for habitual intemperance—for cruelty and abuse, and for lunacy. The Bible does not allow of divorce except for adultery. The consequences of multiplying the reasons for giving divorces, is, that many enter upon married life with little consideration, presuming that if they are dissatisfied or unhappy, and wish to be released, they can be.

If divorces were never granted except for one crime, it would prevent much haste and want of consideration; if the parties feel that the contract they are making, is one that is binding until one of them dies, they would be cautious about forming the contract, and when formed, they would acquire the habit of overlooking the failings of each other, and of yielding their private preferences to promote the happiness of the family.

The principal reason for granting divorces, beside the scriptural one, grows out of the intemperance of one of the parties.—There seems to be an inconsistency in the conduct of a Legislature that, after having passed laws which in effect authorize the making of drunkards, they should pass others for the annulling of the marriage contract with one who may become a drunkard. Instead of granting divorces for unscriptural reasons—instead of breaking up and destroying a family of children, would it not be better for the Legislature to cease to give their sanction in any form to a business that is making war upon society, at every vulnerable point.

2. The sins forbidden in this commandment are multiplied and aggravated more rapidly than most other sins, *by letting them alone.* It is the policy of Satan to keep the community asleep among whom he is desirous of sowing tares. He has been very successful in keeping the people of this land quiet and silent in relation to the violations of the seventh commandment. The time was when these sins were rebuked from the pulpit, and by the virtuous and good, as decidedly and frequently as other sins.

But within half a century the opinion has prevailed that it is very improper to speak of these sins before a promiscuous assembly, and that speaking will do more hurt than good. But while those, who should have raised their voices against it, have slumbered and slept, the evil has been spreading in every part of the land. Thousands have been ruined—estates have been squandered—families broken up or otherwise made wretched—minds debased, and reason dethroned, by the prevalence of this vice.

In looking over the report of the Mass. Lunatic Hospital, for 1840, I see that the insanity of 39 of the patients is attributed to sins belonging to this class. How terribly does God visit upon the children of men their iniquities. "Happy would it be for a community to be so free from temptation and transgression against both the letter and the spirit of this commandment, that it might be passed by even in a series of discourses on the *commandments.*" But as it is, this precept cannot be passed by. It is time for those who watch over the public morals to sound the alarm, and to call the attention of all to the fearful consequence of this sin. It is time to attempt to fortify the minds of the innocent against the snares that are spread in secret places for their ruin. It is time to remind the guilty that their sins will surely find them out, and if not repented of, will destroy both soul and body in hell. It is time for all who love moral purity, to let those who persist in this wickedness know that their manner of life is not tolerated either by the laws of God or man.

Religious Department.

From the Watchman of the Valley.

I WILL HAVE MERCY AND NOT SACRIFICE.—Devotion is to give way to charity. Charity is the *end* to which devotion, as a *means*, is to be made subservient. The real object in prayer, and in reading and hearing the word of God is to dispose us to every good work. If we do not pervert these exercises, we attend to them that we may learn our relations and duties to others, and that we may have a heart disposed to perform those duties. When we pray that God would convert our fellow-men, we ask that he would help us to do our part for their conversion. When we pray that he would supply the poor with bread, we ask to be enabled to divide our store with them. If our devotions mean any thing, this must be implied in their meaning. For although God can as easily convert men without our instrumentality as he can supply their temporal wants by raining bread from heaven, we would not dare to ask him to do either; especially when we see that the same ends might be secured in the ordinary way by a little effort on our part.—It is therefore the height of mockery to neglect the end of religion under pretence of using the means,—to excuse ourselves from *doing* any good because we are always *preparing* to do it. Why spend farther time in learning the will of God, when we do not intend to perform it? Why pray that our love to the brethren may be increased, when we refused to allow that love to accomplish the end for which it was implanted within us? Is not this to reverse the whole order of things established by God? If we intend to do no more active service for him, let us also cease to enquire what he would have us do. Incessant prayer without corresponding action, has the appearance, at least, of an attempt to drown the voice of God, lest we should hear him command us to do something else than pray. In this attempt we may for a while succeed, but we do not accumulate guilt? Let us either cease to pray, or begin to act.

M. A. S.

TWELVE EXCELLENT RULES

FOR PROMOTING HARMONY AMONG CHURCH MEMBERS.

1. To remember that we are all subject to failings and infirmities, of one kind or another.

2. To bear with, and not magnify each other's infirmities.—Gal. vi. 1.

3. To pray one for another in our social meetings, and particularly in private.—James v. 16.

4. To avoid going from house to house, for the purpose of hearing news, and interfering with other people's business.

5. Always to turn a deaf ear to any slanderous report, and to lay no charge brought against any person, until well founded.

6. If a member be in fault, to tell him of it in *private*, before it is mentioned to others.

7. To watch against shyness of each other, and put the best construction on any action that has the appearance of opposition or resentment.

8. To observe the just rule of Solomon, that is, to leave off contention before it be meddled with.—Prov. xvii, 14.

9. If a member has offended, to consider how glorious, how God-like it is to forgive, and how unlike a christian it is to revenge.—Ephesians iv. 2.

10. To remember, that it is always a grand artifice of the devil, to promote distance and animosity among members of Churches, and we should therefore watch against every thing that furthers his end.

11. To consider how much more good we can do in the world at large, and in the Church in particular, when we are all united in love, than we could do when acting alone, and indulging a contrary spirit.

12. Lastly, to consider the express injunction of scripture, and the beautiful example of Christ, as to these important things.—Eph. iv. 32; 1 Peter ii. 21; John xiii. 5, 32.

Ministers' Department.

HOW TO MAKE A MINISTER A GOOD ONE.

1st. Pray for him; that his heart and mind may be enriched by God; an important rule.

2. Pay him well; so that his mind may be only on his appropriate work.

3. Fill up his library with useful books, so that he may have an inexhaustible fountain, from which to draw supplies for your edification.

4. Be sure to give him all his mornings, until 12 o'clock, for study. You should not steal the provender from the manger of your horse, and then fret because of his leanness.

5. Never speak of his faults to any man. One word gone out of your mouth is as bad as twenty kept in. Do you not know that when you have spoken a word against him, you feel compelled, right or wrong, to substantiate it. His faults, like snow balls, increase by being rolled about.

6. Always speak well of him; for there is no one but of whom you can say some good. The good you say of him, will lead others to think and speak well of him.—And their opinion will lead men who fling away the pearl, because he did not know its worth.

7. Always say some kind and encouraging word to him, when you meet him.—Do you not suppose your minister is a man, has a heart, and can be incited to exertion for you by the kind words you address him?

8. Visit him frequently with some little present in your hand. This will make him love you. And his affection for you, it is important you should cultivate. Make your minister love you.

9. Never meddle with his labors, but leave him to preach what he pleases, and pursue such measures and plans as he thinks wise. Quarrels here spoil many ministers.

10. Go to him for advice in relation to your measures and plans for doing good.—and then see to it that you follow his advice. It is more of the mule than the man, not to be advised.

11. Be in your place every Sabbath, and at every religious meeting. Then, and only then, can you appreciate what he does.

12. Fasten up a copy of these Rules where you can read them easily; then read them at least once a week, and if especially a sinner against them, read them every day, as you go to your closet. Perhaps you had better put up a copy on the meeting-house door; perhaps on your pew door. It might be advantageous to give away a copy now and then.

Observe these RULES, gentle reader, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, [illegible] will have a good minister. Obser[illegible] and though by nature he is far [illegible] you want him to be, it will make him a good one. Violate them, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred you will have a poor minister indeed. Violate them, and though in fact you have a first rate man, it will, to a certainty, make him to you a poor minister.—*Boston Recorder.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, January 26, 1842.

"Petitions for the Sabbath."

The last "New-York Evangelist" contains a short editorial, suggesting that a larger number of signatures could now be obtained to well drawn petitions, than ever could have been before, and that the time is unusually favorable for effort in behalf of the day of rest.

From the article we cannot learn what is to be the prayer of the petitioners, or to whom addressed. We are not willing to suppose that the editor of the Evangelist wishes a Sabbath established by Congress, because it would savor too much of Papal authority. If he wish a law passed for the better observance of the Sabbath, he need not call upon human law-makers, when God himself has both established a day of rest, and given the fullest rules for its observation. If laws founded in the fitness of things, emanating from the Great Jehovah, will not restrain men, we cannot expect much from human legislation.

We are led to suppose, from an article in a late number of the Evangelist, that the object is to secure the passage of a law that shall exempt Postmasters from delivering letters on the first day. If petitions of this kind are presented to Congress, our denomination will doubtless claim exemption for those Postmasters who observe the Sabbath of the commandment. We shall not complain if Postmasters are exempted according to the prayer of the 'Petition,' but we think that Seventh-day Baptist Postmasters should likewise be exempted.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

"Laying on of Hands."

We publish to-day the last of the series of articles sent us on the "Laying on of Hands." We suppose that it was anticipated that other, and perhaps different views, would be presented. If any should see fit to further examine the subject, we feel assured that it will be done with that candor that has characterized the articles already published. Religious discussion is never profitable, except when conducted with christian courtesy, and with the single desire to elicit the truth.

Wine for the Communion.

A friend inquires of us what course we intend to take in the Register relative to the question, what kind of wine is proper to be used at the Lord's Supper. We had not anticipated publishing any thing on that subject. It is a question on which there is a variety of opinions. With us the question seems to resolve itself into a matter of expediency. We know not why both fermented and unfermented wine may not be used. As a matter affecting the Temperance reformation, we judge it expedient that unfermented wine should be used. Any light that can be given on this subject we should be glad to have.

To Correspondents.

We have received a number of valuable papers from "Mary," which will doubtless beguile many a weary hour and prove a rich repast to our readers.

The "poetical" lines from our friend "Lerona Lina," although well designed, [illegible] deficient in some material points. [illegible] "*Poetry*" truly "POET-ical."

THE BAPTIST MEMORIAL AND MONTHLY CHRONICLE, is published monthly in New-York, each No. containing 32 large octavo pages. It is devoted to the History and Biography—the Statistics and Literature of the denomination, with a compendious Chronicle of passing events of striking or permanent religious interest.

The first No. contains a History of R. I. Baptists, Del. Baptists, Biographies of Jeremiah Chaplin, and Hon. Nicholas Brown, Baptist Statistics, Review of Baptist Periodicals, Benevolent Societies, Revivals, &c.—It is edited by Rev. Rufus Babcock, jr., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., assisted by M. J. Rhees, Philadelphia, J. M. Peck, Rock Spring, Ill., J. S. Baker, Columbus, Ga.—J. R. Bigelow, Publishing Agent. Address, Post Office, Box 811, New-York.—Terms, $1 per annum, or 6 copies for $5, payable in advance.

In answer to three inquiries of editors in the "Memorial," we say, that the Seventh-day Baptist Register was established in the Spring of 1841. Average circulation during the first year about 1,200. During the present year, 1,200. Circulation in N. Y., 920; N. J., 75; R. I., 75; Ct., 25; Ohio, 25; Va., 20; Pa., 20; Mich. 15; Wiskonsan, 15; Ill., 3; Ia., 1; Ky., 1; Tenn. 1; Ga., 1; Vt., 1; Maine, 1; Mass. 3.

Postmaster's Franks.

It is not unfrequently the case that we are taxed with postage on letters from Postmasters, who, through carelessness or ignorance, neglect to comply with the requisitions of the law relative to "*franks.*" We are this week taxed with postage on a letter from Pa., from a Postmaster who neglected a material part of his duty, that is to say, his *name*, while he forwarded us the name of a subscriber. Such officers ought either to inform themselves on this point, and comply with the law, or resign their office into other hands.

A funeral discourse of Eld. Benedict Wescote was preached in Preston, on the 24th inst., by Eld. W. B. Maxson, from Prov. x. 7: "The memory of the just is blessed." A full audience was present, giving full evidence of their love to the deceased by the deep feeling manifested.

☞The Board of Trustees of De Ruyter Institute will meet at Room No. 1, in the Institute, on Thursday evening, 27th inst., at 6 o'clock, per adjournment.

The Evening Meetings.

The series of evening meetings in this village will be resumed on FRIDAY evening. Rev. Mr. PLATT, of Homer, is expected to preach on Seventh-day evening.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

VERY LATE FROM CHINA.

Admiral Parker sailed with most of the land and sea forces to make a demonstration upon Pekin. The Chinese had offered Sir Henry Pottinger, (the new British Superintendent,) ten millions of dollars, if he would cause the expedition to be relinquished. This he declined; and on the other hand declared that in case any hostile demonstration was made by the Canton forces, he would again take the city, and treat the Chinese with the utmost rigor.

A letter from Macao of Sept. 15th, states that intelligence has just been received of Capt. Nias, (the commanding officer,) having issued a proclamation in Chinese, and commenced hostilities by attacking the villages on the banks of the river near where the obstructions were sunk, and by blowing up and utterly destroying Wong Tung, and the fortresses at Cow Loon. There is a rumor of his intention to surround Canton. When the smoke of the burning villages was seen, the cannons heard, the people of Canton fled in all directions.

ITEMS OF NEWS BY THE MEDIATOR.

England.

The Queen and her children are well.

The rains have been incessant through the fall, and most of the low country is flooded with water. Whole districts of wheat and pasture land are submerged, and appear like lakes.

The Queen Dowager of England, (Adelaide, widow of William IV.,) is given over by her physicians. Her death is daily anticipated.

The government has refused to indemnify the owners of opium destroyed by the Chinese at Canton, as stipulated by Commissioner Elliot.

From the East.

The warfare of the Druses upon the Christians in Syria has been farther prosecuted with Oriental ferocity. Whole villages have been destroyed. The Turkish troops have interfered successfully to stop these horrors. Beyroot is full of refugees from the scene of devastation.

Africa.

The British expedition up the Niger had been heard from up to the 1st of October, when it had reached the confluence of Tchadda, 270 miles up, making less than 3 miles an hour when in motion. The sickness and mortality among the crew was dreadful.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Journal of Commerce has received dates to July 31. The crew of the Peacock, which has since been lost, surveyed most of the islands north of the Sandwich Islands, and at one of the Samoa Archipelago, they fired grape shot upon the natives, and burned three of their villages, in consequence of their refusal to deliver up a chief who had killed an American.—That part of the ocean has been accurately surveyed, and the results will be specially interesting to whalers.

The annual meeting of the king and chiefs commenced on the 1st of April. The government of the island is assuming something like a civilized form. After a session of about a month, it adjourned, having passed several important laws.—They have also agreed to establish penitentiaries for the reformation of criminals, where the inmates shall receive instruction in profitable labor, and in morals, and religion. This is certainly an important step. Among the acts passed were those to prevent horse racing in the public streets. An act respecting lost property. An act respecting property in trust. An act respecting the rights of parents. An act regulating the manner of collecting debts. A law respecting partnerships. General harbor laws. An act to prevent noise in the street by night. An act respecting gambling. An act relative to counterfeit coins. An act respecting perjury. An act relating to forgery. An act respecting quarrels and assaults. An act respecting lewdness. School laws entirely remodeled.

Congressional News.

IN SENATE.

The Finance Bill.

Jan. 13.—Mr. Benton delivered a speech in opposition to the entire scheme of finance proposed by the President, and all other schemes of paper money. Mr. Benton occupied the entire day. After he concluded, the question was taken on the resolution referring the Bill and Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to a Select Committee, to be appointed by the Chair, and it was agreed to, *nem con.*

Jan. 18.—The following Select Committee on the Plan of Finance was announced:

Messrs. Tallmadge, Preston, Bates, Walker, Evans, Merrick, Young, White, and Rives—all as favorable as any who could be found to the plan.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Treasury Note Bill.

Jan. 13.—After a protracted debate this bill was reported to the House by the Committee of the Whole.

Jan. 14.—Mr. Gilmer's amendment which provided that the Treasury Notes issued, shall be incorporated in and become part of the permanent loan authorized to be created by act of July, 1841; was adopted, yeas 105, nays 102.

The main question, which was the passage of the bill, was taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows: yeas 129 nays 86. So the bill was *passed.*

Captured Americans.

Mr. Thompson presented the preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of Ky., in behalf of captured American citizens in Mexico.

Mr. Marshall moved to refer the preamble and resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to inquire into all the facts, and report the facts to this House.

Mr. Wood hoped the American citizens in Van Dieman's Land might be added.

Mr. Marshall agreed to the modification, and so modified it farther, as to make it a resolution of inquiry, calling on the Executive for all information in its possession on those subjects.

The resolution, as modified, was then adopted.

Repeal of the Bankrupt Bill.

After a confused discussion, the bill having been read a second and third time the question on the final passage was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows; yeas 126, nays 94.

So the Bankrupt Law was repealed in the House.

New-York Legislature.

In Senate, Jan. 14.—The Senate was occupied during the day in discussing Mr. Bartlit's resolution, authorizing the Committee of the Senate to visit the State Prisons during the winter, and Mr. Franklin's resolutions relative to the public faith.

In Assembly.—Petitions on various subjects were received; one of 80 for a law to punish licentiousness.

In Senate, Jan 15.—Mr. Furman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to a select committee of three, to examine into the state and condition of the Statutes of this Commonwealth, from the first Legislature to the year 1813, and into the propriety of printing and publishing those Statutes, and the expense attending the same; and that they report to the Senate with all convenient speed.

Mr. Furman briefly explained the objects of the resolution when it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Varian moved the printing of the bill extending the benefits of common school education in the city of New York, which was carried.

Mr. Dickinson gave notice of a bill to authorize the issue of State scrip of the denomination of $5, and bearing an interest of 7 per cent.

The Bankrupt Law.—Mr. Furman called for the consideration of the following resolutions:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That in the judgment of this Legislature, the Congress of the United States were called upon by the great embarrassments, which had prostrated the business of the nation, to exercise the power conferred upon them by the Constitution, for establishing uniform laws, on the subject of bankruptcies, and that the laws which they have enacted on that subject was imperiously required by the exigencies of the country.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That this Legislature do solemnly and earnestly remonstrate against the repeal of that law by Congress; and request their senators and representatives to use all the means in their power to prevent the passage of any bill for that purpose.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the respective senators and members of Congress from this State.

After some discussion they were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In Senate, Jan. 17.—*The Public Faith.*—Mr. Rhoades addressed the Senate at some length in an able, lucid, and conclusive speech on the present financial condition of the state, and in opposition to the substitute of Mr. Sherwood. (Mr. R.'s remarks will be given hereafter.)

Mr. Hunter followed in defence of Col. Young, and the doctrines advanced by him in the Senate, contending that they were in accordance with the Democratic principles of Tho's. Jefferson. He supported the substitute offered by Mr. Sherwood.

When he had concluded, Mr. Root took the floor and moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolutions until to-morrow, which motion was carried.

Mr. Root moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business. Lost—ayes 10; nays 13.

In Assembly.—The hour of 12 having arrived, the House proceeded to the consideration of the preamble and resolutions heretofore introduced by Mr. Davezac.

Mr. Davezac took the floor, and gave a detailed and animated history of the Battle of New Orleans, and of the incident just prior and subsequent to the action, and the particulars of the judicial proceedings concerning the fine imposed on General Jackson.

Mr. D. concluded his remarks at 20 minutes after two, without taking any question on the resolution.

In Senate, Jan. 18.—The Senate was occupied with a debate on Mr. Franklin's resolution relative to the public faith.

On motion of Mr. Paige the farther consideration of the resolutions was postponed until to-morrow.

In Assembly.—Petitions were received from 800 citizens of Albany, and 550 of Columbia Co., for the abolition of capital punishment. Several petitions for aid to the New York and Erie Rail Road.

Mr. O'Sullivan, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported with amendments, the bill heretofore introduced by him, for the *abolition of the punishment of death.*

Mr. Hitchcock gave notice of a bill for the more equal distribution of the literature fund.

In Assembly, Jan. 19.—Mr. O'Sullivan, on notice, introduced a bill to authorize the formation of voluntary and charitable associations.

Also, a bill to extend the benefits of common school education in the city of New York.

In Assembly, Jan. 20.—*Petitions presented and referred.*—By Mr. Dana, of 201 females of Allegany for a law to punish licentiousness; by Mr. Baker, of 202 citizens of Whitestown, for a law to punish licentiousness; by Mr. Humphrey, of 409 citizens of Tompkins county for relief to Thompsonian Physicians; by Mr. McKie, of numerous citizens of White Creek, Washington County, for relief to Thomsonian Physicans.

On motion of Mr. Kelly so much of the Governor's message as refers to the reorganization of the Congressional Districts, was referred to a committee of one from each Senate District.

News of the Day.

The North East Boundary.—The Land Agent of the State of Maine, in his recent Report to the Legislature of that State, states that from the personal knowledge he has of this territory, he believes that a new line may be agreed upon, that will be advantageous to both Governments, and by which Maine, in the end would not be the loser.

The line proposed is almost exactly the same which was proposed by the London Times two or three years ago, but which found no favor in Maine, and but little in England. Perhaps now the parties are in a better mood to make what they may respectively deem "concessions," for the sake of bringing to a close this long-protracted and dangerous controversy.—*Com. Adv.*

The Expenses of Congress.—The official estimates of the expenses of Congress, including members, officers, and clerks—estimating the Sessions for which each member is elected, at 218 days—are

Senators,	$90,886
Speaker of the House, at $16 per day,	3,448
241 members, at $8 per day,	420,304
Delegates from the Territories,	5,232
Traveling expenses of the members,	154,000

The Secretary of the Senate receives $3,000, and the clerks in his office $9,300; Chaplain of the Senate, $500; ditto of the House, $500; Postmaster of the House, $1,500; Stationery, &c., for the Senate, $60,000; incidental expenses of the House, $150,000; the Library of Congress, including the salaries of its officers and contingent expenses, $12,300; gross expense, $1,079,570. This includes salaries for door-keepers, assistant do., clerks of the House, sergeant-at-arms, and all other sub-officers connected with the two Houses.

Another Terrible Riot in Cincinnati.—On Monday evening, (10th inst.) the Miami Exporting Company assigned its effects, and on Tuesday morning the Bank of Cincinnati closed its doors. About 11 o'clock they were attacked by a mob and destroyed, and also Bates' Exchange Bank, and Lougee's Exchange Office!

The mob assembled before the latter bank about 9 o'clock. When the doors were opened, a rush was made for the inside, and its contents, consisting of desks, counters, and the vault, were broken and thrown into the street. Money to the amount of $224,000 was taken from the vault.

The mob then went to Miami Bank, which they broke open and destroyed its contents. The Exchange Bank, adjoining the Miami, was next assailed. A run was made upon it, and it continued to redeem all the issues, until the mob broke in and destroyed every thing. Thence they crossed over to Lougee's office. This was likewise destroyed; and the crowd gathered at the corner of Third and Main streets. A strong disposition on the part of the mob was manifested to destroy the Trader's & Mechanic's Bank; but they continued to redeem their notes, which were nothing more than certificates of deposite with promise to pay in current bank notes, and thus escaped.

But little effort was made by the city authorities to check the popular violence.—Troops marched through the crowd with fixed bayonets, but they were soon attacked and compelled to retreat. As they retired they were ordered to fire upon the mob, which they did. Their guns were loaded with blank catridges, however, and only two or three were slightly injured.—Cincinnati is disgraced forever in the eyes of those who love order and respect the laws.

Violation of the Sabbath.—An action was recently brought in this city, by the keeper of a livery stable, for the value of a horse, which had been killed by misuse. The defendant moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that the letting was illegal, because it was to travel on Sunday, which is prohibited by statute. Judge Talmadge decided, most righteously, to grant the nonsuit; that a contract in relation to the hiring and treatment of a horse, let for the purpose of violating a statute, is void.

John S. Barry, (Opp.) was declared to be elected Governor of Michigan, on the 3rd inst. The vote was for Barry 20,795; Philo C. Fuller, (Whig,) 15,125; J. S. Fitch, (Abolition,) 1,204.

While the train from Utica was passing near the Palatine bridge on the 14th inst., the axle of the truck which supports the locomotive broke, and the whole train, except the two last cars, were thrown off the track. The locomotive, tender, and two wood cars were upset. Fortunately no one was injured.

The debt of Illinois amounts to $[illegible]155,551, an average of more than $[illegible] to every man, woman and child in that State. The six per cent. stock of the State is selling, at present, at 31 to 32 per cent. and at this rate the whole debt might be bought for about $[illegible].

A young man named Thomas Moore, an officer in the Mechanics' Savings Institution at Louisville, Ky., died of hydrophobia on the 8th inst. He had been [illegible] about five weeks, and was taken the night after his marriage.

New excavations, on an extensive scale, are about to be undertaken at Herculaneum and its environs. The Minister of the Interior, in conjunction with the Royal Academy of Sciences, is to appoint a commission of archæologists and architects to preside over the works.

The ship Frankfort, from New-Orleans to this port, went ashore at Little Egg Harbor on the 14th inst. She had a full cargo, which will probably be saved. The ship and cargo were together valued at $150,000; the ship was insured for $60,000, and the freight $50,000.

Out of a population of 17,000,000 people in the United States, about 2,500,000 only are professing Christians.

The amount paid for State printing, in this State, in the year 1841, was $53,351. In 1834, it amounted to $9,672.

The amount of duties collected at the port of Kingston, U. C., on property imported from the United States, during the year 1841, is over $32,000, which is more than double the amount collected at the same port in 1840, showing a very rapid increase of trade between the United States and Canada.

At the Paper Maker's Convention recently held in New York, it was stated that the town of Lee, in Berkshire co., Mass., contains about 2,000 inhabitants, nearly all of whom directly or indirectly derive a support from the paper mills in that town, which are sixteen in number.

At a late Education Convention in Virginia, resolutions recommending Sabbath schools and the use of the Bible in common schools, were passed without a dissenting voice.

Origin of the late Fire in Detroit.—The Detroit Advertiser says that the chimney which ran up from the dining room of the Ohio House, took fire, and, as it was full of cracks, the flames burst through into the adjoining apartment, occupied by Mr. Coyle, which were in an instant enveloped in flames.

A landlord in Baltimore, wishing to get rid of a tenant who did not pay his rent, undertook to smoke him out. He closed the top of the chimney, and the smoke of course soon filled the apartments. The family had to escape as speedily as possible to avoid suffocation. The tenant prosecuted the landlord for trespass, and recovered $15 and costs.

Five distilleries have lately stopped in Northumberland co., Pa., in consequence of the decreasing demand for whiskey.

The Portsmouth (Ohio) Journal, says that a little girl, eleven years of age, from a neighboring town, after hearing a lecture from one of the reformed drunkards, went home, and in a week obtained [illegible] names to the temperance pledge.

The St. Louis Republican of the 6th says: "On Friday night last, a little before 12 o'clock, the shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt. Its duration was very brief, but the agitation was so great as to cause many persons to attempt to escape from their houses. This is the second within the past week."

Nicholas Hill, Jr., of Albany has been appointed State reporter in the place of Mr. Wendell. His duties are to report the decisions of the Supreme Court, and also the decisions of the Court for the Correction of Errors.

Gov. Chambers, of Iowa, states that the debt of that Territory is only about $[illegible]000, which he thinks can be easily paid.—He warmly urges an early application for admission into the Union.

Gov. Doty estimates that Wiskonsan has, this year, produced over twenty millions of pounds of lead, and that the receipts from the sale of lands within the territory during the same period—were equal to $[illegible]. This is the average for the past three years.

Schools in Massachusetts.—The returns from all the towns in the State but three, show the number of public schools to be 3,103—pupils in winter 155,041. The number of private schools 1,388—pupils 21,701.

The number of Academies is [illegible]—pupils [illegible]. The amount of money raised for the support of these schools, is $[illegible]. Boston pays for wages, board, and fuel, $[illegible].

A resolution has been adopted in the Senate of Indiana, appointing a committee to take into consideration the propriety of raising a fund to buy up the bonds of the State at their present reduced prices, to pay the interest.

The Old American Theatre in the rear of Gadsby's (Washington city) has been converted into a ball room, for a series of assemblies under the direction of the Mayor and Secretary of State. The first was given on Thursday night. The new (National) theatre is closed, and will probably be opened soon as an Episcopal Church. Mr. H[illegible], one of the ministers of St. Paul's, in N. Y., is spoken of for the preacher.

On Thursday evening, Peter Wendell, M. D., of Albany, was chosen by the Regents, Chancellor of the University, in the place of the late lamented James King; and Lieut. Governor Bradish, Vice Chancellor. Both, we understand, were the unanimous choice of the Board.

The will case of John Randolph has been decided, and the slaves are free. It is reported that they are to go either to Canada or Liberia.

The Constitution of Rhode Island.—The Suffrage Convention of Rhode Island on Wednesday last met at Providence and counted the votes given for the Constitution which was framed for the state by that convention, as a substitute for the Royal Charter under which the government has existed. The votes amounted to nearly 14,000, a large majority of those over 21 years of age. The Convention accordingly adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, it satisfactorily appears that the citizens of this state, in their original and sovereign capacity, have ratified and adopted said constitution, by a large majority; and the will of the people, thus decisively made known, ought to be implicitly obeyed, and faithfully executed; and we do therefore

Resolve and Declare, That said Constitution rightfully ought to be and is the paramount law, and Constitution of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

And we do further Resolve and Declare, for ourselves, and in behalf of the People whom we represent, that we will establish such Constitution, and sustain and defend the same by all necessary means."

The Convention directed the proclamation to be published, and that delegates be chosen to assemble on the 16th of February next, for the purpose of nominating a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers, to be supported upon a Constitutional and State Rights ticket, and at the first general election, on Monday, the 18th day of April next. A salute was fired at the conclusion of their labors, in honor of the event.

A Trifling Quarrel and Tragic end.—A man named Durham has been committed to jail in Mercer co. N. J. for killing his wife in a quarrel as to the mode in which the tea should be made, "he insisting upon its being made as his mother made it, and she refused to mingle it in any other way than the way *her* mother taught her. Becoming excited, he struck her with his fist, and knocked her down. Her head struck against something hard, and her scull was fractured. She lingered in distress about ten days.

Colt's Trial.—The trial of this cause commenced on Wednesday morning. At the opening of the Court, the prisoner's counsel objected to the manner in which the panel of jurors had been summoned, and contended that the Court had no authority to order so large a panel, (300,) to be summoned at one time. A considerable portion of the forenoon was occupied with the arguments of counsel on this question, and when it was decided by the Court, the panel of jurors commenced being called over in order in order to select a jury—193 jurors answered to their names, of whom counsel for the prisoner challenged sixteen peremptorily; two were objected to and set aside for favor; eight were exempted as firemen or militia men; two were excused on the ground of ill health, and 154 were set aside as having formed or expressed opinions on the subject matter of the trial; thus leaving only eleven to whom there was no objection, and who were sworn on the Jury. About half past 10 o'clock the panel was exhausted, and the Court ordered the Sheriff to summon another panel for this morning: in order to select the twelfth Juror. The Court then adjourned.

Apportionment under the New Census.—The Select Committee of the House of Representatives on the apportionment of representation under the new census, have agreed upon the ratio, and will be ready to report on Friday. The number settled on by the committee is 68,000. Under the census of 1830, the number was 47,500, and the aggregate of the committee shall become a law, the House will consist of 223 members, being a reduction of 19.

Loss and Gain under the New Proposition.

No. of representatives at the rate of one to every 68,000 souls, as proposed by the committee, with

	Old No.	*New.*
Maine,	8	7
New Hampshire,	5	4
Massachusetts,	12	10
Rhode Island,	1	1
Connecticut,	6	4
Vermont,	5	4
New York,	40	35
New Jersey,	6	5
Pennsylvania,	28	25
Delaware,	1	1
Maryland,	8	6
Virginia,	21	15
North Carolina,	13	9
South Carolina,	9	6
Georgia,	9	3
Alabama,	5	7
Mississippi,	2	4
Louisiana,	3	4
Tennessee,	13	11
Kentucky,	13	10
Ohio,	19	22
Indiana,	7	10
Illinois,	3	7
Missouri,	2	5
Arkansas,	1	1
Michigan,	1	3
	242	223

Mr. Catherwood at Uxmal.—We have just seen a letter, dated Nov. 27, written by our friend Mr. Catherwood, at the ruins in Uxmal, of the northern part of Yucatan. This place, it will be remembered by all who have read the late work of Mr. Stephens, was the last place visited and described by these travelers. It was there that Mr. Catherwood was taken sick and obliged to hasten away, after being but a a few hours among one of the most interesting of the ruined cities of that country. He now writes that their party had already been several weeks busily occupied in their researches among the ruins of that place, and that so vast and so full of interest were these ancient remains, that a month longer will be necessary before they can complete their drawings and investigations; after which they will proceed to Chiten, Itzan, and other places in which some remarkable antiquities exist, and which have not yet described. "In fact," observes Mr. Catherwood, "the whole country is covered with ruins, and our greatest difficulty is, in choosing those of most importance, which will tend to some definite end and where we shall be most rewarded for our labors."

Several months he supposes will still be necessary to accomplish their purposes, as they do not intend to let any thing of importance escape their attention. The proprietor of Uxmal and of an extensive district of country around, Don Simon Peon, was with our travelers, and had extended to them every facility they could wish in accomplishing the objects of their visit.—Dr. Cabot, a young physician and naturalist from Boston, was also with them. This gentlemen was as actively employed in collecting specimens in natural history, as Mr. Catherwood was in the department of the arts. Dr. C. has already made a fine collection of the birds of the country, and will no doubt bring home the most valuable collection of ornithological specimens ever brought from tropical America.—*Prov. Journal.*

From the Jour. of Commerce.

From Hayti.—We have Port au Prince papers to the 19th ult. A good deal of excitement had been occasioned by an article which appeared in the newspaper called "Le Manifeste," reflecting upon the conduct of the French Consul General; in consequence of which article, the Consul had demanded his passports. The state of the case is thus presented in "Le Telegraphe" of Dec. 19th:

"The Manifeste having inserted on last Sunday, a libel on Mr. Levasseur, Consul General of France, the public Attorney was directed by the Chief Justice to commence a prosecution against the editor of that paper. But Mr. Levasseur, thinking it not proper to await the issue of a trial to obtain due reparation—notified the Government. As the proceedings here have been in conformity with the practice of other nations, the good understanding between the two States will not be interrupted.—And whatever may be the result, the Government of Hayti will exert herself to strengthen more and more the present relations, and to pursue strictly the principles of national law."

The following extract from a private letter received in this city, gives the following particulars relative to the excitement prevailing there:

Port au Prince, Dec. 22.

"For some time a report has been current here that arrivals of counterfeit money, to the amount of $600,000, were being expected either from France or the United States, which caused our government to keep a close eye upon vessels arriving from those quarters. Inquiries subsequently led to the detection of a Frenchman, the brother of the Secretary of the French Consul, being engaged in this new branch of financiering. He had been a resident of the city for many years, and but recently returned from a visit to France. Our authorities caused his dwelling to be searched, and succeeded in finding counterfeit money about the premises. The French Consul was immediately informed of this, and a request made that two French vessels of war, stationed on the roads, should search every vessel coming in, which measure resulted in the seizure of the ship St. Jaques, from Havre, on board of which was counterfeit money, to the amount of $300,000 in notes, was found ingeniously concealed in marble tomb-stones, whereof her cargo partly consisted, consigned to the Frenchman. He was immediately arrested, but denies having any knowledge of the matter, and President Boyer delivered him up to the Consul for transportation to France, on the ground that the counterfeit notes were engraved in France, and the discovery been made by one of the French frigates on board of which he was then conveyed. Meanwhile the notes were made a bonfire of. These transactions were considered by the Haitians as calling for an interference on the part of the press; in consequence of which the papers were filled with insults on the Consul and the French nation, which statements induced the Consul to demand of the President publicly to declare that the removal of the prisoner on board the frigate had taken place at the instance of his—President Boyer's—request, to have him transported to France for trial.

Boyer refused to comply, apprehending by such a declaration to excite public indignation. Hard words ensued, which can not have been of a very flattering nature to the French, since the Consul has been induced to withdraw from the Island on the 18th inst., on board her man of war. Great excitement prevails here, and no one can tell what end this will come to. Meanwhile, expresses have been sent to Jamaica, and one of the French vessels has left for Martinique."

Fanny Elssler has left the country; having sailed from Philadelphia on Saturday, for Havanna, we trust never to return.

We notice, in the Pittsburgh Gazette, that the Washingtonian Society have formed a stock company for the purpose of erecting a large Hall, to be devoted, exclusively, to the use of the Society, for Lecture Rooms, Reading Rooms, &c.

The Boston Atlas states that the amount of the leather manufacture in New England, at more than five millions of dollars, and the Hartford Times says that one man in Connecticut raised $10,000 worth of tobacco last year.

Louisiana has a law punishing with death the survivor in a duel; but it is found to be a dead letter, not a single conviction having taken place under it. The Governor in consequence recommends that imprisonment be substituted for capital punishment, and that the survivor and seconds be made *liable for the debts* of the person who falls. This strikes us as a likelier remedy than any other that can be applied. And that also perpetual exclusion from offices of trust or honor.

Temperance among the Cherokees.—A native Indian, Young Wolf, writes the editor of the South Western Christian Advocate the following good news:—"Our General Council has just closed its regular session, during which we have perfect harmony. Many important laws have been enacted, which, if carried into effect, will prove very advantageous to us as a nation. Our nation has suffered heretofore, much on account of the "soul-killing" effects of spiritous liquors, which have flooded our country almost to a perfect inundation; and we have thought it wise in us to arrest, if possible, its maddened course. And our Council has passed a law, which is to take effect on the 1st of January, 1842, That all persons bringing in or retailing spiritious liquors in the Cherokee Nation, subject themselves to a fine of $500 for every offense, and the liquor to be poured out upon the ground. And it is to be hoped that the State of Arkansas will pass some law to co-operate with repelling this 'foul monster of death' from our beloved country, that from these 'western wilds' the song of praise to God and the Lamb may be heard without distraction, to ring and reverberate from hill to dale. We have also a Bible Society formed in in the Cherokee Nation, in which enterprise we hope to do something, through the blessings of God."

What it costs to be a drunkard.—A member of the Washington Temperance Society in this city, told us a few days since, that his expenses for liquor, had not been less than *seventy-five cents per day* for the last ten years, including the money he had spent while he was on drunken frolics. This would amount to $2,737 50. For eight months past he has been a member of the Temperance Society, and has saved in this short period, besides supporting his family, about five hundred dollars.—*Ch. Sec.*

Advertising.—Half of our exchanges are preaching up the benefits of advertising. Nonsense! Wise men know it now; let fools find it out themselves.

Death of Jesse Hawley.—Jesse Hawley, Esq. an old and respectable citizen of Western New-York, died suddenly by the rupture of a blood vessel at Lockport, on the 10th inst. Mr. Hawley was among the original projectors of the Erie Canal. He wrote a series of articles in the Ontario Messenger, as early as 1805, urging a navigable communication between the Hudson River and Lake Erie. He was formerly a Member of Assembly, and for several years Collector of the Port of Genessee.—*Albany. Eve. Jour.*

The Baltimore Clipper states that the Rev. C. T. Torrey, of this State, was arrested at the Slaveholders' Convention, Annapolis, Md. where he was taking notes; *as an abolitionist*, and from papers in his possession, it was supposed he had violated a law of the State of Maryland, which prohibits the circulation of certain publications. He is in jail in the county of Anne Arundle. No farther facts are given. Mr. Torey we know to be an amiable, inoffensive man in society.—*Christian Watchman.*

The End of a Great Bank.—The remaining effects of the celebrated Brandon Bank were recently sold at a sheriff's sale (says the Mississippian,) for fifty dollars. There is afloat somewhere, some millions of its bills, which can be had at *a great reduction from their face*, if any one is disposed to start the concern again, and give it another trial.

Silk in the State Prison.—A report on the manufacture of Silk in the State Prison at Auburn was submitted by Gov. Seward at the opening of the Legislature. The whole number of skeins manufactured from May 1st to the last of November, during 1,022 days of convict labor, was 31,023; and its value, including the cost of cocoons, of convict labor and of coloring and dressing, is $775 56. The total amount of convict earnings was $310 23, or an average of 30.0363 cents per day. The Clerk of the Prison feels confident that a verry low grade of men may be made to earn from 35 to 50 cents a day at that business. The Agent will soon put the State Prison Silk in market.

Mr Dickens.—This distinguished author, accompanied by his lady, leaves England this day for the United States. We learn from a letter, received by the last steamer, from Mr. Dickens, by our old friend, Mr. Clark, of the Knickerbocker, that it is his intention to pass six months in the United States. After spending a few days in Boston, he will visit New York where he will tarry some days. "My design is," he writes, "to spend but little time in these two cities, but to proceed to the south, as far as Charleston. Our stay will be six months; during which time, I must see as much as can be seen in such a space, of the country and the people." Mr. Dickens speaks of his visit with the utmost enthusiasm. "You make me very proud and happy," he writes, "by anticipation, in thinking of the number of friends I shall find; but I can not describe to you the glow into which I rise, when I think of the wonders that await us, and all the interest I am sure I shall have in your mighty land."—*Courier.*

Brazillian Tea.—It seems that a gentleman of wealth, who has a plantation not far from Rio Janiero, obtained some tea plants, and set them out in his land. By care and attention they grew well, and he has now about 80,000 growing rapidly, and supplying leaves beyond his expectation. The tea hitherto made varies in some degree from that which is brought from China. We have a canister of this tea; it answers in looks and taste to the common Hyson of the shops, and is very paletable.

Denominations in Boston.—A writer on "City Missions" in the Boston Recorder, gives the following statistics of the members of the different churches in the city:

	Churches	*Members.*
Orthodox Congregationalist	13	3,750
Baptist,	9	3,000
Methodist,	10	1,800
Other Evangelical, (including Episcopal.)		1,000
All others, Unitarian, Universalists, Catholic, &c.		4,600
Total of all denominations, or 1 in 6 of the population.		41,150

Touching Incident.—During his speech in Faneuel Hall on Christmas evening, Mr. Hawkins related an instance of the terrible effect of intemperance, which had recently come under his observation in Worcester county. A victim of this appetite had driven his family from his miserable habitation, and had parted with every thing he could sell, until only a faithful dog was left, who kept his master from freezing by lying on his feet at night. The wretched man, to gratify the demon of thirst that raged within him, killed his dog, sold his skin to a tanner, and with the proceeds went to his hut, and held his last revel in drunkenness, and in the morning was found dead, from intemperance and cold. The faithful dog was no longer there to keep warmth and life in him, and when the coroner came to hold the inquest, the only food found in the place was half a pint of meal.

The mormon Elders have issued an Epistle from the city of Nauvoo, on the Mississippi, requiring the "Saints of the Last Days" to contribute one tenth of all their substance, and one tenth of their earnings, to help forward the Temple of the Lord. Their city now numbers 10,000 inhabitants.

Notices.

PROSPECTUS

OF

VOLUME III.

The 3rd Volume of the Seventh-Day Baptist Register will be published weekly, at De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum, payable in advance, or in three months.

It will continue to be the organ of the Seventh-Day Baptist denomination, and contend for the truths of the Bible as held by them. It will embrace in its object the whole range of Christian doctrines and duties, and the various benevolent enterprises of the day. It will be our object to make the "Register" interesting and profitable to all classes of its patrons. We assure those of all denominations who patronize us, that we intend to furnish them with an evangelical paper, which, while it is the organ of a particular branch of the church of God, will "contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints." Its columns will be open for a fair discussion of the doctrines advocated by it. In all our labors we hope to be guided by the spirit of the Gospel, and if we can be successful in promoting practical religion, and induce men to love God, our highest wishes will be gratified.

We are grateful for the approbation and support of our readers, and hope to receive their continued support. All who will aid us in procuring subscribers, and making remittances, shall be duly rewarded.

A portion of our columns will be devoted to Literature, Science, Agriculture, and General Intelligence.

Female Benevolent Society.

The Ladies of the Female Benevolent Society of the Presbyterian Church in this village, will give an Oyster Supper at the Saloon of Mr. W. C. GAGE, on Thursday evening, the 27th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. The Gentlemen and Ladies of this village and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. The Ladies will spare no pains on their part to render the repast and other entertainments in the evening both inviting and agreeable to all who will honor them with their company.

☞ Tickets to be had at the door. $1 per couple.

By order of the Committee.

MRS. C. BENTLEY,
MRS. E. COLEMAN,
MISS C. J. DELLAY.

De Ruyter, Jan. 21, 1842.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of the Board of Trustees of De Ruyter Institute that certain reports have been circulated, which are calculated to prejudice the minds of some of the Stockholders against the character of the school and also to weaken their confidence in the management of said Trustees; therefore,

Resolved, That the Trustees cordially invite the Stockholders to appoint, if they shall think proper, a competent unprejudiced committee, composed of members, located in different parts of the country, or in different communities of the Stockholders, to investigate the whole concerns and business transactions of the Board of Trustees of said Institution. And as the proper time for such meeting, we would suggest the Monday next preceding the annual meeting of the Stockholders in June next.

We would also suggest the propriety of appointing one or two in each society according to the amount of stock invested.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN R. BUTTS, Sec'y.

De Ruyter, Jan. 2, 1842.

MARRIED,

In DeRuyter, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. D. Putman, Mr. WILSON LAMB, of Cazenovia, and Miss LURINDA GARDNER, of De Ruyter.

In De Ruyter, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. D. Putman, Mr. SILAS LYON, and Miss SUSAN HOLMES.

In De Ruyter, on the 17th inst., by Rev J. R. Johnson, Mr. GILBERT ALLARD, and Miss LAURA RANDALL.

In De Ruyter, on the 20th inst., by the Rev J. B. Pixley, Mr. HARP BENJAMIN, and Miss HELEN SNOW.

In Cazenovia, on the 13th inst., by Rev. Mr. Norton, Mr. THEODORUS POWELL, and Miss BALSORA REEVES, all of the above place.

In Brookfield, on the 6th inst., by Rev. S. B. Crandall, Mr. AMOS WILCOX, and Miss SUSAN TAYLOR, all of the above place.

In Edmeston, on the 6th inst., by Eld. W. B. Maxson, Mr. LEVI HOLT, and Miss BETSEY COON, both of Brookfield.

DIED,

Near Shiloh, on the 2d inst., of rupture of the heart, Mr. REUBEN F. RANDOLPH, aged sixty years.

Mr. R. had been for many years a professor of religion, and had uniformly maintained a consistent course of life. This sudden bereavement will be sensibly felt, not only by his surviving partner and children, but also by the Church and Society of which he was a valuable member.

In this town on the 23d inst., of Scarlet Fever, ADELAIDE, daughter of J. D. Tripp aged 5 years.

In Otselic, on the 14th inst., of Dropsy on the brain, JAMES, son of Walter R. and Elizabeth Leversee, aged 12 years.

In Truxton, on the 20th inst., of dropsy of the chest, following Scarlet Fever, ARZA G. Son of Varnum M., and Melissa Burdick, aged one year, six months, and eight days.

LIST OF LETTERS.

C. Rogers, (thank you.) D. Benedict, (we will aid you.) "Mary," Thomas E. Babcock, (money not received.) Caleb Clark, A. L. Hibbard, P. M., (we will send the Bill.) J. Whitford, (we have arranged it on our books.) Sabina Reckord, (we designed to send the paper "*Gratis*," as long as it pleased you.) E. W. Chamberlain, (we forward the paper as directed.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of C. Rogers, $2.50, cr. W. Vincent, $2, Rev E. Bush, .50, of L. D. Ayres $2.25, cr. N. Rogers, $2, of T. E. Babcock, $1.16, cr. L. Maxson, .66, I. De Graff, .50, of John Whitford, $3, cr. G. N. Greenman, $2.25 self, .75, before returned, S. C., $1, D. Gardner, $2, E. E. Benjamin $2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

A BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Tailors Trade. One who has been at the business would be preferred. Good recommendations would be required. Apply to JAMES M. LETTS, No. 1 Farmers Exchange.

De Ruyter, Jan. 21, 1842.

HEALTH, the object of our solicitude, can be preserved *only* by a careful attention in counteracting those causes which tend to decomposition putrefaction of the fluids of the body. Temperance and a judicious selection of articles of diet will do much to promote this result; but with all carefulness, the warm weather and the fruits and mixed diet of the season will tend powerfully to produce putrefaction and disease without some medication. Something is needed to counteract this tendency and keep the secretions in a healthy state. None are safe without it. For this purpose PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS are unrivalled. The experience of thousands testify to their Hygeine properties as a corrective of the fluids, to prevent bilious and congestive fevers, dysentery, &c. and antidotes and remedy *in warm weather*. A timely dose will save a long sickness and much suffering. These Pills are extensively celebrated as a *Family Physic*.—*Tuscaloosa Gazette.*

For sale by J. N. ELMORE.

De Ruyter, Jan. 26, 1842.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable farm, situated in the town of Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., and on the turnpike road one mile west of the flourishing village of De Ruyter.

Said farm contains about 180 acres of land, well watered, and well adapted to the culture of grain and grass, with comfortable buildings.

There are also on the premises, about one hundred thrifty bearing apple trees, and about 50 or 60 acres of valuable standing timber, containing an abundance of first rate rail timber. There is also a valuable stone quarry on the premises.

Said farm will be offered unusually low, considering the peculiar advantages to be derived from so pleasant a location.

Terms of payment almost to suit the purchaser. For farther particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

J. R. BUTTS.

Truxton, Jan. 12, 1842.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers [illegible] The Books and accounts [illegible] by either of the subscribers [illegible] ed will please call and [illegible]

JAMES [illegible]
THOMAS [illegible]

De Ruyter, Jan. 15, 1842.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Cutter. [illegible] suit the purchaser. [illegible]

Jan. 18, 1842.

NOTICE. The notes [illegible] firm of ELMORE [illegible] placed in the hands of [illegible] and collection where [illegible] the first day of March. [illegible] unsettled at that date, will [illegible] officer for collection.

Jan. 10, 1842. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION. Notice [illegible] the co-partnership [illegible] the firm of E. ELLIS & Co. [illegible] by mutual consent. The business [illegible] carried on by E. ELLIS [illegible] of the said firm are assigned [illegible] must be collected by him. [illegible]

Georgetown, Jan. 1, 1842. [illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on book account of three months standing, are respectfully solicited to call and settle the same by the 15th day of January next, or he will be obliged to put them in other hands for collection, as he is in debt and his creditors WILL have *their* PAY.

HALSEY STILLMAN.

De Ruyter, Dec. 24th, 1841.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

MENS Coarse Fine Boots, Ladies Gaiter Boots Ladies and Children's Shoes a little better and cheaper than elsewhere, at the
October 4. STONE STORE.

L. W. BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. [illegible] Blinds.
Holmes's Sampson & Saisbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

LOOK HERE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account are requested to call and settle the same before the first of January next.

G. W. SUTTON.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at *S. D. DELLAY'S* than at the *Stone Store*

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE LOT, cheap enough, situated first Lot south of the S. D. Baptist Meeting-house, containing nearly three-fourths of an acre, being about six rods in front.—Apply to Lauren H. Babcock. 34tf

De Ruyter, Oct. 17, 1841. Wm. MAXSON.

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ABIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block)*, where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE*. Most kinds of Produce, Old Castings and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY*.

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Canal Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

[illegible] done at short notice, and for reasonable prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy will please call at the Green Store, *La Fayette* Block, No. 3 Cortland Street.

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

NEW GOODS

AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE!

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞ BOOTS & SHOES, ☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town, (for the especial reason that I have "*peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34yl

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, Coach and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales and even Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all sizes, and Valices, common and Brussels Carpet Bags, Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons, Spurs, [illegible] and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck [illegible] Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles that are ever made or kept in a shop of this [illegible] as low as any shop west of [illegible] even De Ruyter not excepted, [illegible] and for durability.

[illegible] any of the above articles [illegible] money, and the remainder [illegible] kinds of Grain, Butter, [illegible] that is raised by the Farmer [illegible] Hay, Fat Cattle, [illegible] any quantity of Lime [illegible]

J. R. RIDER.

[illegible] 1841. 32tf

[illegible] ESTABLISHMENT.

HOUSE,

[illegible] public for the liberal [illegible] say that he [illegible] will be continued [illegible] HOUSE & BENJAMIN, [illegible] to do work [illegible] and warranted [illegible] Fashions for 1841-2 [illegible] Dellay's Store. [illegible] 1841. 30m6

[illegible] AND MEDICINES.

[illegible] assortment of superior quality [illegible] lots to suit purchasers, at [illegible] less than is offered by any Dellay. [illegible] J. N. ELMORE.

[illegible] 21

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at
Nov. 21 ELMORE'S

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by
Oct. 4. J. N. ELMORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.

De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE POISON SELLER.

This is a soft term to apply to the venders of intoxicating drinks. The word *intoxicating* is more forcible than *poisonous.* A bow, in the Greek language, was called *taxon,* any thing pertaining to a bow, *taxicon,* and hence the poison in which the arrows were dipped came to be called *taxicon.* What this poison was, is more than we know, but it was deadly. It was the most virulent of all poisons. The word *intoxicating* points us to the cruel, fiendlike, deliberate malice of the ancient *poisoned arrow.* If it but punctured the skin, the victim was a corpse.

But to furnish a term which shall correctly describe and set forth the venom of alcohol—the poison of all poisons, is beyond the power of the Greek or any other language. It contains evils worse than death. It is full of all manner of crimes—abominable violations of all laws, human and divine. Wounds, bruises, brawls, rapes and murders, lurk in the liquid. Insanity is always there. Conflagrations, mobs and wars, there lie in embryo. It only needs the *vender* to bring them to birth. The violation and murder of Mary C. Rogers was undoubtedly contained in alcohol, and was sold for a very trifling sum. To make some liquor vender a few cents richer, that innocent girl must close her eyes to the sweet sunshine of life, and her dishonored corpse must float in the Hudson—her widowed mother must wring her hands in despair, and society must be thrilled with fear and horror. Take a moderate fortune accumulated by the liquor trade, it is the price of a whole Sodom of crime. It has actually cost the State far more than it comes to. The public purse would have been the gainer by advancing the whole sum, and preventing the crimes attendant on the traffic. This is to say nothing of what it has cost the individual buyers. A poison that produces such effects must be a very rank poison.

Trafficker in Alcohol, you ask for moral "suasion," let us ask you a few plain questions. Are you not pretty well convinced that for every thousand dollars you gain in your business, two or three families must be plunged in shame, misery and rags, one man must be shut up in the insane hospital, another in the penitentiary, and a third must die on the gallows, or there must be sin and suffering in some shape to that amount? Now, if by deceitful eloquence of the tongue, you could persuade so many persons into such crimes, would you do it for $1000. But is not the liquor you sell a deceit and a lie? Does it not persuade men into crime by promising happiness? Might not you just as virtuously lie with your tongue as with your silver labelled decanters? What would you say of a traffick in licentious and corrupting books? If such books were found to destroy families, violate the peace and fill the jails, would you sustain the venders on the plea of *liberty*—no awful sin to buy—every man a right to do what he will with his own? Would you not exclaim—No man has a right to *poison the soul!*

Once more, gentlemen of the liquor trade, from the princes of New England Rum, who recommend humility to John Pierpont, down to the gill-retailers, who justify yourselves, by pointing to the great distillers in the church, let us ask you one question. Is the Temperance reform under father Matthew, in Ireland, a good thing? You doubt, perhaps, whether it will last; but suppose it should, and suppose the millions who have taken the pledge should live and die sober, do you acknowledge it a blessing? You do. You must. You would have hearts harder than the devils have, not to do it. If it be so, is not your business a *curse?* Your business goes to annihilate such a reform. It takes the poor drunkards as they rise and hurls them back into the gutter. When the overjoyed wives are blessing God through their tears and the little children are leaping for joy at the restoration of lost husbands and fathers, your trade comes in, and for a half dozen discs of tarnished copper, turns the heaven back into hell! Every hogshead, or demijohn, or glass, of the poison which you sell, you lift your hand in the face of God and vote to put Ireland back where she was before. Is there a blessing in the reform of the Washington Total Abstinence Society? Who dares to say there is not? The man who does, ought to fear that the earth will open and swallow him up. Yet *your business* says so, and *you* say so by it. You would undo it all. For the price of a glass of brandy, you would send the hero John Hawkins, back to the horrors from which he has escaped; nay, you would blot out in everlasting night, all the glorious fires which he has kindled.

Is there no way which you can grow rich but by selling such a poison? Then you had better be poor. Is there no other way in which you and your children can live? Then you had better die. Death is nothing to the woes which your trade produces. If the Total Abstinence reform has created a heaven upon earth, pray what is it that your trade has created upon earth?—*W. Star.*

Insanity in a Family.—The Concord Courier states that a young woman in Rockland Co., shortly after giving birth to a female child, commited suicide by drowning. This child, when she attained the age of 17 or 18 years, also committed suicide in a similar manner. The father on hearing of it, drowned himself, which produced insanity in the grandfather, who also drowned himself. The brother afterwards going to Exeter to prove the will by which he became entitled to the estate, also became deranged and committed suicide by drowning himself in the river there.

THE MOTHER'S LOVE.

Last among the characteristics of women, is that sweet motherly love with which nature has gifted her; it is almost independent of cold reason, and wholly removed from all selfish hope of reward. Not because it is a living part of herself—the child of her heart, a fraction of her own nature. Therefore do her entrails yearn over his wailings; her heart beats quicker at his joy; her blood flows more softly through her veins, when the breast at which he drinks, knits him to her. In every uncorrupted nation of the earth, this feeling is the same. Climate, which changes every thing else, changes not that. It is only the most corrupting forms of society which have power gradually to make luxurious vice sweeter than the tender cares and toils of maternal love. In Greenland, where the climate affords no food for infants, the mother nourishes her child up to the third or fourth year of his life. She endures from him all the nescent indications of the rude domineering spirit of manhood, with indulgent, all-forgiving patience. The negress is armed with more than manly strength when her child is attacked by savage beasts. We read with astonished admiration the examples of her matchless courage and contempt of danger. But if death robs that tender mother, whom we are pleased to call a savage, of her best comfort—the charm and care of her existence—where is the heart of man that can conceive her sorrow? Read the lament of the Nadowessee woman, on the loss of her husband and her infant son. The feeling which it breathes is beyond all expression.—*From the German of Herder.*

WHAT SHOUID AN EDITOR DO!

Mr. Editor.—The question in my mind at the present moment is, What should an Editor do?—and you may wonder why I should send my thoughts on this topic to an editor, unless I propose to give him a smart lecture upon duty. But, then, I pause and ponder upon this question; and I ask again, What should an editor do?—please his readers?—do just what this patron would have him? Surely this is very desirable—and I have a mind, sir, that you should please me, and do what I would have you do; and to tell the truth, I cannot well get out of this mind, that you please me; that you think and feel as I do, and say my words, and speak from my passions; but yet, this aim I fear must be for you a most heartless work; and I even fear that should you take this as your course, you would become a heartless and unprincipled editor; this we do not want.

What, then, shall an editor do? what, but speak and act as a principled, thinking man, under his own proper responsibility?—what, but act and speak from his own convictions and from his own spirit? Surely we cannot dispense with this in an editor, even when we find fault with him for it: and when I have quarrelled in my study (and well if not in the streets) with the course of my editor, I am satisfied upon reflection, that I have quarrelled too often with that very manly integrity, and conscientious devotion to personal duty and convictions, without which he could do me and no one else any good; and without which he would deserve and gain only scorn and pity of the good. I have thought better of all this matter, whilst weighing this question, and hope to be satisfied if an editor's course is marked by purity and stability of purpose, be under the rule of a Christian spirit, and be guided by thoughtfulness, knowledge, and considerate wisdom,—I will only require that I may trust his spirit, that he be prepared to speak in wisdom, and as a wise man, even when I differ from him, and that I have evidence that he is not given to speaking without thinking.

"THE EARTH WAS REAPED."

The flowers of summer had found a grave in the earth. The reaper's sickle had robbed the fruitful fields of their waving harvests. The sun turned pale and shrouded its face in gloom, at the scene of desolation. The wind sent its cry of mourning through the leafless forests, to bewail the work of death. All nature told of the summer passed, the harvest ended, and pointed to the final close of all things, appropriately designated by the Savior, "the harvest of the world." Obedient to the prompting, my spirit turned to sober contemplation. In a moment, all around me was hushed.

The sea, which was dashing in wild tumult against the shore, stood still. The wind breathed not. The voice of man, in its loud laugh of mirth, and its deep wail of sorrow, died away. In vain my eye sought for the lowly cot of poverty, or the proud palace of wealth—the festive hall where men bowed to pleasure, or the holy temple where they worshiped God. The open graves were tenantless, and the sea had given up its dead. The sun was blotted out. Darkness rested upon the deep. No voice, no sound was heard, till the silence and darkness were broken by the shining wing of an angel flying through the midst of heaven, with a bright sickle in his hand, and crying with a loud voice, as he sped his way back to the Throne of God, *The Earth is reaped.*

Then were verified those words once spoken on earth, but long deemed an idle tale: "They shall gather the wheat into the garner, and bind the tares into bundles to be burned." The harvest of the earth, through its many centuries, stood full before me, each soul distinctly marked as sinful or holy. But, Oh! that into which the wicked were cast—who shall describe it?

Could ye catch one glimpse of it, ye probationers for eternity, could ye for one moment feel what is implied in everlasting banishment from God, you would turn from your chase of gilded pleasures, you would relax your grasp of perishable dust, and *flee* from the wrath to come. But there were many such triflers as ye in that assembly. There were many there, who had run as eagerly after earth, and as little heeded heaven as ye. They had sold their souls as cheap as ye. But they had no golden bribes, wherewith to blind the unerring angels, who separated them from among those who sought the pearl of great price. And will you, O votary of earth, take with you that gold for which you barter that immortal soul, and pay it as the price of admittance within the holy gates of heaven? If so you are wise. Go on; labour day and night. Rest not; heap up the glittering gold which shall bring you into heaven; for you will need it soon. Votary of pleasure, think you to wrap around you the tinseled garb of earthly pleasure? and thus pass in undetected with the righteous? Then haste to weave this golden web. It is worthy of labour, if it shall array you for heaven.

But it was not so on that fearful day. The angels severed the wicked from among the just, and none entered heaven, save they who had received the "white stone" and were clothed in the spotless robe of Christ's righteousness. These entered in. Not one was lost. The joy of each was unutterable. But while my soul was losing itself in the joyful and solemn feeling inspired by this scene, and I was longing to become a partaker in the joy of those gathered into the kingdom of their Lord—the earth was again inhabited, and my place assigned me there as a probationer for eternity. But the heavenly vision instructed me to view the world as one great field soon to be reaped. Moreover the Master of the field whispered in my ear, Go work in my vineyard. These souls are destined to heaven or hell. To christians is committed the keeping of this field. Wo unto that laborer who sleeps and permits the enemy to sow tares. Wo unto that husbandman who seeks gold on earth, when he should be cultivating the waste places of my vineyard. Wo unto that servant, who beholds the fields white to harvest and goes not forth to labor.

Christian friends ransomed by a Savior's blood does not this vision appeal unto us? But a little while, and the end shall come. The earth shall be reaped. We shall be gathered into the kingdom of heaven, or be bound with the wicked to be burned, as we shall have been good and faithful or slothful servants. The angel shall have thrust in his sickle, and among those reaped shall be beloved children, and friends, and the heathen world, that world now imploring for help.

Can we leave them to be cut down and cast into the fire? Can we withhold the money, the prayer, the Christian effort which might save them? Oh, will we now go forth, though it be weeping, bearing precious seed, if, when the "earth is reaped," we may come with rejoicing, bringing our sheaves with us, to lay at our Redeemer's feet?—*Portland Mirror.*

Children's Department.

THE WIDOW AND HER SHIPWRECKED SON.

In the north of England, in a small inland village, a lieutenant of the British navy, after serving his country for many years, took up his abode. He had a pious wife, and six or seven children. She sent them to a village Sabbath school; but the eldest, a boy of fourteen years, seemed determined to profit neither by maternal loves nor pious instruction at school. He played and mingled with a class of wicked idlers that infested the village, and would have been as bad as the worst of them but for his father's rigid discipline. That alone restrained him from rushing into excess of wickedness and riot. But the father died, and left his widow to combat with the illness of her boy alone. No, not alone; for she sought the help of her heavenly husband.

The father being dead, the son grew worse. He was ungovernable; and the afflicted widow wept as with a broken heart, over her recreant child. Unable to restrain him, she adopted a very common mode in England of disposing of idle lads. She resolved to send him to sea. It was a painful alternative; but he could not grow worse there, she thought, and possibly the severe discipline of a ship might humble his proud spirit, and lead him to reflection.

A ship was obtained for him. The bustle of preparation began and was over.—Unknown to the youth, the mother placed a Bible in his chest, with a secret hope that its light might lead him to his heavenly Father, when he should be far off on the deep blue sea. Many were the prayers that mother offered for the son; many the counsel that she gave him from the fullness of her heart. The day of separation came. O, it was a day of trial to all but to him who was the occasion of the sadness of that family. Warm were the tears she shed, as, pressing him to her bosom, she bade him adieu, and commended his wayward heart to God.

Many years had passed, and the wanderer had not returned. The ship had perished at sea, and the widow mourned her son as dead; and what was worse, she trembled for the safety of his undying soul. Could she have been assured of his safety in a better world, her pained heart would have been at rest. But she wept over him a doubly lost.

It was a stormy night in mid-winter.—The wind howled, the rain poured down in torrents, and deep darkness obscured the sky. The widow, and her children, sat beside the cheerful fire, and a chastened cheerfulness overspread the circle, though now and then a cloud of melancholy gathered over the mother's brow, as the driving storm reminded her of her lost son, when a slight tap was heard at the door. It was opened, a sailor stood there, way-worn and weather-beaten. He begged a shelter from the storm. It was not in the mother's heart to refuse a sailor on such a night, and she offered him her fireside and her food.

When he had refreshed himself, she modestly questioned him of his condition. His tale was soon told. He had been shipwrecked, and was going home poor and pennyless to his mother. He had been shipwrecked before. The widow asked him to tell the story of his sufferings.

He said that in a violent gale the ship ran ashore and went to pieces. The crew were either drowned or dashed to death against the rocks. Himself and another were the only persons who reached the shore. They were thrown high upon the beach by a powerful wave. His companion was senseles at first, but at last revived—alas! but to die. "He was a sweet youth," the sailor observed; once he had been the terror of the ship for his excessive devotion to vice; but suddenly he had changed. He became a serious, praying man; as remarkable for his piety now, as for vice before. When he had revived a little on the beach," said the sailor, "he pulled a Bible from his bosom, and pressed it to his lips. It was this blessed book, he told me, that led him to change his way of life. Rummaging his chest one day, he found a Bible; his first impression was to throw it away; but chancing to see his mother's writing, he paused to examine it. It was his name. It made him think of his mother; of her instructions, and of his teacher; and then he saw his sins, and felt he was a sinner. Overwhelmed he sunk upon his knees beside his chest, and wept and prayed, and vowed to change his way of life. And he did change it; for he became a decided Christian. After telling me about this change," continued the sailor, "he gave me his Bible, and bade me keep it for his sake; and then falling back upon the sand, he expired with a half offered prayer upon his lips."

As the sailor concluded, the widow, who had listened with deep interest and feeling, inquired,

"Have you got that Bible, my friend?"

"Yes, madam," said he; and he took from his bosom what appeared to be a bunch of old canvas. Carefully removing several envelops, he at last produced a small pocket Bible, and gave it into the hands of the lady.

Tremblingly and hastily she seized it. She turned to the blank page, when lo! her child's name in her own writing. A death-like paleness overspread her usually pale cheek, as she made the discovery, and exclaimed, "Tis his! 'Tis his! My son! my son."

Nature could bear no more, and she fainted.

Such is the history of him, who like the prodigal son, had wandered far from God, and far from peace. You possess, like him the Bible, the chart the holy chart of your salvation. With it, a responsibility is yours which cannot be evaded. Shall it be to you the pearl before swine, trampled under foot? Or shall it be to you that pearl of great price, which you are ready to purchase at the sacrifice of all that is most dear to you in this life? May the God of all grace impart to you his Holy Spirit, to choose this blessed book for the "man of your counsel!" May it be a light to your feet and a lamp to your path—May it be your support in life, your consolation in death; and when the portals of the cold grave shall have closed on your mortal bodies, may each one of you find it has opened to you the glorious portals of a blissful immortality.—*Clouds and Sunshine.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, January 17, 1842.

"A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians and families 10 per cent *lower* than" BOUGHT of the *STONE STORE* merchant in New York at

S. D. DELLAY'S.

To Physicians he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and he [illegible] at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.

Terms of sale, 6 months.

HAIR! HAIR!

BALDNESS.—Important Discovery—the Great Mystery found out at last.

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR—Dr. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the hair, has after many experiments chemical and physical, been able to discover an article which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair—to prevent it from falling off when baldness is apprehended—to restore it when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning gray. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls—it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces uncommon brilliancy. Thousands have tested its superior virtues and excellence, and in every instance it stands unrivalled. It is an infallible cure in all affections of the skin on the head—as dandruff, &c. &c. Every family should be supplied with a bottle of this oil, that by its application to the head and hair of children, the beautiful and ornamental appendage of a fine head of hair, which nature has supplied us may be preserved.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years use, and administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞ A certain cure in all cases. ☞ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

The Incomparable Tooth Prep[illegible]

THE [illegible] are fully convinced of its great [illegible], as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica within the past year. It is asserted from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain until the last age of man, with their natural wear; and more [illegible] thousands of cases, nervous toothache [illegible] of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. [illegible] a full set of teeth, sound gums, [illegible] more than fifty cents, that will be [illegible] of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and multitudes suffer from troublesome coughs, [illegible] be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical preparation, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the [illegible] every day.

Have you a cough? Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops today! Tomorrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

LOTION, LOTION.

DR. EVANS' BEAUTIFYING LOTION.

HIGHLY esteemed for curing all Eruptions, Coarseness, Redness, and Pimples on the Face, Neck or Hands, and beautifully clearing the complexion and removing all diseases of the skin.

[illegible]

SNUFF.

Only Twenty-Five Cents.

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S [illegible] SNUFF, [illegible] Catarrh, [illegible] Head, Weak Eyes, Nervous Headache, [illegible]

[illegible]

S. D. DELLAY.

He also states, for the [illegible] that he has the following [illegible] MEDICINES [illegible]

[illegible]

WINSLOW'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

[illegible]

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of founder [illegible]

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place.

S. D. DELLAY.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES, AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.

January 12, 1842.

I have this day been appointed [illegible] place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by me are direct from Doct. Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

I have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that I have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fisk's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. I have in my possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which I shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.

S. D. DELLAY.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi.

Nov. 24.

WANTED.

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the store of [illegible] De Ruyter, [illegible] 1841.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements [illegible] Classical and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, at very low prices. The following among others may now be found [illegible] list:—

Webster's Dictionary, large	Novum Græcum Testamentum
" " small	Colloquial Phrases,
Davies' Bourdon,	Greek Reader,
" Legendre,	Greek Lessons,
" First Lessons,	Jacob's Latin Reader,
" Arithmetic,	Polyglott Bibles,
Comstock's Chemistry,	[illegible]
[illegible] Philosophy,	Mathematical Drawing Paper,
Bullion's Grammar,	Demy " "
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy,	Cap " "
Town's Analysis,	Drawing Pencils,
Olney's Geography,	[illegible] Post and Fancy Letter Paper,
Parley's "	[illegible]
Cicero's Orations,	[illegible] Books,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,	[illegible] &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY, Register Office.

De Ruyter, [illegible] 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready [illegible]

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, [illegible] 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS.

W[illegible]

[illegible] De Ruyter, [illegible] 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

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To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorized Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

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☞ Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO 49.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor.—A. H. BURDICK, Printer. [WHOLE NO. 101.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1842. [$2,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

MUSINGS.—NO. IV.

The Bible.—Reasons why it should be Read.

If *the Book* be an appropriate title; if the Omniscient God be its Author; if in the character and variety of its contents it is unrivalled in excellence; if its influence in the world of feeling be as salutary as the sun in the physical world, other and stronger reasons need not be urged for the perusal of the Bible. The motives that lead to the perusal of books are various. A numerous class read for information. They examine closely, and summon judgment and reason to their aid in forming conclusions. A larger class read for amusement or pastime.—High wrought scenes only can awaken their interest, and the tear that lingers in its cell at the sight of real suffering, freely flows at the imaginary grief depicted by the novelist's pen.

But there is one reason that seldom fails to secure a careful perusal from all classes. Is the work written by a friend? No other incentive is needed, for friendship is a passport to the heart. How does affection's eye love to follow the traces of his pen; and should it, with all its partiality, discover some fault, criticism is disarmed of its sting as they remember the author is a friend—that "to err is human." But is that author a father whom they revere and love?—Where is the child, in whose heart filial love claims its wonted place, that would not prize a volume written by such a hand? Let the reviewer and fault-finding critic condemn, the child will love it still, for his father wrote it. Reader, who is the author of that neglected gilt-bound book that ornaments the centre-table, or clad in more homely guise, is banished to some almost forgotten book-shelf? Did you ever think it was written for you—that its author was a friend who has watched over you and ministered to your wants, when others were unmindful—that it was your Heavenly Father? Remembering this, neglect it no longer.—What! shall the writings of an earthly parent, finite in every faculty, be carefully perused, and the volume given us by a Heavenly Father be neglected? Duty, love, and gratitude forbid. But let us look again at its title and see if there be aught in that, that seems to invite perusal.

It is familiarly known as the Old and New Testament. Yes, it is a testament, a Teacher's will to his children. An earthly parent dies bequeathing to the loved ones he leaves behind, a large fortune. The will is soon consulted. So carefully is it examined that not a word escapes observation. The law with its strong arm is there to see that justice is administered. This is as it should be. Our Heavenly Father, though still with us, has given us his will, bequeathing us imperishable riches—happiness here, and a home in heaven when that dreamless sleep that knows no waking shall hold the lovely a prisoner in its cold embrace. Lest our wayward feet should stray from the heavenly home, He has given us a lamp to guide us, and has pointed out the path so clearly that we need not wander. Conditions, it is true, are imposed, and he who disregards them cannot hope to inherit the proffered treasure. But these conditions, are they not characterized by infinite wisdom and benevolence? How just the requirement that we should yield the purest affection of the heart to our best Friend—that His holy precepts, tending directly to the promotion of universal happiness, should be obeyed—that the rights of all who claim Him for their Father, should be guarded as inviolably as our own. I love to think of the Bible as the will of God revealed to his children. How sweet the consciousness that our Father and our Friend is ever present—has not only willed us the pearl of great price, but will, if we love and obey him, enable us to overcome every obstacle that may seem to threaten its attainment. If, then, the will of an earthly parent, bequeathing us wealth that may vanish like the morning dew be carefully perused, and if clothed in ambiguous terms counsel sought to dissipate aught like doubt, how carefully should we read the will of a Heavenly Father, making us heirs of an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away? Do you say it is mysterious, baffling the comprehension of the highest intellect? While the learned Doctors of Divinity are examining these points, the child may glean from its holy pages its duty to God and man—may learn the way to happiness and heaven, and what more is necessary for man to know? But does the Bible contain greater mysteries than "the volume of nature writ by God's own hand?" What greater mystery than man? Look for a moment with "the mind's eye," at the world within you. Explain the mysterious union of mind and matter, and tell us how it is that the spirit gem controls the frail casket that holds it a partial prisoner. Tell the physiologist why the nerves, owing their origin to the same source, and so similar that the most powerful glass can discover no difference, are endowed with powers so varied when diffused over the tympanum, the retina, the palate, or the surface of the body.

Mystery! the world is full of it, and methinks the Bible contains no greater, than that sinful man, a speck in creation, is furnished with the written will of his God.—While the practical part—all, in fine, connected with our duty and happiness, is so clearly revealed as to preclude doubt, how more than unwise, how ungrateful for man, a living mystery, to neglect its perusal simply because the finite cannot comprehend the Infinite.

Do you doubt its credibility or authenticity, and for this reason neglect its perusal? Examine these points, for the Bible requires not, asks not that credulity that yields belief without evidence. The God-like faculty of reason was given for this end; he is unwise who neglects to use it. Its possession imposes the obligation to investigate, and neglect is but another word for guilt. Read, if you desire, both sides, and while prejudice slumbers, let reason decide in view of the weight of evidence. Were a child of want unexpectedly made the inheritor of countless wealth, and he doubted the authenticity and credibility of the writing that made it his, how long with proof within his reach would he doubt? Yet the same individual has in his possession a volume bequeathing him a richer treasure than earthly monarch could bestow—a title-deed to heaven. He doubts its divine origin with proof profusely scattered around him—with so great an interest at stake as his eternal happiness, he doubts on. Another pen than mine may trace the sequel. Let the "still small voice" of conscience be heard—let wisdom's dictates be obeyed. Read the Bible—it was written for you by a Friend who loves you, and that Friend is the constant witness of your neglect. Read it—for 'tis your Heavenly Father's will, and neglect may deprive you of that mansion prepared for those that love Him. Listen! What voice is that? It comes from the Savior who died to redeem us, and it says, in deeply thrilling tones, "Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they that testify of me." MARY.

Religious Department.

THE DEITY OF CHRIST.

BY DR. MASON.

We cannot find in the lively oracles, a single distinctive mark of deity which is not applied without reserve or limitation to the only begotten Son. All things whatsoever the Father hath are his. Who is that mysterious word, that was in the beginning with God? Who is the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and ending, the first and the last, the Almighty? Who is he that knows what is in man, because he searches the deep and dark recesses of the heart? Who is the Omnipresent, that has promised, "Wherever two or three are gathered in my name, there am I in the midst of them?" the light of whose countenance is at the same moment the joy of heaven and the salvation of the earth?—who is encircled by the seraphim on high, and walks in the midst of the golden candlesticks? who is in this assembly? in all the assemblies of his people? in every worshiping family? in every closet of prayer? in every holy heart? Whose hands have stretched out the heavens and laid the foundations of the earth? Who hath replenished them with inhabitants and garnished them with beauty, hath created all things that are in both, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions, or principalities, or powers? By whom do all things exist? Who is governor among the nations, having on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, King of kings and Lord of lords? Whom is it the Father's will that all men should honor even as they honor himself? whom has he commanded his angels to worship? whom to obey? Before whom do the devils tremble? Who is qualified to redeem millions of sinners from the wrath to come, and preserve them by his grace, to his everlasting kingdom? Who raiseth the dead? having life in himself, to quicken whom he will, so that at his voice all who are in their graves shall come forth, and death and hell surrender their numerous and forgotten captives? Who shall weigh in the balance of judgment, the destinies of angels and men? dispose of the thrones of paradise? and bestow eternal life? Shall I submit to the decision of reason? Shall I ask a response from heaven? Shall I summon the devils from the chains of darkness? The response from heaven sounds in my ears; reason approves, and the devils confess. This, O Christian, is none other than the great God our Savior.

Indeed, the doctrine of our Lord's divinity is not, as a fact, more interesting to our faith, than as a principle, it is essential to our hope. If he were not the true God, he could not be eternal life. When pressed down by guilt and languishing for happiness, I look around for a deliverer such as my conscience, and my heart, and the word of God assure me I need. Insult not my agony by directing me to a creature, to a man, a mere man like myself! a creature! a man! My Redeemer owns my person. My immortal spirit is his property. When I come to die, I must commit it into his hands. My soul! infinitely precious, committed to a mere man! I would not thus intrust my body to the highest angel who burns in the temple above. It is only the Father of Spirits that can have property in spirits, and be their refuge in the hour of transition from the present to the approaching world. In short, my brethren, the divinity of Jesus is, in the system of grace, the sun to which all parts are subordinate, and all their stations refer, which binds them in sacred concord, and imparts to them their radiance, and life, and vigor. Take from it this central luminary, and the glory is departed, its holy harmonies are broken, the elements rush to chaos, the light of salvation is extinguished forever!

A SURE FOUNDATION.

Behold! says the everlasting King, *I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation: he that believeth shall not make haste.* This text contains a noble display of our Savior's consummate ability for this great work, is admirably calculated to preserve the mind from distressing fears, and to settle it in a steady tranquility.

How beautiful the gradation! How lively the account, and how very important the practical improvement! Come look at the inscription which is engraven on this wonderful stone—*Behold!* Intended to rouse and fix our most attentive regard. The God of heaven speaks. He speaks, and every syllable is balm; every sentence is rich with consolation. If ever, therefore, we have ears to hear, let us bend them to this speaker, and on this occasion.

A stone. Every thing else is sliding sand, is yielding air, is a breaking bubble. Wealth will prove a vain shadow; honor an empty breath; pleasure a delusive dream; our own righteousness a spider's web. If on these we rely, disappointment must ensue, and shame is inevitable. Nothing but *Christ*, nothing but *Christ*, can stably support our spiritual interests, and realize our expectation of true happiness. And blessed be the divine goodness! He is, for this purpose, not a stone only, but

A tried stone. Tried, in the days of his humanity, by all the vehemence of temptation, and all the weight of afflictions; yet, like gold from the furnace, rendered more shining and illustrious by the fiery scrutiny. Tried in the character of a Savior, by millions of depraved, wretched, ruined creatures, who have always found him *perfectly able*, and as *perfectly willing*, to expiate the most enormous guilt, to deliver from the most inveterate corruptions, and to save to the very utmost, all that come unto God through him.

A corner stone. Which not only sustains, but unites the edifice; incorporating both Jews and Gentiles, believers of various languages, and manifold denominations—here, in one harmonious bond of brotherly love—hereafter, in one common participation of eternal joy.

A precious stone. More precious than rubies; the pearl of great price, and the desire of all nations. Precious, in regard to the divine dignity of his person, and the unequalled excellency of his mediatorial offices.

A sure foundation. Such as no pressure can shake, equal, more than equal to every weight, even to sin, the heaviest load in the world. *The rock of ages*, such as never has failed, never will fail, those humble penitents who cast their burden upon the Lord their Redeemer; who roll all their guilt, and fix their whole hopes, on this immoveable basis.—Or as the words may be rendered, *A foundation! a foundation!*—There is a fine spirit of vehemency in the sentence, thus understood. It speaks the language of exultation, and expresses an important discovery. That which mankind infantly want; that which multitudes seek, and find not; it is here! it is here! This, this is the foundation for their pardon, their peace, their eternal felicity.—*Hervey.*

THE LAST CALL.

The last call must come to every one.—A last Sabbath—a last sermon—a last warning will come to every son and daughter of Adam. It came to those who lived in the days of Noah, *when they were eating and drinking, marrying and given in marriage until the day that Noah entered into the Ark, and knew not until the flood came and took them all away.* It came to the sensual inhabitants of Sodom, when the last sun arose upon them with no indications of danger, and the warning of Lot *seemed to them as idle tales.* It came to every sinner who has died impenitent. It will come to every sinner now living. It came in a striking manner to a young lady recently in my congregation. She attended church on a Sabbath evening in her usual health, and heard a sermon addressed especially to the youth, from the text "Remember *now* thy Creator in the days of thy youth." She was impressed under the sermon, with the importance of making her peace with God, *now*, in the morning of life. At the close, those who desired a special interest in the prayers of God's people, were requested to manifest it by rising. She hesitated, but finally kept her seat through fear of what others might say. In a few days she was dying and sent for her Pastor. She was not then ashamed to pray for herself, nor ask the prayers of others. She related the facts above mentioned. "Oh, (said she,) I was very wicked—I little thought it was the *last* sermon I was ever to hear—or that the salvation of my soul was so vastly important. I wish you to take the same text at my funeral, address the youth and warn them from me not to do as I have done."

Another young lady, remarkably healthy, was a few months ago seriously impressed, the spirit of God was evidently striving with her; and for a short time she seemed inclined to attend to her spiritual interests. But she was a lover of worldly pleasures, and postponed her soul's concern, choosing rather to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. Sabbath before last she was at church in the bloom of health—heard a sermon from the text, "*no man having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God.*" In the evening she was taken ill, and in thirty-six hours, twenty-four of which she was insensible, she passed into eternity.

With the dead we have nothing to do.—They are in the hands of the God of grace and truth. But to the living we say—*To day if you hear his voice, harden not your heart—for he that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy.*

From the Baptist Advocate.

REFLECTIONS SUGGESTED BY THE ANNUAL REVIEW.

The most obvious reflections suggested to a Christian mind, on glancing over the present condition of the world, arise from the small proportion of its population that have yet, even professedly, submitted to the sceptre of King Immanuel. At least two-thirds of the inhabitants of the earth are living in total ignorance of the great salvation. Two-thirds of the remaining third must be admitted by the most charitable, to be unacquainted by personal experience with the truth as it is "in Jesus."—The petty faction thus left, embraces all the communicants in evangelical Churches throughout the world.

Yet when we look at these, the communicants in evangelical Churches, what numbers are conformed in their general conduct to the world in which they live! How very few shine as lights in that world! What avarice, what selfishness, what moroseness, what jealousy, what bickering abounds in the Churches of the saints. Instead of the Church being "the salt of the earth," in some parts of the Church itself there are scarcely a sufficient number of grains of real salt to preserve those portions from corruption. What wonder, then, that the savor of the salt does not pervade the world!

Nearly eighteen centuries and a half have elapsed since "peace on earth and good will to man" were proclaimed on the plains of Bethlehem, and only a small fraction of the earth's inhabitants have embraced the glad tidings of salvation through a crucified Redeemer. We talk of the near approach of that blessed state of things when "the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid," "when the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together; and the lion shall eat straw like the ox." It may be proper and profitable at times to dwell in anticipation upon the coming glories of the Church militant. But it is foredating the times and the seasons to delude ourselves with the fond belief, that we are on the verge of that happy state of universal love and harmony, prefigured by the emblems collected in these quotations. Alas! no, the aspect of the Church itself must be different, far different from that which it now presents, before we can reasonably hope the near approach of Christ's millenial glory.

Imagine all the barriers of superstition and will-worship overthrown: Suppose heathenism banished from the earth,—Mohammedanism abandoned,—even antichrist himself prostrate before prevailing truth; conceive that all mankind have become members of evangelical Churches, and that all agree in the ordinances and doctrines of Christianity: and then, reader, imagine that the standard of piety has not been raised, but that every Church is composed of just such members as you are most intimate with, cold, half-hearted, irregular disciples, easily taking offense, disputing and caviling about small affairs, "the mint, and anise, and cummin, and forgetting the weightier matters of the law, judgment, and mercy, and faith:" picture the whole world before you in such a state, and ask yourself the question whether *this* would be a millenium, such as the Scriptures authorize us to expect.

But fear not. Such a condition of things can never take place. Heathenism *may* be banished from the earth: Mohammedanism may be abandoned: but anti-Christ will hardly be prostrated, and certainly error, and superstition, and will-worship, and open infidelity, never will cease their opposition to the truth, while half-heartedness, worldly-mindedness, and selfishness abound among God's professed people. Christians should not deceive themselves in such matters. It is well for them to give their alms, to offer their prayers, and to put forth their efforts for the heathen, but this is only a small part of what is required of them. The reformation which is to renovate the world must begin in the Church. Judgment must commence with the house of God.

Is it wonderful that there should be errors in the Churches of the saints when there is so little holiness among the members? One man is crying, "Lo, here!" and another, "Lo, there!" because so many forget that the kingdom of God is "within" them. So ready are almost all to comfort themselves with the doctrine, that poor, fallible, human nature must needs be sinful in this world, and therefore that it is vain to strive against it, that to counteract such lamentable consequences, some have recourse to the opposite extreme, and maintain that they can and do live in a state of sinless perfection.

For all such errors Christians are accountable. Were the standard of religious life exalted as it should be, did all strive incessantly after sinless perfection, humbly depending on Christ for constant grace to sustain them in the strife, there would be no danger of many pretending to have already attained. The nearer all approached the light, the more clearly would each see his own imperfections. At the same time, as children of the light, it would be manifest to the world that their deeds were wrought in God.

The man who wishes to shoot highest, will aim straight upward. He may not reach the star over his head, but he will surely shoot higher than though he aims at any object nearer the horizon. But the great difficulty among professing Christians, is that they are satisfied to shoot low. The kingdom of heaven, we are told, is taken by violence, and the violent take it by force; but the easy slip-shod gait of many a professor tells us, that, if he is taking the kingdom of heaven, his *violence* interferes very little with his personal comfort.

PERSEVERING PRAYER.

What a sublime and striking picture is here presented to us of the incarnate Son; Withdrawn from the noise and tumult of the cities and the haunts of men, mid the silence of the night, and the desolation of that mountain scene, holding converse with the ineffable Jehovah; all nature hushed in still repose, as if unwilling to interrupt the wonderful communion; while hour after hour of darkness passed away, and still the unwearied prayer winged its happy flight, the from perfect purity of God the Son below, to the not more perfect purity of God the Father upon his throne. What a mighty, what an almighty prayer must have then gone up before the Eternal One, embracing not merely the chosen few, who, on to-morrows dawn, were to become the near companions of their Lord, but their successors and followers throughout all time. "All night" did our Lord continue in that mysterious intercourse with the Eternal Father; an example of persevering prayer, which, although as regards the peculiar nature of the communication, it must ever remain far above the attainments of the Christian, still furnishes in its perseverance, a high and holy lesson for the imitation of the Church, as long as she continues militant here below. It is not by the short and transient application to a throne of grace, which we are too apt to dignify with the name of prayer, that we can hope to be qualified for seasons of peculiar trial, temptation, or labor. This can alone be done by dwelling near the mercy-seat, by sitting as it were, upon the foot-stool of the throne; by daily, hourly, constantly, sending forth those winged messengers of the heart, the secret, silent, swiftly-flying thoughts, which while they form, like the Patriarch's ladder an uninterrupted line of ascending entreaties to the Most High, form a channel for his descending mercies to our souls.—*Rev. H. Blunt*

Children's Department.

BRAVE GEORGE.

Mr. Hardy had a pile of fine new copy books lying on his desk. They had bright covers, and there were pictures on the covers. He told the boys that they must not touch them while he was gone out.—George was at school. George forgot what his teacher told him, so he left his seat and went to Mr. Hardy's desk, and there he stood looking at the books. George ought to have been studying his lesson.—Pretty soon bad Billy, as one of the big boys was called, saw him there and came up too. Now at the bottom of this pile there was a very bright orange book, and bad Billy reached out his hand to take it.—George tried to stop him, and in trying he upset a bottle of ink, which stood close by the books; and the ink ran all over them, and spoilt two or three.

'There,' said bad Billy, 'see what you have done!' so he ran back to his seat, and pretended to be studying very hard, as if he had not moved, when Mr. Hardy came in. This was acting a lie. No one believed bad Billy, and no one liked him because he told lies.

Poor little George! I am sorry for him. But you can't get the ink off those books. You ought not to have come out of your seat. If you had set still and minded your lesson, you would not have been in trouble. Now what will you do, George? there comes Mr. Hardy.

I will tell you what he did. Mr. Hardy looked very angry when he saw his new copy books all spoiled with ink. But it was wrong for him to be angry.

'Boys,' said he, 'whoever did this, I will punish so that he shall remember it one while. Who was it?' Bad Billy kept on studying very fast. 'Who did it, I say? George, was it you?' George turned pale. He looked at the rod and he trembled.—He had never been whipped at school.—But he thought of his mother—he thought of his Savior, and he said to himself, like a *brave* and good boy, 'I can not, I will not tell a lie.' So he looked up in Mr. Hardy's face and answered, 'Yes sir, it was I. I did tip it over. I am very sorry sir.' Mr. Hardy was angry, so he punished the brave little boy. George bore it like a man. The tears came into his eyes, but he tried not to weep.

'What did you tell the master for,' said bad Billy, after school, 'and get such a whipping? Why didn't you say no?' 'Because,' said George, 'I dare not tell a lie.'

Every body loved the good and brave boy, who would sooner be whipped than tell a lie.

THE PARTING KISS.

A FRAGMENT.

I was five years old when my mother died; but her image is as distinct to my recollection, now that twelve years have elapsed, as it was at the time of her death. I remember her as a pale, beautiful, gentle being, with a sweet smile, and a voice that, was soft and cheerful when she praised me; and when I erred, for I was a wild, thoughtless child, there was a trembling mildness about it, that always went to my little heart. And then she was so kind so patient; methinks I can now see her, her large blue eyes moist with sorrow, because of my childish waywardness, and hear her repeat, "My child, how can you grieve me so?" I recollect she had for a long time been pale and feeble, and that sometimes there would come a bright spot on her cheek, which made her look so lovely, that I thought she must be well.—But then she sometimes spoke of dying, and pressed me to her bosom, and told me "to be good when she was gone, and to love my father a great deal, and be kind to him, for he would have no else to love." I recollect she was very sick all day, and my little hobby horse and whip were laid aside, and I tried to be very quiet. I did not see her for the whole day, and it seemed very long. At night they told me my mother was too sick to kiss me, as she always used to do before I went to bed, and I must go without it. But I could not. I stole into the room, and laying my lips close to hers, whispered, "Mother, mother, won't you kiss me?" Her lips were very cold; and when she put her arms around me, I laid my head upon her bosom, and one hand upon my cheek, I felt a cold shudder creep all over me. My father carried me from the room, but he could not speak.—After they put me in bed, I lay a long while thinking. I feared my mother would indeed die, for her cheek felt as cold as my little sister's did when she died, and they laid her in the ground. But the impressions of mortality are always indistinct in childhood, and I soon fell asleep. In the morning I hastened to my mother's room. A white napkin covered her face. I removed it—it was just as I feared. Her eyes were closed; her cheek was cold and hard, and only the lovely expression that always rested upon her lips remained. In an instant all the little faults for which she had so often reproved me, rushed upon my mind. I longed to tell her how good I would always be if she would remain with me. She was buried; but my remembrance of the funeral always remained indistinct. I only retained the impressions which her precepts and example left upon my mind. I was a passionate, headstrong boy; but I never yielded to this turn of my disposition, without fancying I saw her mild, tearful eye fixed upon me, just as she used to do in life. And then, when I had succeeded in overcoming it, her sweet smile of approbation beamed upon me, and I was happy. My whole character underwent a change, even from the moment of her death. Her spirit was forever with me, strengthening my good resolutions, and weakening my propensity to do evil. I felt that it would grieve her gentle spirit, to see me err, and I could not, would not do it. I was the child of her affection; I knew she had prayed and wept over me, and that, even on the threshold of eternity, her affection for me had caused her gentle spirit to linger, that she might pray for me once more. I resolved to become all that she could desire. This resolution I have never forgotten. It helped me to subdue the waywardness of childhood, protected me through the temptations of youth, and will comfort and support me through the busier scenes of manhood. Whatever there is that is estimable in my character, I owe to the impressions of goodness, made upon my infant mind by the exemplary conduct and faithful instructions of my *excellent mother.*—*Parent's Magazine.*

FORGIVENESS.—Love your enemies. We forgive, and why? Christ hath forgiven us. We show mercy, and why? Christ Jesus hath showed mercy unto us. Shall we see what our neighbor hath done against us; and shall we not see what Christ hath done for us? God forbid.—*Sutton.*

He that hath a froward heart findeth no good.

He loveth transgression that loveth strife

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, February 2, 1842.

The Psalmist of Israel.

"Mine eyes prevent the night-watches, that I might meditate in thy word."

Who that has a soul that can be moved with things noble or sublime, that does not feel when reading the devout meditations of the Psalmist of Israel that he is conversing with beings of a higher origin? When he sings of God or his law, when he breaks forth, extolling the glory of his kingdom: or in milder but more exquisite strains admires the purity and excellence of his words, he touches a chord that must vibrate in the heart of every soul that thinks or reasons. The Psalmist held converse with God in all his works. He saw him in the gentle zephyr and the rushing tempest, in the morning's dawn and evening shade, in the verdant earth and starry heavens, in the battle's strife and in the temple of peace.—And in his ecstatic admiration he calls upon all things that have breath to give him praise. But if the soul of the Psalmist was kindled with a holy rapture when he saw God in his works, it was doubly so when he turned his thoughts to his holy law. If he broke forth in wondering strains at the works of God, those strains were prolonged when he meditated on the purity of his word. What but God's word could cause him to break forth in such lofty strains as abound in his songs. Let the grovelling sceptic blush when he hears the strains of him who held daily converse with his God, singing "how love I thy law; it is my meditation all the day." "Thy word is very pure, therefore thy servant loveth it."

A sublimer theme for meditation can not be found in the range of thought than the law of the Lord. The Psalmist declares, "the law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul." The word of God gives life while it dispels the darkness of untaught nature, and raises the soul from its grovelling to a contemplation of the wonderful works of God and the glories of his kingdom. The heart of Job beat in unison with the Psalmist's, when he exclaimed, "I have esteemed the words of his mouth more than my necessary food." In this the weary find rest, the bereaved a friend, the destitute supplies, the benighted salvation. It is the Christian's guide to heaven, and the transcript of the mind of God. Every man of reason must admire it. Every Christian loves it, and none but the depraved sceptic can say aught against it.

If then the word of God is such, how gross must be that depravity that will trifle with its sacred words, or cavil at its divine truths. The shameless sceptic who can despise and deny it, must be lost to all sense of propriety, of decency and accountability.—The professed religionist who can look upon any of its divine precepts as non-essential, neither knows himself or God. And not less reprehensible is that person who makes a free use of the inspired words of God in a thoughtless or perverted manner. If God is worthy of reverence; if the scriptures are His revealed will to man, then he who neglects or perverts them must incur the displeasure of the eternal God, and exposes himself to wrath that must be commensurate with the dignity of the Divine Being himself.

Capital Punishment.

Mr. O'Sullivan, of the Assembly, is warmly engaged to secure the enactment of a law to abolish Capital Punishment.—He is strongly sustained by numerous petitions from different parts of the State.

Our opinion of the question is, that it is a false sympathy that wishes Capital Punishment abolished. If men can make better laws than God has made, it is time for them to renounce the worship of the true God, and make themselves others, purer and holier. The law of Capital Punishment was incorporated in the civil code of National Israel, by God himself. And even God in sustaining the dignity of his throne, punishes not simply with temporal, but eternal death, those that refuse obedience.

Every man of manly feelings must shudder at the thought of taking the life of his fellow. There is a sympathy existing among men that even the stain of the worst crime does not entirely remove. This sympathy petitions for the abolition of Capital Punishment, but if it is allowed to dictate laws for our commonwealth it is feared that it will not only remove Capital, but all Punishment, and it is certain that it will come in opposition to the laws of God, and in opposition to God's plan of governing his universe.

Petitions for the Sabbath.

Who will send us the form of a petition to Congress which shall secure to S. D. Baptists Constitutional rights? It is now certain that petitions are in circulation, praying Congress to stop the Mails on Sunday, and exempt Post Masters from delivering letters and papers on that day. If any law is made on this subject, it is right that S. D. Baptists should enjoy the benefits of it as well as others. It is, therefore, a duty to present our petitions, and it should be done without delay. A form will be published in the Register when one that is deemed proper is obtained.

Tract Circular.

We send out with our this week's paper the "Circular" of the General Agent of the Tract Society to such as we suppose will be efficient in the enterprize.

For the Register.

The Tract Circular.—The Sabbath.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1842.

I am now very anxious to learn the fate of the enterprize itself—to know, in fact, whether our people possess any anxiety to present this most important and *conservative* truth to the world or not. It seems to me that the time to speak out fully upon this subject [the Sabbath] has come, and that the Lord will no longer hold us guiltless—if He has indeed hitherto—if we withhold what is needful to publish this truth to the world, which, be it understood, *we never have yet done.* Not a dozen Bookstores in the length and breadth of our country, I will venture to say, nor a hundred Libraries, possess a single volume upon the side of the *Sabbath* of the Lord our God, and in opposition to the world of *fiction* by which the Mother of abomination's *substitute* is supported. You may depend that the spirit of the Lord God has gone forth for the healing of the nations, and it shall not return unto him void, but it shall purge, purify and cleanse the corruptions of the church, and make her the praise of the whole earth.—Some important event, if I mistake not the signs of the times, or the plain predictions of prophesy, is soon to happen to the church, and we need not be surprized if God would bless the truth of the Sabbath in bringing it about. What greater blessing could accrue to the church than the immediate conversion of the Nation of Israel? What event could produce greater joy on earth or in heaven than its repentance, and re-possession of God's especial protection and blessing? And how plainly is the train laid for the accomplishment of this, and without a miracle too, through the preaching of this long-despised and down trodden subject of the Sabbath. You may think that I am visionary; perhaps it is so, but I can come to no other conclusion; it appears as plain as if I already saw the beginning and the end of it. But however sanguine I am in the *event,* I am nevertheless far from possessing the same feelings as to the means or the agents. I am very far from believing that God will bless us in its accomplishment; though he will select the "weak things of this world to confound the things that are mighty," a Gideon's host, a shepherd boy, a few fisherman, or a weak and despised sect, we may depend *they will be holy, devoted men or women;* such as I fear we have but little claim to the character of. I wish not to judge my brethren in this particular; but Christ says "by their fruit ye shall *know* them," and it is from such knowledge that my discouragements arise; not that we are not more numerous, but that we are not more consistent and *holy.* That from our disregard to the spirit, and often too of even the letter of the Sabbath, we have made the subject disgusting among all that know us; but you have probably heard my complaints upon this subject before. I have not ceased to speak plainly upon this subject, nor will I while the cause remains uncorrected. But the following extract from a letter in relation to the Tracts from a beloved brother, speaks more to the point, perhaps, than all that I could say:

"But much as I approve your undertaking, and anxious as I am, that "God would shake not the Earth only, but also the Heavens" on this subject, in order to a removing of those things that are shaken, as of things that are made [by man] that those things that cannot be shaken may remain. I am nevertheless troubled with certain despairing thoughts, when I consider the miserable low state of piety in our denomination. What can we plead with regard to the sanctifying power of the Sabbath, when so little of such power is exerted over its professed advocates? How can we recommend this holy institution to others, and say "it will benefit your souls," when our own people are almost as so many living examples to give the lie to such instruction?—My charge may seem severe, but when I mingle with my brethren abroad, I cannot discern, by any difference that obtains in their conversation, the line of demarkation between the working days and the Sabbath. I hear of Sabbath Cheese-making, and Sabbath working, and farmers of the country pushing the loads of hay into the village half an hour before sunset on the Sabbath, (how much of the day was employed in loading I don't know,) and even those ycleped ministers of the gospel desecrating this holy time, my soul sickens within me. If under such circumstances we are the objects of contempt with the whole christian world, we may blame ourselves for it—and if the great mass turn away with disdain from the investigation of sentiments put forth by such a people, we need not be surprised. If we would be exalted to honor among our christian brethren, we must first become humbled before God for these our sins.

I write not this for the purpose of throwing the least discouragement in the way of your undertaking; on the contrary, I bid you "God speed." And if God should not immediately open the hearts of the people to attend to what we set before them, the Tracts will be ready against such time as they may be more favorably disposed for investigation; which time, sooner or later, must surely come, whatever terrible things in righteousness may first intervene. Perhaps before we can go up and take possession of the land, the Lord will cut off all but Caleb and Joshua."

Our brother will doubtless pardon me for transcribing so much of his letter for the press, which I would not have done but for its timely applicability to a large mass of our denomination. The truth is, we as a denomination have got to learn to Sabbatize in spirit—what it is to "turn away their feet from polluting it, and from doing their own pleasure on it, and shall call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shall honor thee, not doing their own ways, nor finding their own pleasure, nor speaking their own words." This is the "accursed wedge of Achan," that is buried in our tents, and paralizes all our energies. I am not, however, disposed to give up the ship yet. I feel confident that there are enough who do prize the Sabbath to make a handsome response to the "Circular," and that from that few shall issue a stream whose waters shall surround the city of our God.

In the Bonds of the Gospel,
I am yours, &c.,
PAUL STILLMAN.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Boston Atlas.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

28 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Royal Steamer Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at her berth in this port, Saturday last, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the fourth inst., and Halifax, which latter place she left on the 20th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.—She has been eighteen days on her passage from Liverpool—has experienced very squally and boisterous weather—and was detained ten hours in Halifax, by fog. She brings us our full files of London papers to the evening of the 3d, and Liverpool papers to the 4th inst.

The only political news of much importance received by this arrival is the appointment of a

SPECIAL EMBASSY

to this Country, for the purpose of finally adjusting the open points of controversy between our Government and that of England. The London Times of the 31st of December, has the following official announcement:

It gives us much pleasure to announce, that the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, at the request of Her Majesty's Government, is about to proceed to the United States on a special mission, with the object of settling all existing differences between that country and our own. His Lordship, who will sail in a few weeks, had been asked to undertake this service, and had consented to do so, before the President's Message had been received, so that the mission in question, whatever be its character or results, has been had recourse to, wholly irrespective of any thing contained or omitted in that document.

The step itself, we think, is a wise one. Without at all presuming to imagine that it has originated in any humble suggestion of ours, we may nevertheless remind our readers, that only a few weeks ago, we strenuously urged the peculiar propriety of making a special effort, at the present time, to remove every remaining ground of dispute, inasmuch as the introduction of new elements of irritation contingent upon further delay, might eventually render an amicable adjustment unattainable, and involve both countries in the horrors of war. We do not know that any great expense will be incurred by this mission; but even if there should, the vast importance of its object, which cannot possibly be overrated, is more than sufficient, terminate how it may, to warrant the expenditure of a much larger sum than is likely to be required.—Nor is it a trifling merit on the part of Her Majesty's present Ministers that they have thus undertaken an enterprise which, be it successful or not, is manifestly adopted on the most rational data, and with the best possible intentions. Two things, at all events, are clearly demonstrated by the appointment of this special mission—in the first place, that the Conservative Government, instead of imitating the Whigs in prosecuting a series of speculative political experiments, are steadily addressing themselves to the repair of such practical evils as, by engendering a want of mercantile confidence, operate injuriously upon British commerce; and secondly, that Sir Robert Peel's Ministry are intent, by all practical means, upon maintaining the blessings of peace.

Neither must it be supposed that Lord Ashburton's mission necessarily implies any deficiency in the instructions or powers of the American Minister at Her Majesty's Court. Those instructions and powers, we have no reason to doubt, are of a plenary order; while, from the known discretion and ability of Mr. Everett, as well as from the very short period during which his Excellency has been in this country, the presumption is, that, for various satisfactory reasons, it has appeared to him that the disputed points between America and ourselves, had better be entirely committed to Lord Ashburton and the Washington Cabinet. The appointment of a special Ambassador from this country, is, of itself a piece of marked respect to the United States Government, which can hardly fail of being duly appreciated and of paving the way for an amicable negociation. A friendly intercourse too, between our special envoy and the leading statesmen of America, dictated by a cordial anxiety to complete an infringible band of amity, cannot but be attended with beneficial results. All that both parties contend for, may not be immediately secured; but, by the reasonable concessions likely to be yielded without dishonor on either side, the main points in dispute may be so reduced in importance as to render future surrenders more advantageous to each than a dogged adherence to mere unsubstantial punctilios. The selection of Lord Ashburton for this delicate question appears to us, upon the whole to be deserving of commendation. His Lordship is, by universal acknowledgment, the prince of British merchants. With immense mercantile interests extending over the whole world—interests which, while peculiarly identified with America, cannot suffer interruption in any quarter without incurring a serious injury in their entire range, his Lordship has the advantage of proceeding to the United States, not only with the highest claims upon the consideration of that trading community, but with a direct personal concern in the maintenance of general peace. Thus, while the independence and integrity of Lord Ashburton place him above the suspicion of unduly yielding to extravagant demands which he can well afford to resist, his Lordship's large and intimate connection with American commerce, may naturally be supposed to deter him from all such petty sticklings as may obviously tend to interrupt it. The noble Lord besides, is thoroughly acquainted with the whole question touching the right of search, as affecting, among all nations, the perfectly comportible interests of humanity and trade. That Lord Ashburton's appointment will be acceptable to the United States Government, may be fairly inferred from Mr. Everett's concurrence; and we certainly augur from it the most auspicious results. Heaven grant that we be not disappointed!

It is understood that this highly important appointment took place upon consultation with, and with the approbation of, our minister, Mr. Everett—and the selection of Lord Ashburton for the mission, appears to have given the highest satisfaction to all parties. It will be recollected that Lord Ashburton was the former head of the great Banking-house of Baring & Brothers, and his name, before he was raised to the Peerage, was Alexander Baring. He has a large property in this country, and all his pecuniary interests will, unquestionably, lead him to desire a speedy reconciliation of all difficulties existing between the two nations. He is spoken of as a sound and sensible statesman—and as being fully versed in the political affairs of this country.

This step, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, we regard as highly complimentary to this Country, and evincive of a strong disposition to avoid all acts of hostility. This new appointment is not to interfere with the existing embassy of Mr. Fox—but is entirely special, and for the purpose of adjusting the three following open points:—the affair of the Caroline—the Eastern Boundary question—and the right of search of vessels supposed to be Slavers, as claimed by Great Britain.—We have the highest hopes that this movement of England towards a pacific adjustment of difficulties, will result favorably, and that our amicable relations will be preserved.

The King of Prussia is to be one of the god-fathers of the young Prince of Wales, and will attend the christening in person.

The reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, Gotha, the King of Belgium, the consort of the Queen of Portugal, and some members of the Royal Family of France, are also to be present at the christening of the Prince of Wales.

SPAIN.

Policy of the British Government, as between Spain and France, or Spain and the Powers of Europe.

The following declaration of three distinct articles has been formally presented by the British minister to Senor Gonzales, for the satisfaction of the Regent of Spain:—

1. That Great Britain not only would not suffer an armed intervention in Spain, but that she would not even permit any considerable military force to be concentrated along the Pyrenean frontier.

2. That she would not oppose any arrangement for the marriage of Queen Isabella II., provided her intended husband should not be a French prince.

3. That Great Britain was determined to take no part in any European Congress convoked for the adjustment of the Spanish question, and that if such an assembly should be held without her co-operation, she would oppose the enforcement of all coercive measures, and of all other resolutions of such Congress, which should tend directly or indirectly to interfere with the rights and dignity of Spain as a free and independent nation.

TURKEY AND SYRIA.

A complete change has taken place in the Turkish ministry. This news has been brought by despatches from Constantinople of the 7th. Mehemet Izzet Pacha, friend of Reschid Pacha, is now Grand Vizier. Izzed Pacha was in the Syrian campaign, and was removed for incapacity.

The Levant mail brings dates from Constantinople to the 27th, Alexandria the 26th, Smyrna, the 29th, Athens, the 5th ult. The advices from Constantinople announces the death of Charles Scott, the son of Sir Walter Scott, who was attached to the embassy of Sir J. McNeil. The fatigue attendant upon a long journey is said to have been the cause.

The armament continue at the porte without any rational cause being assigned for such demonstrations. Jealousy of Greek intrigue, and a vague apprehension of the future, appear to be the only motives for the sultan indulging in any such unnecessary expense. Khosrew Pacha is living in a retired manner, and apparently is not desirous of again entering into the councils of the porte.

A letter from Constantinople of the 24th ult., states that the naval preparations of Turkey have excited much speculation and conjecture.

The news of the appointment of a protestant English bishop to reside at Jerusalem, has greatly surprised the Turkish ministers, who are not disposed to encourage an English protestant establishment there, as by creating more jealousies, it may lead to serious consequences. The Turks would not care if there was a hundred English bishops at Jerusalem, but the Maronites, Greeks, Armenians, and others would take the alarm and get up disturbances.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* gives a letter from Beyrout of the 7th, which states that the Druses have recommenced hostilities. Three convents and the villages around them have been burnt. The Emir Bescher, who had shut himself up in Deiret Kamar, was forced to capitulate. He was allowed to retire, after having been despoiled of every thing, and he arrived almost naked at Beyrout. The Druses lost 400 men, the Maronites 1200. At the time of writing eleven villages were in flames.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 1st ult., contains the following:—"Intelligence has been received, by way of Trebizond, of a victory gained by the Circassians over the Russians,—the most signal and decisive, it is said that has occurred since the beginning of the war. A Russian expedition, consisting of thirty thousand men, had been disembarked on the coast, with a view of destroying the grain which had been collected by the Circassians after the harvest, when a storm having suddenly arisen drove the ships from their [illegible]. The Circassians, availing themselves of the opportunity, assailing them fiercely on every side, and the Russians separated from their stores, which had been carried out to sea, were compelled to commence a disastrous retreat through a country consisting entirely of mountain forest and defile. With the exception of two thousand, who escaped to Anapa, the whole of the thirty thousand were killed or made prisoners: such are the accounts from Trebizond. Further details of this tremendous disaster of the Russians are eagerly expected here."

Congressional News.

[illegible]

IN SENATE.

Treasury Note Bill.

Jan 19.—The Treasury Note bill was taken up, and the amendment for the issue of new notes was agreed to.

The amendment striking out the proviso that the amount of Treasury Notes which may be issued under authority of this act shall be deemed and taken in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of 21st of July, 1841, was considered.

Mr. Evans made a speech upon the condition of the Treasury, showing, in the first place, the absolute necessity of striking out the proviso. The government would not only want the five millions of Treasury Notes, but at least five millions of the loan which had not yet been taken.

Jan. 20.—The debate was continued for some time, when, the question being taken, the proviso was stricken out: yeas 24, nays 21.

Jan. 22.—The bill was passed, yeas 21, nays 20.

The Veto Power.

Jan. 24.—Mr. Clay made his long expected speech. He spoke about two hours, in a very able manner as some think; and as others say, not in a manner equal to himself.

Mr. Preston followed, in an animated reply to Mr. Clay, opposing entirely his doctrine as to the Veto Power.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 22.—Mr. Everett, from the Select Committee, with general consent, reported a bill fixing the apportionment of Representatives for the sixth census, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Petition from Georgia.

Mr. Adams presented a petition from Habersham county, Georgia, asking for the removal of John Quincy Adams as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on account of a *monomania* on the subject of slavery. The petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

Question of Privilege.

Mr. Adams stated that he had the privilege of defending himself from the charges contained in the petition, and said that he had intended to move its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to choose another Chairman if they thought proper.

Mr. Johnson asked the Chair if the motion to lay the petition on the table, which was carried in the affirmative, did not carry all questions connected with it.

The Speaker decided that all questions connected with the petition was laid on the table, but the gentleman had the right to raise the question of privilege.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Holmes, Adams, and W. C. Johnson participated.

Mr Johnson was proceeding to state the case as he understood it, when

Mr Adams said, The gentleman from Maryland speaks false: I did not withdraw my question of privilege.

Mr. Johnson said, that no passion or ill feeling should ever induce him to demean himself contrary to the character of a gentleman.

Mr Adams. The gentleman has an example for that.

Mr Warren said, having voted with the majority, he would now move to reconsider the vote which laid the petition on the table.

The motion to reconsider the vote to lay on the table prevailed.

A scene of great distraction ensued, in which many questions of order were started, and none decided.

Mr Everett moved the previous question, which was seconded.

The question was then taken, Shall the main question be now put? and decided by yeas and nays as follows: yeas 111, nays 8[illegible].

The main question was a motion of Mr. Marshall to allow Mr. Adams to speak in his own defense, to the charges contained in the petition, which was then agreed to.

Mr J. Campbell then stated a question of privilege, and that was, that the charge against the gentleman was presented by himself, and could be withdrawn by him at any time he chose, it not being before the House; and if the charge was true, that the gentleman was laboring under monomania, it did not affect the privileges of the gentleman on this floor. Mr. Adams replied to the gentleman, and asked if he was to be deprived of the right of defence, merely because he had brought to the notice of the House the fact that such charges existed against him. He then read the letter enclosing the petition, which commenced with "Dear Sir," and signed "James Playfair, Sec'y."

Mr. Habersham said there was no such man in Habersham co. Georgia.

Mr. Adams said if it was a hoax it was a greater breach of privilege than if it was a reality—an insult to the dignity of this House. If the petition was a hoax, the charge was not a hoax; and he put his right to defence on that ground. He was charged with laboring under monomania, when the subject of individuals as dark in color as a Mexican was named by him, and he supposed when the subject of going to war with England to compel her to aid in the slave trade, or when the subject came up to pay infamous slave dealers for their losses—

Here various voices called the gentleman to order, and the Speaker ordered the gentleman to take his seat.

Mr. Stanly moved to lay the question of reconsideration on the table. Carried.

[The remainder of the debate, for want of space, we omit until next week.—Ed.

New-York Legislature.

In Senate, Jan. 22.—The Senate took up the bill to extend the time for the completion of the New York and Erie Rail Road.

This bill proposes the extension of the charter of the company 5 years from 1844.

Mr. Bockee moved sundry amendments as follows:—

First. That unless $500,000 should be expended on the southern half of the road within two years from the passage of this act, the extension provided for in this bill should not be granted.

Second. That until $500,000 had been expended in the construction of that part of the road lying south of Columbia co., no work should be done on that part between Greenbush and Troy.

Third. That no person should be allowed to vote for election of Directors of such company, unless 10 per cent. of the amount subscribed by him should have been paid in money, into the hands of the Treasurer of the company.

Some debate ensued on the second proposition, between Messrs. Bockee and Strong.

On motion of Mr. Strong the committee rose and reported.

Bank Receivers.—The Governor returned the bill relative to the appointment of Bank Receivers, with his approval, giving his reasons therefor.

The Public Faith.—Mr. Root resumed and continued his remarks begun yesterday, until 2 o'clock, when, without concluding, he yielded the floor for the purpose of the passage of the several bills.

In Assembly.—Mr. Lawson offered the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, the credit of the State is below par, it becomes the duty of the Representatives of the People to curtail the expenses of the government in every possible way.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the committee on the expenditures of the Assembly be requested to inquire into the propriety of reducing the per diem allowance of the pay of members of this House.

The question was taken, and the resolution was rejected.

Mr. Swackhamer gave notice of a bill or concurrent resolution for prohibiting the Federal Government from establishing in this State any branch or office of any Fiscal Agent or Exchequer Bank, or any other fiscality whatever.

In Senate, Jan. 24.—*Expunging the Journal.*—The Journal having been read, Mr.

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n. 24.—Expunging the Jour-
nal having been read, Mr.

Foster moved to strike therefrom the message of the Governor relative to the Bank Receiver Law, and spoke at great length in favor of his motion. A debate followed which lasted till the hour of adjournment, in which Messrs. Foster, Furman, Dickinson, Root, Paige, Nicholas, Rhoades, Strong and Ruger participated.

In Assembly.—Petitions Presented and Referred.—By Mr. Colegrove, of 121 citizens of Erie for a law to punish licentiousness: by Mr. McClay, of Thomas O'Connor, John G. Gottsberger, John Anthon, William Inglis, William Kemp, Aaron Vanderpool and 12,470 others, citizens of the city and county of New York, for the alteration of the existing system of common school education: by Mr. O'Sullivan, of several hundred citizens, (judges, lawyers, &c.,) of Cayuga for the abolition of the punishment of death.

Mr. Davezac offered a resolution referring to such of the Governor's message as relates to the controversy with the Executives of Georgia and Virginia, to a select committee. [Laid over under the table.]

Mr. Hitchcock, on notice, introduced a bill to provide for a more equal distribution of the literature fund.

In Senate, Jan. 25.—Mr. Dickinson then addressed the Senate in opposition to the proposed amendment of the minutes. He was followed by Messrs. Root, Foster, Furman, Hunter and Scott.

When the Clerk began to call the roll of members, Mr. Bartlit rose and asked to be excused from voting, as he had been absent from the city during the discussion.

The Senate excused him.

Mr. Foster's motion to strike out the message of Gov. Seward from the minutes, was then carried by the following vote:—

Ayes—Messrs. Bockee, Clark, Corning, Denniston, Ely, Faulkner, Foster, Hunter, Johnson, Paige, Ruger, Scott, Strong, Varian—14.

Noes—Messrs. Dickinson, Dixon, Franklin, Furman, Hard, Hawkins, Hunt, Nicholas, Peck, Platt, Rhoades, Root, Works—13.

The Governor transmitted resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, protesting against the late Distribution Act of Congress.

Also, resolutions of the same Legislature in favor of admitting the Republic of Texas into the Union.

In Assembly.—Petitions Presented and Referred.—By Mr. McClay, of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, severally, for acts of incorporation: by Mr. Tupper, of 180 citizens of Auburn, and 74 citizens of Monroe, that the Utica and Schenectady rail road company may be compelled to carry small packages of merchandize over their road, they receiving compensation therefor; by Mr. Seymour, of 114 citizens of Oneida for the same; by Mr. Dox, (3) of 160 citizens of Ontario for the same; [on motion of Mr. Townsend, one of the petitions was read.]

In Senate, Jan. 26.—The Journal being read, Mr. Root asked whether the Journal showed what had been stricken out by the adoption of the motion of Mr. Foster—in other words, did the Governor's message appear in extenso upon the Journal?

The President replied in the negative, as the Senate by its vote of yesterday, had expressly directed its exclusion.

Mr. Root. It should be on the Journal, and it shall, and it shall go there in defiance of all their efforts. I move to amend the Journal as follows—after stating the motion of Mr Foster, insert "which message was in words and figures following, to wit:" and then append the message in hæc verba.

Mr. R. briefly spoke in explanation of his motion.

Mr. Strong replied.

Mr. Foster raised the point of order whether such a motion could be entertained.

The President said he did not feel authorized to exclude the motion of the Senator. He therefore decided it to be in order.

Mr. Foster appealed from the decision of the Chair, and asked for the ayes and noes.

Mr. Root. I am perfectly content that that course should be taken. My object will be attained. The appeal is from a decision of the Chair that my motion is in order. The Journal must therefore show what the Chair decided.

The appeal was sustained by a party vote.

Mr. Dickinson offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, by a recent decision of the Senate, it appears that the Governor is not permitted to enjoy the constitutional right of having such messages as he may deem proper to send to the Senate, entered upon the journals of that body, although no objection be taken to such messages on account of disrespect in their language or tenor;

And *whereas* the public interest requires that the official acts and opinions of every officer of government, but especially those of the Executive, should be recorded for the information of the people and of posterity;

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform the Senate whether any journal or record of proceedings, acts or opinions, of the person administering the government of the State, upon matters connected with his official duties, was handed over to him by his predecessor in office.

Mr. Foster moved to lay the resolution on the table—Carried.

The Governor sent in a message protesting against the action of the Senate in excluding his former message, relative to the bank receiver law, from the journal.

Mr. Strong moved that this message be returned to the Governor.

After much discussion by Messrs. Foster, Dickinson, Root, Furman, Strong, Hard, and Scott, the motion of Mr. Strong was carried by a party vote, as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. Bartlit, Bockee, Clark, Corning, Denniston, Ely, Faulkner, Foster, Hunter, Johnson, Paige, Ruger, Scott, Strong, Varian—15.

Noes—Messrs. Dickinson, Franklin, Furman, Hard, Hawkins, Nicholas, Peck, Platt, Rhoades, Root, Works—11.

News of the Day.

Ship Frankfort Ashore.—A paragraph has appeared in several papers stating that the ship Morrison, from Canton, is ashore at Little Egg Harbor; but we learn that this is a mistake. The vessel ashore is not the Morrison, but is the ship Frankfort, Russel, from New Orleans, owned by Johnson & Lowden, of this city. She is on shore on Old Inlet Bar, and has bilged, with about 8 feet of water in her hold at the latest accounts received from her. No lives lost. A large quantity of wheat, and about 15 tons of pig lead, constituting part of her cargo, have been thrown over to get her off; and it is probable all her cargo will be damaged, though a part may be saved should the weather prove favorable. —*Sun.*

An affray took place over a whiskey bottle, at Washington, Tenn., on the 26th ult., in which one Peterson was killed by a stone thrown by a man named Kelin, who acted in self-defense.

Hops.—The quantity of hops inspected in Massachusetts during the last 35 years is valued at $2,380,660.

Impeachment of President Lamar.—Our Texas correspondent informs us that a committee of the Texas House of Representatives has reported in favor of impeaching Ex-President Lamar for fitting out the Santa Fe Expedition.

Serious Accident.—Remarkable Preservation of Life.—On the 26th of Nov. last, Mr. Benj. Grant, a young man about 20 years of age, engaged in tending Fairbank's (formerly Nurse's,) mills in the northern part of Shrewsbury, was caught by the sleeve of his frock upon a strong iron spike, which had been temporarily driven into a key hole, in the spindle that passes through and carries the upper stone; around which his arm was tightly wound, bringing his body in close contact with the spindle. In this position, it is supposed by those best acquainted with the circumstances he must have revolved at least three hundred times, before his cries brought Mr. F. to stop the mill and extricate him from his awfully perilous situation, passing at each revolution through a space of 21 inches square.

The most important injuries sustained were fracture of both thigh bones, of the small bone of the right leg, and of the right arm in three different places, at one of which the bones protruded through the skin, constituting what surgeons call a compound fracture. Surgical assistance was obtained in about an hour from the occurrence of the accident, and his fractured and otherwise wounded limbs were properly dressed forthwith.

From that time to the present, he has suffered but little severe pain, and has progressed towards recovery, steadily and more rapidly than was anticipated at that time, and is now able to sit up in his chair very comfortably.

Although a stranger in the town, having resided there but a few weeks, a commendable sympathy was awakened in his behalf.—*Worcester Spy.*

Louisville, Ky. Jan. 13.—Yesterday morning, in the consequence of the news from Cincinnatti, the people began, at an early hour, to collect around the office of Lougee and Moore, where notes known as the notes of the Savings Bank of Louisville, had been redeemed. Moore had received intelligence of the rough way in which his partner was treated in Cincinnatti, and did not appear. After much hesitation, the office was entered. They scattered some letters about, and did some other damage; but they went out very quietly at the command of the marshal. The affair could hardly be called a mob, and very few were concerned in it. Moore, early in the morning, returned a considerable sum which had been deposited with him by different persons.—*Journal.*

Illuminated Tunnel.—The Pottsville Journal, in describing the opening of the Reading railroad, says that the tunnel below Port Clinton was splendidly illuminated with upward of 2000 lights, which made a grand and imposing display. The length of this tunnel, we believe, exceeds 1000 feet through the bowels of a limestone mountain.

ANOTHER ABOLITIONIST IN JAIL.

Rev. Charles T. Torrey of Boston, formerly editor of the Free American, is now imprisoned in Annapolis, Maryland. We take the account as taken in the Boston papers. Our readers have had notice of the pro-slavery Convention which was called at Annapolis

A letter which we received from Br. Torrey, a month or two since, that it was his intention to be present there, to hear and report all that was done by the "eternal slavery" party.

The account as given in the Atlas is no more than this. He attended a public meeting, and busied himself taking notes of the proceedings, speeches etc. For this *crime* he scarcely escapes being lynched; and that through the interference of a law that incarcerates him with thieves and murderers! Is this the protection afforded by our "glorious Union" to the *Northern citizen*? It is high time that we understood the mysteries of Northern and Southern citizenship. At a city in Maryland where they are themselves asssembled in convention for the discussion of slavery, an anti-slavery reporter, a free citizen of Massachusetts, is deprived of his personal liberty, is threatened with lynching!!

The trial of Br. Torrey has taken place before this, and we have no doubt he is now enjoying the free air of the North.—It appears to us more like an attempt to frighten him away than any thing else.—We can hardly believe that Maryland would have the impudence to imprison Mr. Torrey for no other crime than that of being an abolitionist and of attempting to report the proceedings of their pro-slavery Convention. And yet we remember that Thompson, Work and Burr are now serving out their 12 years in the Missouri penitentiary without having committed any crime or violated even the form of any statute law. Maryland may strive to prove her love of slavery by an act as illegal and infamous as this. We look with great anxiety for further accounts from friend Torrey.—*Friend of Man.*

AN ADDRESS TO THE SLAVES

The Sate Convention at Peterboro put forth two addresses; one of the ordinary character usually issued by such bodies, another quite extraordinary—*an address to the Southern slaves.* The first of these was reported by a committee, read, accepted, and referred to a second committee from whom we hope to obtain the copy in time for our next paper.

The latter, the slave address, written by Gerrit Smith, was reported through the same committee, read, accepted, and retained for the purpose of discussion in the hands of the Convention. This address was regarded by all as very bold and startling in its character. It was looked upon as quite a new movement to address *slaves* at all, without having any reference to the sentiments conveyed.

The Convention however, seemed readily to enter into the spirit of the address. On the final motion for its adoption, an overwhelming majority was found to be in favor of it, in every part. Exception had been taken to that portion which advises the fugitive to take horses, etc., both in the free and slave States. A motion was made to strike out this portion of the address as liable to misinterpretation. So much interest was felt in the vote, that the Yeas and Noes were called for. The motion for erasure was lost, so the address appears unmutilated from the pen of Gerrit Smith.—*Friend of Man.*

The Governor General of Canada, Sir Charles Baggot, arrived at Kinston on the 10th inst., and was received with appropriate honors.

Death of a Missionary.—Intelligence has just been received of the death of the Rev. Geo. Champion, a missionary of the American Board in South Africa. He died at Santa Cruz on the 17th of December, where he went last autumn with his family for his health.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

The Bankrupt Act is quite out of danger in the Senate, if it has been in danger there. Should the vote be taken to-morrow in the absence of Mr. Simmons of R. I. and Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia, it would stand 24 to 24, on the question of the *Repeal* of the Act. In case of a tie, the repeal Act cannot pass.

When the vote is taken, it is possible that Mr. Simons and Mr. Cuthbert will both be here, in which case it will also be a tie 25 to 25.

In no way can the repeal Bill pass, unless by the absence of some Senator opposed to it, while all its friends are present. But suppose the repeal bill should pass,—it would not get much further in my opinion.

New York and Erie Railroad.—The total length of the road is 446 miles, of which 267 are either now in use or will be graded by the 1st of February: this leaves 179 miles yet to be graded. Prior to the 1st January, 1841, the Company had expended $459,492 28, and since that time $801,483 42, making a total of $1,260,975 70 expended from subscriptions to the capital stock. Of the three millions stock loan $2,400,000 have been received and expended, $800,000 prior to January 1, 1840, and the remainder since. The total expenditure in the construction of the road is thus shown to be $3,660,976 70. There are at present engaged in the construction of the road, between four and five thousand men—all of whom are dependant on the continuance of this work for subsistance during the winter. The citizens on the line of the road have subscribed liberally, and the contractors have consented to receive a large share of their pay in stock of the Company.—*Tribune.*

An ourang outang has recently been imported into Boston from Borneo. She is about three feet high, and for exhibition, an interesting specimen of this curious tribe, so rarely seen in this country.

Very Nigh getting a Bump.—Married at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 6th ult., Mr. *David Bump*, of Jackson, Michigan, to Miss *Vera Nye*, of the former place.

It is stated that the colored people of Philadelphia have 16 churches, 21 schools, 80 beneficent societies, six literary and debating societies, three moral reform societies, two lyceums, and two weekly newspapers.

Notices.

NOTICE.

A meeting will be held at the District School House, on Monday, the 7th inst, at 6 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organizing a "Debating Society" in this village. A Constitution and Bye Laws for the regulation and government of the Society will be presented by a Committee already appointed for that purpose, consisting of Wm. D. Cochran, Delford Carpenter, and A. V. Bentley, Esqrs.

The following question will also be discussed: "*Ought Capital Punishment to be abolished?*"

We give our hearty approval of this proposed measure, and hope that all who feel an interest in Education, in Literary, Moral and Social Improvement, will cheerfully unite in the laudable undertaking. Something of the kind has long been needed in our village.

The question will be an important one and which is at present awakening much attention and interest in the public mind, and in the Legislatures of the different States.

We hope to see a full meeting, and the attendance of the *Ladies* is respectfully requested.

De Ruyter, Feb. 2, 1842.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of the Board of Trustees of De Ruyter Institute that certain reports have been circulated, which are calculated to prejudice the minds of some of the Stockholders against the character of the school and also to weaken their confidence in the management of said Trustees; therefore,

Resolved, That the Trustees cordially invite the Stockholders to appoint, if they shall think proper, a competent unprejudiced committee, composed of members, located in different parts of the country, or in different communities of the Stockholders, to investigate the whole concerns and business transactions of the Board of Trustees of said Institution. And as the proper time for such meeting, we would suggest the Monday next preceding the annual meeting of the Stockholders in June next.

We would also suggest the propriety of appointing one or two in each society according to the amount of stock invested

By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN R. BUTTS, Sec'y.

De Ruyter, Jan. 2, 1842.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

PROSPECTUS
OF
VOLUME III.

The 3rd Volume of the Seventh-Day Baptist Register will be published weekly, at De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum, payable in advance, or in three months.

It will continue to be the organ of the Seventh-Day Baptist denomination, and contend for the truths of the Bible as held by them. It will embrace in its object the whole range of Christian doctrines and duties, and the various benevolent enterprises of the day. It will be our object to make the "Register" interesting and profitable to all classes of its patrons. We assure those of all denominations who patronize us, that we intend to furnish them with an evangelical paper, which, while it is the organ of a particular branch of the church of God, will "contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints." Its columns will be open for a fair discussion of the doctrines advocated by it. In all our labors we hope to be guided by the spirit of the Gospel, and if we can be successful in promoting practical religion, and induce men to love God, our highest wishes will be gratified.

We are grateful for the approbation and support of our readers, and hope to receive their continued support. All who will aid us in procuring subscribers, and making remittances, shall be duly rewarded.

A portion of our columns will be devoted to Literature, Science, Agriculture, and General Intelligence.

DIED,

Jan 31, 1842 at the residence of H. A. Dellay, De Ruyter N. Y., JULIA F., [illegible] James B[illegible] Esq. [illegible]

In this town, on the 29th ult. [illegible] Scarlet Fever, JOSEPH, only son of [illegible] Browers, aged 1 year and 6 months.

In this town, on the 1st inst. of Scarlet Fever, STEPHEN M., [illegible] Tripp, aged 19 years.

In [illegible] Forks on the 19th inst., Mr. JAMES BABCOCK, aged 51 years.

LIST OF LETTERS

W. P. Langworthy, [illegible] P. M., [illegible] Brown, E. C. P[illegible] Green, [illegible] F. W. S[illegible]

LIST OF RECEIPTS

[illegible] W. P. Langworthy, $4, [illegible] M. Green, $2, [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the [illegible] Wm. C. Gage, on the 15th of March next, the dwelling house owned by A. D. Bly[illegible] village of De Ruyter, together with [illegible] land. Said house is [illegible] new, and in good repair. For further particulars enquire of L. Wood.

A. D. BLYE.

De Ruyter, Jan. 24, 1842. 49w6

WANTED,

A BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Tailors Trade. One who has been at the business would be preferred. Good recommendations would be required. Apply to JAMES M. LETTS, No. 1 Farmers Exchange.

De Ruyter, Jan. 24, 1842.

HEALTH, the object of our solicitude, can be preserved *only* by a careful attention [illegible] teracting those causes which tend to [illegible] putrefaction of the fluids of the body. [illegible] and a judicious selection of articles of [illegible] much to promote this result; but with all [illegible] ness, the warm weather and the [illegible] of the season will tend powerfully to [illegible] putrefaction and disease [illegible] Something is needed to counteract [illegible] and keep the secretions [illegible] are safe [illegible] PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS are [illegible] a correct[illegible] gest[illegible] Pills are [illegible] —*Tomato* [illegible]

[illegible] J. N. ELMORE.

De Ruyter, Jan. 26, 1842.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

Truxton, Jan. 12, 1842.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers [illegible] The Books and Accounts [illegible] by either of the subscribers [illegible] will please call and [illegible]

JAMES C[illegible]
THOMAS RUSSELL.

De Ruyter, Jan. 15, 1842. 47w3

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Cutter [illegible] Enquire at this office.

Jan. 18, 1842. 47w3

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE, ANNAS & AYER [illegible] placed in the hands of [illegible] and collection [illegible] the first of March [illegible] unsettled at that date, will be left [illegible] officer for collection.

J. N. ELMORE.
A. N. ANNAS.
WILLIAM AYER.

Jan. 10, 1842.

MENS Coarse Fine Boots, Ladies Gaiter Boots, Ladies and Childrens Shoes a little better and cheaper than elsewhere at the

October 4. STONE STORE.

L. W. BLISS' Willow [illegible] Best & C[illegible] Holmes' Sampson & S[illegible] consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, [illegible] Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE.

October 4. Manufacturer's Agent.

LOOK HERE!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account are requested to call and settle the same before the first of January next.

G. W. SUTTON.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at *S. D. DELLAY'S* than at the *Stone Store.*

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the

Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE LOT, cheap enough, situated first Lot south of the S. D. Baptist Meeting-house, containing nearly three-fourths of an acre, being about six rods in front.—Apply to Lauren H. Babcock. 34tf

De Ruyter, Oct. 17, 1841. Wm MAXSON.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

STOVES.
COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ELMORE & ANNAS.

LATE [illegible] Elmore Annas & Ayer [illegible] LaFayette B[illegible] the largest and best [illegible] STOVES ever before offered in this [illegible]

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

[illegible] TOWN, COUNTY or STATE. [illegible] CASH [illegible]

[illegible] of Stove [illegible]

BRASS AND TIN WARE

[illegible] constantly [illegible]

LOW PRICES

[illegible]

Eave Troughs

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible]

JOB WORK

[illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 17, 1841. 34tf

NEW GOODS
AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE!

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING [illegible] his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, &c. [illegible] the LARGEST stock [illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES,

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will sell CHEAPER [illegible] ever sold before in [illegible] CASH [illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34tf

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS
TAKE NOTICE.

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

R[illegible]

[illegible]

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30m6

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A [illegible] J. N. ELMORE. No. 3[illegible]

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

W[illegible] ELMORE'S

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

H[illegible] Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; [illegible]

LOW PRICES.

[illegible] west of the city of New-York. [illegible]

One Price and Ready Pay.

[illegible] Goods cheap are [illegible] stock of Goods [illegible] please the veriest [illegible]

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax seed, by

Oct. 4. J. N. ELMORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER.

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.

De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER.

POETRY.

Supplication.

When on the sad and yearning heart,
The clouds of early sorrow fall,
Oh! what shall bid their gloom depart,
And lift the spirit from their thrall!
When 'neath the foldings of their fall,
The lost and beautiful are laid—
Oh! who shall answer to the call
By watchful Love in anguish made!

When from our daily paths, like flowers,
Our kindred wither, one by one,
And what shall gild the weary hours,
Or bring again the unshadowed sun
To smile all darkening scenes upon!—
To chase the clouds that round them rise—
Recall again each vision gone,
And bathe in light the uplifted skies!

When, with a shadow o'er them flung,
Appear the sear autumnal leaves;
And every blast their boughs among
Awakens mournful images;
What on the lapse of hours like these,
Can Earth, with all her phantoms fling,
When hope hath ceased her melodies,
And folded up her rainbow wing!

Is it not sweet, when song and dream
Have passed, like sunset's sky of fire;
When Love's false pinions sheds no gleam
O'er Pleasure's crushed and tuneless lyre—
To raise with purified desire
The prayer, in earnest supplication given,
Which lifts the immortal spirit higher,
And antedates the joys of heaven!

Miscellaneous Department

From the Northern Light.

WINTER IN THE COUNTRY.

BY WILLIAM BACON.

Poets have recorded, in swelling numbers, the beauties of spring, when nature awakes from her dormancy and spreads her treasures of flowers over the lap of bridal earth—the muses have done tribute to summer with her sultry sun and genial, showers her leafy forests and wavy fields, her evenings of tranquil serenity and her morning dews,—the lyre has been waked in behalf of inspiring autumn, with her golden fruit dropping, like man in the midst of his glory, upon the turfy element whence it originated,—to its russet fields, its variegated forests, its swelling streams, its clear and salubrious atmosphere, its stars, appearing in night's blue firmament with newly burnished brilliancy, as if to look more effectually on the decay of waning nature; but who of all the disciples of the *nine*, have ever dwelt in melting rhapsodies on the loveliness of winter, the cold child of the north, and the mother of tempests? When has even prosing stupidity given one smiling expression of rapture to its delights? Its horrors have been depicted "in story and in song," in strains that might bring tears from the eyes of the fur clad inhabitant of polar regions, whose very existence is quietly domiciled in icebergs, and with an emphasis that would seem to give assurance, that the gloomy picture possessed no cheering shades—that her skies were overspread with huge masses of impenetrable clouds, through which no ray of sunshine could ever penetrate to cheer the dull cold minds of the earth,—that nature had shrouded herself so deep in the habiliments of woe, that like the matron of old, she refused to be comforted, because her beautiful things had passed away.

Why this season should be anticipated with gloomy forebodings which so often, indeed almost invariably occur, is, to us a paradox. Though its touchings of fancy are sometimes gloomily arrayed, in the main, it is worthy of a noble place in the catalogue of seasons. So says the school boy, who watches with rapture the first approach of boreal winds, the heralds of frozen lakes and fettered rivers, on which he may pass the long, moonlit evenings, in performing the skater's "fantastic tricks." So says the amorous swain and blooming belle, with rosy cheek, rendered fairer by the salutations of northern breezes, as they contemplate those *ice breaking*, love creating appendages of a *New England* winter, "the singing school," renowned from ancient times as Cupid's favorite haunts, from whence, though his arrows may fly at random, they are sure to hit the mark. Thus responds the laborer, for it brings relief from toil, and blunts the distraction of care, with which "seed time and harvest" are sure to disturb his breast, and lower his physical nature. And thus proclaims the man of silvery hairs and wrinkled brow, for it gives him unimpeachable license to lay aside perplexity and betake himself in quiet to his great arm chair, and home fireside, to regale on the fruits of honest industry and virtuous thrift. To nature's amateurs, those who love her in whatever attire she may array herself, it is an era in her history of peculiar interest. The broad contrast between the rippling currents of June and the ice bridges of December, and indeed in every thing over which changes of seasons can operate, is interesting in the extreme. How sublimely the dark heavy clouds roll over the atmosphere!—With what impetuosity the moaning winds, sweep over the earth, now sighing through leafless branches, anon breathing mournful but sweet music in the bristling tops of the mountain pine, or the unyielding hemlock! How gracefully they twist the falling snows in circling eddies, and pile it along the fences and by the forest in the mountains with their depressions, their caverns, and exhausted waters, or leave it in waves over the fields with a precision which might induce a conjecture that Neptune had usurped the empire of *land*, as well as water!—Then, again, notice the still calm day, (for winter has such days,) the sun looks with the warmth of genuine sympathy for his southern throne, and seems *almost* to regret his departure to southern skies. Beneath his *influence*, the frost relaxes its vigor, roofs weep in showers of sunny gladness, the snow shrinks in its dimensions and sends a faint tribute to the little rill so thoroughly benumbed with frost, that its reanimation seems a matter of forlorn hope; the soft breezes of the south come up with a mellowness which almost intimates that the springing of flowers is at hand; the poultry again try the wing, and bathe the downy breasts in seas of air; the lowing herds send up a note of gladness, and bleating flocks respond to the sweet anthem; man walks forth again with dignified aspect; but alas! this bright day of calm and sunshine, is but the night, the resting time, the hour of repose of the elements. As the sun sinks to his couch behind the hills, light clouds in golden azure drest, extend themselves behind his wake, and as young night draws on, they take possession of the sky. How evenly they spread over its surface! How dimly the stars are seen behind this canopy of almost fleecy whiteness! It gathers thicker and the gems of night are obscured,—even the "silvery moon," the queen of the heavens, with reluctance exposes her half concealed features, as she appears to wade *through seas of snow*. Man, exhausted by the labors of the sunny day, an oasis in the season, goes to his repose, and the elements awake, the sleet rattling upon his windows, or the hail drops falling upon his roof and chasing each other with clamorous notes in their descent to earth, or the whisking music of falling snow escorted by the winds, awakes him to the assurance that "change that comes to all," has come again; and with the coming dawn, he arouses to behold the wrathful fury of the winter storm pouring along the mountain and dancing over the vallies. What changes in a night! A new heavens have spread over us, and a new atmosphere sustains them and urges on their object. New drifts are piled about in every dodging place of winds, and old mountains of sleet and snow receive liberal accessions.

It is not for man alone, to feel the sadness of the change. The feathery inhabitants of his realm, partake with chilly indifference the bounties of his hand, or refuse in cold despair. The ox that has long known his owner, utters a sorrowing moan at his approach, and shrinks from his accustomed kindness. The kine guard themselves alike from his invasion and the storm's commotion, and rouse to their morning's repast with indifference bordering on death. How desolating are the ravages of the boreal storm, and yet how frequent its occurrence. Well was it said in olden time, "pray that your flight be not in winter," for a four fold cheerlessness rests upon the traveler, who far from the home which his loving wife makes dear, and from which the remembrance of his lisping babes, brings up many a holy reminiscence, but he must sit in cheerless apathy by the hearth of strangers, or pursue his lonely way, through "shapeless drifts" the sport of elements which ere night-fall may waft his dirge.

But the storm subsides, the fury of the elements is assuaged, the clouds roll in the disordered confusion of a retreating army, over the sky; the sun peeps his golden face from between broken ranks, and hope again lights up the aspect of despair that sat brooding on the countenance of man. He goes forth with team and shovel to his labor. The incumbent masses that extend before him and hide the fences from his view, yield at his effort, and a canal through snows or a pathway over drifts, crown his labors. Again the merry sound of jingling bells, and hearty laughs are heard. The festive young enjoy their winter luxury, the *sleigh ride*, and busines flows in its accustomed channel; all is life and animation. The sun smiles upon the scene, and clouds of silky softness spread their light shadows over it. The upper regions of air assume a mildness that portends a thaw, and man, now accustomed to the sterner dealings of nature, dreads its approach. The heavens darken, and the sound of abundance of rain proclaims its coming, almost with certainty; still the lower regions of air are held in icy coldness; but the frequent sound of "it moderates," is heard by the listening group as they separate for the night, to while in fancy dreams their sleeping hours away; and again a storm ensues, but it is attended with rustling winds, neither is the air whitened with spangled snow flakes; but the rain descends, and on reaching the colder regions of the lower atmosphere, it congeals to ice. What a beautiful process! How brilliant the appearance when the breaking clouds disclose the morning sun! Every tree, and branch, and shrub, is rooted in a mail of ice, and droops under its burden, and the rays of the king of day, as they fall upon them, disclose a thousand images of diamonds, "gold, silver, and all precious substance." They look as though the treasures of earth had been collected, and hung in bold relief to display their beauties; and as the gentle breeze gives them motion, by every transition they are reflected in new light, and rendered more beauteous still. Has winter in the country no charms? Can a heart which never beat warm in admiration of nature,—one as cold as the ice that surrounds a heart encased in adamant,—look on such a scene without offering rapturous notes of admiration? Can the bright flowers of spring, or the maturing fruit of summer, or the ripeness of autumn, adorn the vegetable world with more beauty than it now possesses?

But the fluctuating scenery of winter, is soon changed. What a fitful emblem of life? The ice falls from the forest, the orchard and garden, and cold, the legitimate son of the north, exerts its influence under a serene, cloudless sky. He brings the hoar frost, and caps the mountain tops with a bright similitude of frosty ages, or dispensing his booty with liberal hand, strews it every where leaving innumerable spangles in the air, to reflect brilliancy from the orb of day. But like the gourd of the ancient prophet, these rare gems of the air are of short duration. They come in a night, and unless in some elevated region, they perish when the sun comes up Yet they are pleasing, lovely to look upon; we behold them, and they are gone.

Such are some of the beauties of winter. It also has its uses. The hard frost which penetrates deep into the earth, performs a labor for man, which he might labor in vain to accomplish. How it breaks the obstinate particles, to a depth which the *plough* cannot penetrate, and on which the spade could have no effect, and reduces them to forms subservient to the growth of herbs and trees, for the use of man and his beast, and at the same time changes their position, so that they may apply new surfaces to new services. Without this action comparative sterility would ensue.

Winter is valuable to man, as a season which invites his herds and flocks to the fold, and renders them more particularly the subjects of his care and attention. It is then that his kindness subdues the roughness of their nature, and they learn from him the proud lessons of docility and gratitude.

It should be appreciated as a season for social privileges. He who said "it is not good for man to be alone," has placed him in communities where *mutual* benefit may result from mutual efforts. Here, he may exercise the qualities of *mind*, in a manner salutary to him and beneficial to others, learning, and at the same time, teaching all that come within his influence. The long evenings of winter furnish rich facilities for the promotion of his object; and the many associations widely disseminating over our country and spreading with its growth, with a ratio that says clearly, that they are a part of it, offer ample cause why he should bestir himself, literally and scientifically, as well as exercise physical action.

To the young, it is a golden *season* for thought. With many of the beauties of the natural world shut out from vision, with a freedom from care and perplexity, which will be consequential to later years, they have nothing to hinder, and every thing to induce them to apply it to the best advantage—to plow deep the fields of thought, and spread wide the seeds of observation. And for every effort in this mental culture, in due time they will bring home the harvest, if they faint not.

Mount Osceola Nov. 30, 1841.

THE GRAY SQUIRREL.

A recent exploit of one of these sprightly and sharp witted little creatures, belonging to a neighbor of mine, has so interested and surprised me as exhibiting passion, sagacity, and an obvious process of reasoning, so like the human race under similar circumstances, that I think it cannot fail to prove of some interest to others, and I therefore am induced to offer a brief relation of the fact for the numerous readers of the Signal.

The squirrel in question, having been taken when very young, had become tame and familiar as a kitten, and, up to the act by which he thought fit to sacrifice his home for the gratification of his resentment, he had shown himself quite amiable and harmless. On the day of the accident about to be related, the owner having some company at the house whom he was treating with cracked walnuts, gave one to his pet. This being greedily devoured, the gentleman, by way of amusing himself and company, then selected a promising looking shell, carefully removed the meat, and putting the shell together again, placed it before his nut-loving favourite. The squirrel, never having been before deceived by a trick of the kind, confidently took up the shell in his paws, when perceiving it empty, he let it fall with an evident disappointment. The experiment was then repeated. This was too much for the patience and equanimity of his squirrelship. On discovering that his second nut, thus insultingly offered him, was like the former, destitute of the expected treat, he turned an angry glance upon the author of the trick, and springing up, seized him by the thumb, which he bit to the bone, and then, though no word or blow was offered or given, running out of the house, immediately retreated to the woods, from which he has never returned. *N. Y. Signal.*

YANKEE STORY.

A Yankee pedlar, on his way to the west with a two-horse load of notions, put up at the house of an honest Dutchman, between Harrisburgh and Wheeling, and as it happened was detained there three or four days by a heavy rain, which made the roads and streams impassable. At last the sky brightened up and he hitched to, but when the reckoning came to be paid, which was ten dollars, Jonathan requested the host to score it until he returned from his voyage, promising very honestly to discharge it then. This did not suit the Dutchman, however, who insisted on the cash, which was at last reluctantly paid him. It was then a custom, as it is now, to treat a traveler upon the payment of his bill, and the tavern keeper was never backward in following the custom. But on handing out a mug of clear cider, Jonathan remarked shrewdly that it would make fine wine, and said he had a secret by which, through a short process, he could convert cider into the best of wine. This put mynheer on the nettles; posess it he must, so finally he took up the Yankee upon his offer of putting the cider into process of wine-making for ten dollars down, and fifty dollars more when he returned, if it succeeded to the landlord's mind. Jonathan was accordingly conducted to the cellar, and having procured a half-inch auger, bored a hole in one end of the hogshead of cider, and directed mynheer to apply his thumb to it while he bored a like hole in the other end, and then ordered him to stretch his other arm so as to cover that also. Having thus got the unsuspecting Dutchman into business, he directed him to remain so until he cut two spigots for the holes, and walking out to his wagon jumped in and was walking off, leaving his credulous friend to make wine of his cider the best way he could, and to get back the ten dollars when he caught him.

ANECDOTE OF FRANKLIN.—The following anecdote was published a number of years ago, in the United States Gazette. It is a good one, and may be new to many of our readers.

"When Messrs. Franklin, Lee, and Dean were in Paris, as commissioners for the American Congress, the good people of that great city used to bestow their favors so exclusively upon the Doctor, that the other gentlemen, his colleagues, appeared to be quite forgotten, and occasionally evinced a little good natured jealousy. It even required no small address on the part of the Doctor, to preserve harmony. One morning just as breakfast was preparing, some kind of Francaise sent a generous cake to the lodgings of the commissioners, marked 'Le Digne Franklin,' that is, being interpreted, 'The worthy Franklin. Messrs. Lee and Dean remarked, that they were, as usual, indebted to their colleague for the best part of their accomodations—' Not at all,' said the Doctor. 'This was evidently intended for us all, but as the French people do not understand English, they have made a trifling error in the orthography; they have undoubtedly meant Lee, Dean, Franklin.'"

BRIEF NOTES OF OLD HUMPHREY.

Our frail bodies are tottering habitations; every beat of the heart is a rap at the door to tell us of our danger.

Do you want to know the man against whom you have most reason to guard yourself? your looking glass will give you a very fair likeness of his face.

Whether we go backwards or forwards, to the right hand, or to the left, every step we take is a step towards the grave.

When I put my finger on my pulse, it tells me at the same moment, that I am a living and a dying man.

True wisdom is to know what is best worth knowing, and to do what is best worth doing.

When the infidel would persuade you to abandon your Bible, tell him you will do so when he brings you a better book.

A man should always look upward for comfort, for when the heaven above our heads is dark, the earth under our feet is sure to be darker.

When we start back with unusual surprise at the wickedness of others, may it not be a proof that we are not sufficiently acquainted with our own hearts?

If death be solemn with the hope of eternal joy, how terrible must it be with the fear of eternal woe!

The friend that lightly flatters thee is an enemy; the enemy that justly reproves thee is a friend.

If you want to get a spiritual appetite, walk often in the green pastures, and by the still waters of God's promises to his people.

If the world knew what passes in my heart, what would it think of me? I do know it, what then do I think of myself?

The most unreasonable, the most ungrateful, and the most deceitful of all things, is the human heart.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, January 17. 1842.

"A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians and families 10 per cent *lower* than" BOUGHT at the *STONE STORE* merchant in New York at

S. D. DELLAY'S

To Physicians he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and requests from them at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse

Terms of sale, 6 months

HAIR! HAIR!

BALDNESS.—Important Discovery—the Great Mystery found out at last.

DR STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR.—Dr. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the hair, has after many experiments chemical and physical, been able to discover an article which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair—to prevent it from falling off when baldness is apprehended—to restore it when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning gray. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls—it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces uncommon brilliancy. Thousands have tested its superior virtues and excellence, and in every instance it stands unrivalled. It is an infallible cure in all affections of the skin on the head—as dandruff, &c &c. Every family should be supplied with a bottle of this oil, that by its application to the head and hair of children, the beautiful and ornamental appendage of a fine head of hair, which nature has supplied us may be preserved.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years use, and administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE test is proved, and the most [illegible] and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the last year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and that—in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH.

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, [illegible] persons suffer from troubles [illegible] coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years with [illegible] relief, and save you from [illegible] pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the [illegible]. Have you a cough? Be persuaded [illegible] a bottle of the Cough Drops [illegible] may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

LOTION, LOTION.

DR. EVANS' BEAUTIFYING LOTION.

HIGHLY esteemed for curing all Roughness, Coarseness, Redness, and Pimples on the Face, Neck or Hands, and effectually clearing the complexion and removing all diseases of the skin.

Nothing contributes so much to our general success in life, as an engaging first appearance. This Lotion is admired as a most fragrant, mild, safe wash, and greatly esteemed for its virtues in cleansing, softening, and purifying the skin of all eruptions, so injurious to female beauty, and restoring it to a high degree of purity.

SNUFF.

Only Twenty-Five Cents.

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S newly invented SNUFF, the best article ever discovered by scientific men, in Europe or America, for the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness of the Head, Weak Eyes, Nervous Headaches, Fallen Sickness, Fits, and Infants troubled with Snuffles, partial shocks of Palsy, etc.

The above medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail, by Johnson & Dickinson, Utica, N. Y., Allen & Miller, and A. L. Angle, Truxton, N. Y., and by most Druggists in the country, also, by the subscriber.

S. D. DELLAY.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Clark's [illegible]
Morrison's [illegible]
Samuel [illegible]
Doctor [illegible]
[illegible]
Dr P[illegible]
M[illegible]
of the [illegible]
Dr P[illegible]
M[illegible]
[illegible]
B[illegible]
B[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

[illegible]

To FARMERS [illegible]

[illegible]

S. D. DELLAY.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES,

AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.

January 12, 1842.

I have this day been appointed [illegible] place for the sale of DR. D. JAYNE'S [illegible] medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by me [illegible] fresh [illegible] accompany articles of this [illegible] worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish [illegible]

I have [illegible] diseases of the Lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that I have [illegible] appointed agent for the sale of [illegible] celebrated and invaluable LILLY SYRUP, [illegible] the last year has affected more cures [illegible] used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. I have in my possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which I shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.

S. D. DELLAY.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi.

Nov. 24.

WANTED.

500 Cords good Hemlock Tan Bark, in exchange for Leather, Boots, or Shoes, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

De Ruyter, [illegible] 14th, 1841.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be able to furnish Classical and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, at very low prices. The following among others may now be found on his list:—

W[illegible]'s Dictionary, large,
[illegible]
Davies' B[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Lessons,
[illegible]
C[illegible]'s Chemistry,
P[illegible] Philosophy,
Brown's Grammar,
A[illegible]
[illegible]
F[illegible]
C[illegible]'s Geography,
P[illegible]
C[illegible]
G[illegible]

Novum Græcum Testamentum,
C[illegible] and Phrases,
[illegible] Reader,
Greek Lessons,
[illegible]'s Latin Reader,
Polyglott Bibles,
Quarto [illegible]
Medium Drawing Paper,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Drawing Pencils,
[illegible] Plain and Fancy Letter Paper,
[illegible] and Ruled Foolscap, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES BAILEY [illegible] Office.

De Ruyter, [illegible] 1841.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with [illegible] establishment, is now ready [illegible] Binding in a neat and durable [illegible] terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June [illegible], 1841.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store, together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS of every variety, in a neat and superior style. [illegible] June 23, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible] H. S. Bailey
[illegible] Maxson Greene, Samuel [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] S. Stevens, P. M.
[illegible] Bowens, Stan Bailey, Adin [illegible]
[illegible] Dr. Wm. M. Tra[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Potter
[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] Maxson
[illegible] Samuel E. Lan[illegible]
[illegible] H. Wilson, P. M.
[illegible]
[illegible] P. M., Still[illegible]
[illegible] H. S. Crandall.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Charles Lewis
[illegible] Crandall
[illegible]
[illegible] Weeden
[illegible] P. Burdick.
[illegible] Potter, James Hubbard,
[illegible]
[illegible] West
[illegible] W. M. Beauchamp.
[illegible]
[illegible] Stillman.
[illegible]
[illegible] K. Greene

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible] Maxson Rev. Alexander [illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible] Wm Maxson.
[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible] Brown, Lewis Putnam.
[illegible]
[illegible] W. H. [illegible], P. M.

VIRGINIA.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] F. Randolph.
[illegible] P. M.
[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible] Crandall.
[illegible] Clarke
[illegible] Babcock.
[illegible] A. Davis
[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]
[illegible] P. M.

WISKONSAN.

[illegible] Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

To office and mail subscribers, $2 if paid in advance, or $2 25 if payment is delayed six months, $2 50 at the end of the year. Subscriptions paid to the publisher or to any authorised Agents within three months from the receipt of the first number, will be considered in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing ot continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*.

L. T. Rogers

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO 50.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor.—A. H. BURDICK, Printer. [WHOLE NO. 102.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1842. [$2.50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Gleanings from Letters from Palmyra.

NUMBER I.

BY MARY.

Selections from a letter written by Piso, a Roman Nobleman, relating his first interview with the christian Probus, on board a vessel bound for Palmyra.

Toward me there moved one whom I hardly know how to describe, and yet feel that I must. You will here doubtless exclaim, 'Why obliged to describe? Why say so much of accidental companions?'—But you will answer yourself, I feel persuaded, my Curtius, by supposing that I should not particularly notice a mere companion of the voyage, unless he had connected himself in some manner with my fortunes. As I was saying, then, when that group dispersed, one of its number moved towards me, and seated himself at my side. He was evidently a Roman and a citizen. His features were of no other nation. But with all the dignity that characterized him as a Roman, there were mixed a sweetness and a mildness, such as I do not remember to have seen in another. And in the eye there was a melancholy and a deepness, if I may so say, more remarkable still. It was the eye of one all sorrow, all love, and all purity; in whom the soul had undisputed sway over the passions and senses. My first impulse was to address him, but his pallid and thoughtful countenance, together with that eye, restrained me, and I know not how I should have overcome this strange diffidence, had not the difficulty been removed by the intervention of a third party.

Speaking of the christians, Piso remarks, that the hatred and persecutions to which they had been exposed, had made him more than indifferent to their merits. Probus replies, I trust the time will come when our cause will be examined on the ground of its merits. Why may we not believe that it has now come? The Roman world is at peace. A strong and generous prince (Aurelian) is upon the throne. Mild and just laws restrain the furious bigotry of an ignorant and sanguinary priesthood. Men of intelligence and virtue adorn our profession from whom those who are anxious to know the truth can have it; and copies of our sacred books, both in Greek and Latin, abound, whence may be easily learned the principles of our faith, and the light of whose holy pages would instantly dispel the darkness by which the minds of many, even of the virtuous and well disposed, are oppressed. We have nothing to dread but the deadness and indifference of the public mind. It is not credible that polytheism should stand a day upon any fair comparison of it with the religion of Christ. You, yourself, are not a believer (pardon my boldness) in the ineffable stupidities of the common religion. To suppose you were—I see by the expression of your countenance—would be the unpardonable offense. I sincerely believe nothing more is wanting to change you, and every intelligent Roman, from professed supporters of the common religion, (but real infidels,) into warm believers and advocates of the doctrine of Christ—but simply this—to read his sayings, and the delineation of his character, as they have been written down by some of his followers. You are, I see, incredulous, but not more so than I was myself a year ago; yet you behold me a christian. I had to contend against, perhaps, far more adverse influences than would oppose you. You start with surprise that I should give evidence that I know you; but I have many a time seen you at the shop of Publius, and have heard you in your addresses to the people.

I am the son of a priest of the Temple of Jupiter—of a man, who, to a mildness and gentleness of soul that would do honor to the christian, added a faith in the religion of his fathers, deep-struck and firm-rooted as the rocks of ocean. I was his assistant in the duties of his office. My childish faith was all he could wish it; I reverenced a religion which had nurtured virtues like his. In process of time, I became myself a father. Four children more beautiful than ever visited the dreams of Phidias, made my dwelling a portion of Elysium, as I then thought. Their mother,——but why should I speak of her? It is enough to say, she was a Roman mother. At home, it was my supreme happiness to sport with my little ones, or initiate them into the elements of useful knowledge. And often, when at the temple preparing for days of ceremony, my children were with me; and my labors were nothing, cheered by the music of their feet running upon the marble pavements, and of their merry voices echoing among the columns and arches of the vast interior. O days thrice happy! They were too happy to last. Within the space of one year—one cruel year—those four living idols were ravished from my arms by a prevailing disease. My wife, broken hearted, soon followed them, and I was left alone. I need not describe my grief: I will only say, that with bitter imprecations I cursed the gods. 'Who are ye,' I cried, 'who sit above in your secure seats,' and make your sport of human wo? Ye are less than men. Man though I am, I would not inflict upon the meanest slave the misery ye have poured on my defenceless head. Where are your mercies? I was frantic. How long this lasted I cannot tell, for I took no note of time. I was awakened, may I not say saved, by a kind neighbor I had long known to be a christian. He was a witness of my sufferings, and with deep compassion ministered to my necessities. 'Probus,' said he, 'I know your sorrows and I know your wants. I have perceived that neither your own thoughts, nor all the philosophy of your venerable father, have brought you peace. It is not surprising: ye are but men, and ye have but the power and the wisdom of men. It is aid from the Divinity that you want. I will not discourse with you; but I leave with you this book, which I simply ask you to read. I read it—and read it—again and again; and I am a christian. As the christian grew up within me, my pains were soothed, and days, once days of tears and unavailing complaints, are now days of calm and cheerful duty. I am a new man.'

I cannot describe to you, my Curtius, the effect of this little narrative upon myself, or upon those who, as he spoke, had gathered around, especially those hard-featured soldiers. Tears flowed down their weather-beaten faces, and one of them—Macer, as I afterwards heard—cried out: 'Where now are the gods of Rome?' Probus started from his seat, apparently for the first time conscious of any other listener besides myself, and joined the master of the vessel at the helm. I resigned myself to meditation and that night fell asleep, thinking of the christian and his book.

Religious Department.

From the Christian Watchman.

THE CHRISTIAN'S OBLIGATIONS.

This is a theme on which it is both profitable and delightful to dwell. The obligations of a Christian to love and to serve his divine Redeemer! How strong! How affecting! How melting and subduing!—Think of them, Christian, and let thy heart be drawn more closely to thy Savior!

It is better for the disciple to think of his obligations, than of his responsibilities.—Thoughts of the latter may discourage, may crush him. He may not be able to measure their extent. The word itself is liable to misapprehension. It presents the Savior as the task-master of his people, exacting of them a certain amount of love, and of service, or the bringing about of a certain result, on pain of severe punishment. This is not the attitude in which our condescending High Priest delights to present himself to us. He does not urge us to duty by appealing to our fears, but to love. The wicked are solemnly warned, that "every transgression and disobedience will receive a just recompense," when Jesus Christ "shall be revealed from heaven in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that knew not God, and obey not the Gospel, who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and from the glory of his power;" but his people are encouraged by the promises of grace, and are exhorted to "rejoice evermore," because "the joy of the Lord is their strength."

Who has not been filled with admiration at the beautiful and touching appeal of our Savior to Simon the Pharisee, when the weeping penitent washed his feet with her tears. "Simon, I have somewhat to say to thee: There was a certain creditor which had two debtors; the one owed five hundred pence, and the other fifty. And when they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both. Tell me therefore which of them will love him most? Simon answered and said, I suppose that he to whom he forgave most. And he said unto him, Thou hast rightly judged." Reader, dost thou love in proportion to the amount which has been forgiven thee? Canst thou measure the height, or sound the depth, or survey the extent of thy obligations to love and to serve thy Lord and Master?

The obligation is laid upon us to forgive because we have been forgiven, to give freely, because we have freely received.—The apostles, so deeply versed in the science of human nature, as well as in divine knowledge, holiness of heart, and tenderness of spirit, preferred to melt and to allure, by exhibiting the moving obligations of the redeemed of Christ. Do they exhort to patience under wrong; they present Christ, "who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not; but committed himself to him that judgeth righteously." Do they exhort to liberality? It is by reminding us of "the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich." Do they inculcate lowliness of mind? Oh what a subduing argument they use; "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus: Who being in the form of God thought it not robbery to be equal with God: But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men: And being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross."

What Christian is not profited by thus surveying his obligations to his Savior?—"How much owest thou thy Lord?" Do you ask for the extent of your obligations? Measure the length of eternity, fathom the depth of redeeming love, compute the sorrows of a suffering Jesus, sum up the eternal agonies of a lost spirit, "weeping, and wailing, and gnashing" forever, "where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched." Nevertheless, Christ did speak of one who "had done what she could."—Blessed woman! What a priceless inheritance is such an eulogium! She had but one box of ointment, very costly, and her quick heart resolved that it should be spent upon her Lord. That act has immortalized her earthly name, and it shall be more to her than crowns and diadems in the world of glory.

"She hath done what she could," the highest eulogium ever bestowed by the Savior on a mortal. She had wrought no miracle, she had not suffered martyrdom, she had not disputed, nor stirred up a tumult, she had not converted a single soul, yet "she hath done what she could." She had met her obligations, she had discharged her responsibilities, henceforth wherever Christ's name is known, "this deed that she hath done shall be told as a memorial of her."

Reader, what will there be told of thee? That thou hast given great sums of money, that thou hast exhorted, and prayed, and preached the gospel; that thou hast converted souls, that thou hast "in Christ's name cast out devils, and done many wonderful works," or that you have done "what you could?"

PRACTICAL EFFECTS OF PERFECTIONISM.

Having completed his argument against this Heresy, Dr. Snodgrass in his work on the subject remarks:

It is strongly objected, by the advocates of Perfection, to the view presented in this discussion, that its practical tendencies cannot be otherwise than *injurious*—that it *must* have the effect of lowering the standard of piety, of cutting the nerves of exertion, and of producing a dwarfish and doubtful state of religion in the church, instead of those high and bright illustrations of the power of godliness, which all should desire to see. And, if the ground taken in this objection were tenable—if it could be shewn either from facts in the case, or by other sufficient reasons, that the doctrine here maintained, is less favorable to holy living, than the principles of those who oppose it—we should feel bound to surrender our position, and acknowledge our mistake. This test, by which we desire every article of our faith to be tried, is that furnished by our Savior, when he says, "by their fruits shall ye know them." This is the language of reason, as well as of revelation; and, by its requirements, let every doctrine either stand or fall.

What, then, *are* the facts, as to the *practical effect* of the doctrine, maintained in the foregoing discussion?

I reply—to go no farther back—that, beyond dispute, nearly all the active piety that has glorified God and blessed the world, since the dawn of the Reformation, has been the piety of those by whom this doctrine has been held. It was held by Luther and Melancthon—the latter of whom, with the approbation of the former, drew up a formal protest against the views of those who maintain, "that a sinless perfection in this life, is attainable." It has been the doctrine, too, of such men as Owen, and Baxter, and Whitfield, and Brainerd, and Edwards, and Payson, and a thousand others among the living and the dead, whom the bare suggestion will recall to the recollection of every reader. And who were these, but men "of whom the world was not worthy"?—men, who, by their holy lives and abundant labors, have left an impress upon the church and the world, which will never be effaced?—men, whose names and virtues will go down to the latest posterity, as affording the brightest illustrations of the power of Divine grace, which have ever been furnished? It may serve a purpose, to say, of such men, that they were unacquainted with the true secret of attaining to eminent holiness—that because they despaired of perfection in this life, they were justly chargeable with making "void the law of God," by their "traditions"—that they were "slumbering in Antinomian death, or struggling in legal bondage"—but the intelligent Christian will not be likely to follow this *new* light, in preference to the light of their illustrious example. Their record is not only on high, but in the affections of the pious on the earth. And their memory, while time shall last, will be "a savor of life unto life."

But, while the holiest and most efficient men whom the world have ever seen, have been unbelievers in the doctrine of perfection, what has been the fact where this doctrine has prevailed? That many eminent christians have held the doctrine of a *modified* perfection, is indeed true; and I refer, in this remark, especially, to the "Christian Perfection" of Wesley, and others, who have entertained the same views. His perfection, as he himself defines it, "is consistent with infirmities,"—with "ignorance," and "mistakes,"—with "thinking wrong" and "doing wrong." In reality, therefore, it is *not* perfection, in the sense of entire conformity to the law of God; but something else, to which the word perfection is wrongly applied. Into *its* practical effects, therefore, we stop not to inquire—although it would be easy to show, that, modified and guarded as it is, it has not been unproductive of evil. But, in regard to perfection, or entire sanctification, as implying sinless obedience to the moral law in this life, we have no hesitation in affirming, that, wherever it has had "free course," its moral effects have been bad. It prevailed extensively, in connection with the rise and early progress of Pelagianism, in the fourth century:—It appeared among the first forms of fanaticism, which shewed themselves after the commencement of the Reformation:—It had no little currency in England, during the seventeenth century:—More recently, we have not been without examples of its existence and prevalence, in our own country, at different times, and in different places.—And, wherever it has gone, it has carried with it a blighting influence, upon every thing which is "lovely" and "of good report." It has led, as might naturally be expected, to the neglect of all prayer, whether private, social, or public; for what has the individual to pray for who is already perfect? It has led to an abandonment of the means of grace, in general—to a partial or total neglect of the Sabbath—and to great indifference towards benevolent enterprises of every kind:—it has engendered a censorious and denunciatory spirit, and been accompanied by contempt for the rules and discipline of the church. In short, it is the language of all history, and the testimony of all observation, that, where Perfectionism prevails, neither the substance nor the form of religion can long be expected to dwell.

In saying this, I am not ignorant of the attempt which is made, to distinguish, between the Perfectionism which has produced these effects, and the doctrine of entire sanctification, as advocated by some in our country, who are now living. It is strenuously maintained that the two things are not only different from each other, but in direct opposition—having nothing in common. But this is made out by using the word Perfectionism in a *technical* sense, and applying it gratuitously, to express all the abuses to which we have just referred. 'These errors and disorders,' they say, 'are Perfectionism; but our doctrine of entire sanctification is a different thing.' But how is it a different thing? In all that entitles it to be called Perfection, it is the same thing. It feeds the mind with the notion of entire freedom from sin, and this is at once the essence of the system, and the reason of its danger. Such an appeal to the self-esteem, and self-righteousness of our nature, never can be entertained without leading to disastrous results. Various circumstances may restrain or delay the development for a while; but, ere long, it will come with all the evils which follow in its train.

A FEEBLE DISCIPLE.

What made him so? It was not ill-*health*. That might make one feeble physically; but it could not make one feeble as a disciple. Some of the strongest disciples we have ever seen, were persons of poor health and frail bodies. We have seen those that excused their feeble piety by their feeble health, but we could not see anything but feebleness in such a presence. Chastisement of the body is wholesome discipline for the soul, and we have seen a soul get a new pair of wings with which to soar towards heaven, by that very chastisement which others made an excuse for having no wings at all.

Perhaps it was *scoffs and reproaches* that discouraged and enfeebled that disciple.—But this could not have been without his own concurrence. Scoffs are goads—sneers are spurs. They prick up the soul to lay hold on the everlasting resources of the divine friendship and love. There is nothing in them to enfeeble. They may break the skin a little, but they cannot reach the heart to draw the life-blood.—They are very excellent for keeping a disciple wide awake—showing him the nature and power of sin around him, by throwing him back on his Savior, to know what a blessed thing it is to be in the everlasting arms. If scoffs sink him, it can only be because he would rather sink than swim.

He has *very much to do with the world*; perhaps that makes him feeble. Not necessarily. David had a kingdom to care for. And Daniel was one of the chief rulers of an empire, and Joseph sat next to Pharaoh. But it did not make any of those men feeble disciples because they had so much to do with the world. Connection with the world, in the active lawful business of life, can make no one a feeble disciple without he gives way to its unholy influence. His coming much in contact with worldly men need not assimilate him to them. They cannot break his moral power unless he gives them a helping hand.

But perhaps he has *taken the world into his heart*, and that makes him a feeble disciple. Well this will do it. Certain things taken into the heart will do the same in relation to piety. Poisonous substances may be taken into the hands without injury. Keep them there and there is no harm.—Keep the world out of the heart, and it has no poisonous power. It can wither no disciple's strength. But if the heart is loaded with it, the feet will totter in Zion's ways. The disciple will be puny and feeble. He cannot run the Christian race. He cannot walk even. He may continue to drag himself along as a convict with his ball and chain. But there is great danger that his load will wholly crush him, and he be not saved even as by fire.

A feeble disciple! Would we could say of sinners that they were feeble. Not they. They are strong in wickedness—bold, vigorous, self-denying and energetic! See the power and zeal with which they run their race.

A feeble disciple! What! when he has such a mighty Savior to encourage and strengthen! [illegible] so mighty as these to send life and vigor through the soul—so much to allure or [illegible] him into zeal and earnestness!

Take care, disciple, that you do not find yourself so feeble as only to get in sight of the Heavenly City, your strength failing you before you can reach the gate, or by your having lingered so long you find it shut! Pastor.

Children's Department.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

DEATH OF THEODORE AUGUSTUS.

My Dear Children,—The year that has just been brought to a close, is one that has especially been distinguished for its mortality among the young. That dreadful scourge of God, the Scarlet Fever, has prostrated in the dust the hopes of many fond parents, and removed many who were just entering upon the threshold of life, to that world where there are none of those changing scenes that present themselves here below.

Some of these children—those who early gave their hearts to the Savior—have been taken to be forever with him. [illegible] their [illegible] the [illegible] his kingdom.

There was a little boy that fell a victim to this disease, of whom I wish to say a word or two. [illegible] Theodore Augustus. He was a [illegible] boy, at [illegible] that knew him. He was [illegible] when he was taken [illegible] connected [illegible] When he was [illegible] he was [illegible] repeating [illegible] verses of a hymn [illegible] time to [illegible] foolish stories that children [illegible].

[illegible] his [illegible] he was ill [illegible] death should [illegible] his little sister Anna. He [illegible] "he was not afraid to die." His mother asked him why he was not afraid to die. He replied that Jesus had said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," [illegible] good children, [illegible] with the Savior, go to heaven." His mother then asked him whether he would be willing to leave his dear father and mother, and brothers and sisters. He replied that he would, "and go to be with Jesus."

Now, children, what is it that made this little boy, who was naturally very timid and afraid to die, thus willing to die, and leave his dear parents, [illegible] he could not bear to have his mother out of his sight,) and brothers and sisters? This little boy knew but little of the [illegible] of life, and yet, when every earthly prospect appeared so fair to him, he was willing to leave all and to go to be with Christ. The reason is, because he had been taught by faith to see that Jesus is a far more valuable friend than any that is earthly, that father and mother, and brothers and sisters, may be cheerfully forsaken to be with Christ. And the judgment of this little boy was a judgment according to truth.—How little can your brothers and sisters—how little can your parents do for you, children, when death approaches! They can wipe away the cold sweat of death, but they cannot prevent the *shiver of horror* in that hour from passing over your frame.—They cannot quiet the internal pangs of conscience, as she thinks of appearing before God, to give in an account of things done in the body. But *what cannot* Jesus do in an hour like that? He can administer relief to the pains of the body.—He can soothe the anguish of the spirit, by quieting its every apprehension, and by causing the visions of glory to burst upon its view in that hour when all beneath the sun is fading from the eye! Jesus, too, can go down with you into the cold, dark grave. If you have not Jesus to go with you, you must go down into the grave *alone*. Some of you, children, may be afraid to go into the dark alone. Are you willing, then, to go into the *cold dark grave* alone? If then you would not die alone—if you would not die unblessed—if you would not [illegible] and be lost forever, then begin [illegible] by giving your hearts to the Savior. Oh! how gracious is that revelation of the Savior, in the Scriptures, as the good shepherd, who "bears the lambs in his arms, and carries them in his bosom." The bosom—the place nearest to his heart—is that which is reserved for the [illegible] who love Him. And then, those almighty arms will bear you up, when you would otherwise sink into the jaws of the second death.

WASHINGTON AS A SON.—As a son, he was filial in his whole deportment, and obedient. This is apparent in one instance, which is too nearly connected with the welfare of the country, to be omitted as a subject of record in its history. When he was fourteen years of age, some of his friends procured him a midshipman's warrant in the British navy. The life opened to him in this appointment suited his bold and enterprising spirit. He viewed the [illegible] prospect with the fervid anticipations of youthful spirit and ardent temperament. The appointment was accepted, and his baggage actually placed on board a ship of war then lying in the Potomac. Yet his mother interposed her dissent, and he submitted. Thus was he saved by maternal influence, as he was prepared by a widowed mother's judicious directions in early life, for a nobler service, which he rendered to two continents, and to the world.—*Fam. Lit. Mag.*

Ministers' Department.

THE UNFAITHFUL MINISTER.

Some rebels have been convicted of high treason. The [illegible] of their guilt admits of no doubt; that they deserve death [illegible]. The king, whose authority they had attempted to subvert, had been their [illegible] friend, and had loaded them with favors. Their treachery, therefore, had all the aggravation of the basest ingratitude. Their condemnation excites no surprise; it was expected by every body. The fatal morning arrives, and a crowd is assembled to witness their execution. [illegible] sentiment as to the [illegible], and no one [illegible] will be spared. The [illegible] to exercise his [illegible]. As an act of pure [illegible], he determines not only to [illegible], to offer [illegible]. A great while before [illegible] arranged to carry [illegible] purpose. The [illegible] prepared, [illegible] of the [illegible] instructed to proceed on [illegible] time, for [illegible] execution [illegible] the way. We would imagine [illegible]. At length he arrives, but is just too late: the [illegible] last struggle is over, [illegible] entered eternity! Let [illegible] cruel indolence, [illegible] would they say? The very men [illegible] righteous one, would [illegible] murderer. Suppose [illegible] his commission, and say, "I [illegible] a pardon; it is only the offer of one, and it was such an offer as would not have been accepted. It contains some very [illegible] rebels, in [illegible] were to make a full confession of their guilt; they were to go through the streets of the city, and to the gates of the palace, with ropes round their necks, acknowledging the justice of their original sentence, and asking the preservation of their lives to the royal clemency of him whose government they had attempted to subvert. I knew the men; I was perfectly assured that they would never submit to such terms as these, and therefore I thought it of little consequence whether I brought the document or not.—On the whole, I regret that I came too late; [illegible] earlier, the result would have been the same." Can we imagine that the crowd would have patience to listen to such a defense? or, having heard it, would think it satisfactory? A thousand voices would exclaim, "Wretch! murderer! tell us not what those men would not have been willing to do; you were sent to give them an opportunity of being willing to do it: and as they lost that opportunity through your negligence, they owe their death to you. Should he escape being torn in pieces on the spot, what account would he give to the king who sent him? Would he dare to insinuate that if the offer of mercy had been made in sincerity, it would have been expressed in different terms, and committed to a more trustworthy messenger?

"If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, Behold we knew it; doth not he that pondereth the heart consider it? and he that keepeth thy soul, doth not he know it? and shall not he render to every man according to his works?" (Prov. xxiv. 11, 12.)—*From "Decapolis."*

The best friends are those that stimulate each other to do good.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, February 9, 1842.

"Evangelist" and the Sabbath.

The Editor of the Evangelist regrets that his argument for a change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week is not satisfactory to us. We have long regretted that there existed a diversity of views on this subject among professed Christians, and that all would not allow the word of God to decide the question. Would the Evangelist have us forsake the plain language of scripture, and take in its stead a train of reasoning founded on a false hypothesis? This we must surely do if we yielded to his argument, because he has not adduced a single passage of scripture that intimates a change of the Sabbath; whereas, we offered several that prove conclusively that the Apostles and primitive christians observed the seventh day.

The Evangelist thinks that the remarks that we have made with "very good temper," has not diminished the force of his reasoning. We never had hope that our reasoning would convince him; but we did suppose the plain language of scripture might. And could the dark mists of traditional error, that had its origin in the dark ages of the church, be removed, the Sabbath of the commandment would again have its place with all the glory that it received from the fiat of Jehovah, and from the sanction of Jesus Christ. How insignificant all the glory that rests upon the first day, compared with the glory of the Sabbath of the commandment! The first blessing pronounced by God on any thing created, rested on the seventh day. O glorious thought! O blessed day! On thee thy Creator looked with delight, and gave thee his first and most enduring blessings. Midst all the glory of Sinai, God engraved his word on stone, that the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. All time is present with God.—Eternity is as a day—the future and the past are present. God has never altered this decree, therefore the word of God, engraven with his own hand, speaks to all men to this time, the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.

The Evangelist thinks that our view of the Sabbath separates from it the peculiar glory of the christian dispensation, i. e. "that it severed from it those delightful associations which sprung from regarding it as the day of our Lord's resurrection." Are we to understand that the peculiar glory of the christian dispensation rests on the supposition that Christ rose on the first day? If so, its glory cannot exceed the faint glimmering of a taper. But if the glory of the first day rests on the rising of the Savior on that day, then we apprehend it has no glory at all. The strongest evidence we have that Christ arose on that day, is the assertion of men in modern days. We have looked in vain for such evidence in the New Testament. But if it is even so, we are at a loss to see how it can effect a change of the Sabbath. The Sabbatic law did not expire by limitation at that time, nor has it since.—Nor have we ever seen the abrogating act. If it has not expired by limitation, or been abrogated, it now remains, binding all men to keep the seventh day holy. It is a well-established fact that laws can become null in two ways only, viz., by limitation, or abrogation. Now, by which of these has the Sabbatic law become null? It was not limited to any time, therefore it has not expired by limitation. Has it been abrogated? If so, where is the act of abrogation recorded? If abrogated, the act must be as full, as extensive and broad as the act establishing it, and by the same authority. Again we ask, where is the abrogating act recorded? An echo answers, Where? Men, it is true, have substituted another day, but their substitution, we fear, will be like Saul's when he kept alive the king of the Amalekites, and the best of the sheep and oxen, which he was commanded to destroy.

Again, says the Evangelist, "We think that any one who will spend a Saturday in a seventh day community, will feel as if they had taken away our Lord, and will wonder where they have laid him." Does this mean that Seventh-day Baptists are anti-evangelical, and deny the atonement and mediation of the Lord Jesus Christ? We have before been judged anti-evangelical, Judaizers, &c. It is a broad assertion. Christian charity would, we think, dictate better things. Such charges should never be made without the best of proof. That S. D. Baptists are Evangelical—that they do adopt and practice the doctrines of the gospel as taught by Jesus Christ, we are ever ready to show. If keeping the Sabbath of the commandment is anti-evangelical, then are we so. If we are anti-evangelical, then those who are evangelical surely ought to teach us the right way.

There are near 30,000 of us who conscientiously believe that we are doing the will of God in worshiping him on the seventh instead of the first day, and we assure our evangelical friends that if they will come to us with a "thus saith the Lord," we are ready to receive it at once. If they wish the conversion of souls, or the salvation of men from error, we say to them, "Come over and help us," if you think us wrong. The peculiarity of our views with respect to the Sabbath, subject us to many worldly disadvantages, and why, we ask, if we are in error, that is of both worldly and spiritual detriment to us, do not those who are evangelical come and set us right and relieve us from embarrassments? It is evangelical, it is brotherly, it is Christ-like to save a man from the error of his way.

If we might be allowed to make an application of the remark, that we have taken away the Lord, and laid him where the Evangelist knows not, we should judge that the Evangelist was in much the same dilemma as was Mary, when she went to the sepulchre and found not Jesus. She supposed that she should find the body of her Savior in the grave where men had laid him, but when she turned away from this she found him a glorious conqueror over death and the grave. The Evangelist thinks to find the Sabbath in the first day, but if he will turn his eyes where the light of truth may shine upon him, he will find that Jesus declares himself to be "Lord of the Sabbath day" that God himself appointed for all men.

Two Things That Need Proof.

1. That the dogmas of the Pope and the practice of the Romish Church, are more worthy of respect than the precepts and examples of Jesus Christ.

2. That the 'decalogue is abolished,' and that the last Sabbath of the commandment was kept by Jesus Christ in the grave.

Sabbath School Association.

On the 26th ultimo a County Sabbath School Association was formed at Morrisville. In this Association nearly all the denominations of christians are represented. The object of the Association is to promote the interests of Sabbath Schools in the County.

This department of christian enterprise is too lightly esteemed by many christians.—Christian parents are neglectful of their duty to the souls committed to their care if they neglect the means of bringing them under the influence of the gospel, by such direct and successful means as the Sabbath School presents. The fire-side instruction is preparatory to the instruction of the Sabbath School, where the truths of the gospel are brought to bear directly on the consciences by those who prepare themselves especially for the task. Here children are early taught to love the ways of piety and virtue. And before the world has gained their affections—before they have been decoyed into the deceitful snares of satan, and before they have become contaminated by unholy men, the principles of the gospel are implanted in their hearts, and they learn to love the holy, ennobling and divine truths that are found in the gospel alone. If the christian parent wishes to see his children walk in the truth, and if all christians wish to see the rising generation obedient to the faith of the gospel, they can in no way so easily and effectually bring it about as by placing them under the influence of Sabbath School instruction.

The County Association recommended the formation of Town Associations. What shall be done in this Town? And what will all our churches do in this matter?—A new impetus should be given to the cause. In this labor ALL can participate and be useful.

"Petition for the Sabbath."

We publish this week a petition which we think will answer the wishes of our brethren. If it should not meet the views of all, they can easily alter it in transcribing it for signatures. We hope there may be no delay in getting signatures, and in forwarding the petition to some of our representatives in Congress.

Temperance Lecture.

Gen. Riley, of Rochester, will lecture in this village on Thursday, the 10th inst., at half-past 1 o'clock, and half-past 6 P. M. Let all lay aside their ordinary business.

Colt Convicted.

Colt has been found guilty of the murder of Adams in New York. The Court was in session eight days. Counsel on both sides exerted themselves nobly, and the Jury on retiring stood 10 for a verdict of guilty, 2 opposed. After being out eight hours they returned with a verdict of guilty. Colt made a confession which was read by his counsel, in which he states the circumstances from first to last, and justifies himself as acting in self defense.—The confession was, doubtless, got up for the occasion.

The repeal of the Bankrupt Bill has been defeated in the Senate, by a vote of 23 to 22.

On account of the late freshet, our Eastern and Southern mails have failed to bring us the latest news.

Hon. Nathan Dixon, U. S. Senator from R. I., died at Washington, 29th ult., after an illness of six weeks.

For the Register.

Ordination.

By request of the S. D. B, Church of Christ in Piscataway, a council was called from the Shiloh Church, consisting of Elders Azor Estee & John Davis, Deacon Reuben Davis, Brethren Caleb Sheppard, Geo Tomlinson, & Isaac D. Titsworth, from the Salem Church, Elder David Clawson, Deacons John Robbins & Mark Moore, brethren Jeremy Davis & Alex C. Heritage, who sat in joint Council with the Brethren from the Piscataway Church, consisting of Elder W. B. Gillett, Deacons David W. F. Randolph & Randolph Dunn, —Brethren Asa Dunn & David Dunn, for the purpose of examining Br. Sherman S. Griswold, and setting him apart to the work of the Gospel Ministry by ordination. Council met at the S. D. B. Meeting house at Shiloh, January 23, 1842, at 10 o clock, A. M., whereupon Elder W. B. Gillett, was chosen Moderator, & Isaac D. Titsworth, sec. Prayer by the moderator, after which Br. Sherman S. Griswold, by request, proceeded to to give a relation of his Christian experience, his call to the Gospel Ministry, and his views respecting the doctrines of the Bible. The Council being satisfied respecting him, resolved to adjourn until 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of ordination. Met agreeable to adjournment, introductory prayer by Elder W. B. Gillett, ordination sermon by the same, from 1st Timothy iv 6 "If thou put the Brethren in remembrance of these things," &c. Consecrating prayer by Elder Estee. Charge by Elder David Clawson, the right hand of fellowship by Elder W. B Gillett—Benediction by the Candidate—there was a full house in attendance, and much interest felt on the occasion.

ISAAC D. TITSWORTH,
Sec. of Council.

Br. Griswold is a native of Connecticut, and is about 35 years of age. He was formerly a member of the Presbyterian Church, but having embraced the Sabbath of the Bible while residing in Piscataway, he united with the S. D. B. Church of Christ in that place, some 18 months since. He was Licensed by the Piscataway Church soon after becoming a member. Last February he removed to Shiloh, and took charge of our Academy. Having received a call from the Executive board of the Missionary Society to act as their agent the ensuing season, he was set apart to the ministry as above stated. We consider Br. G. as possessing promising talents, and his labors in this section have given general satisfaction.

I. D. T.

For the Register.

Petition for the Sabbath.

MR. BAILEY—I send you a form of a Petition on "Sabbath Mails," in accordance with your suggestions last week. It is doubtless imperfect in many respects, having been drawn up by an unskilled hand. The main features of the language are sketched from a Petition in circulation by our first day friends. It is to be hoped that every friend of the Sabbath of the commandment will see that [illegible] are made to obtain signatures [illegible] Petitions, and have them forwarded [illegible] ber at Washington. Strenuous efforts are being made by our first day friends to secure a repeal of the law which requires postmasters to deliver letters, etc., on the first day of the week.

The Petition should be copied off in a fair hand, with the blanks filled out, and circulated in every church and society of our denomination. Who will attend to it?

SABBATOS.

For the Register.

SABBATH MAILS.

FORM OF A PETITION TO CONGRESS.

To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled

WHEREAS, it has come to the knowledge of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination that Petitions are in circulation praying your honorable body to repeal certain laws which will materially abridge the rights of some 25,000 or 30,000 citizens of these United States, and prove onerous to those holding offices under the laws of our Government; and whereas, the Constitution guaranties to us all those rights and privileges the abridgment of which is contemplated in the "Petitions" above referred to:

WE, therefore, the undersigned memorialists, citizens of the town of ————, county of ————, and state of ————, feeling a deep and growing interest in everything that is calculated to affect the prosperity of our beloved country, either in a pecuniary, political, or moral point of view; and believing that our responsibilities and duties *did not cease* when we elevated you to the responsible situations which you now occupy; we come to you, not only as fellow-citizens, equally interested and responsible with you, in the administration of government; but we come to you as constituents, to ask, not a favor, but for abstract and conditional justice; viz:

That, if the law is repealed requiring or sanctioning labor on the *first day of the week*, (or Sunday,) and particularly that part of Sec. 9, in an Act passed April, 1810, and re-enacted in March, 1825, making it the duty of postmasters at reasonable hours, on *every day of the week*, to keep open their offices, and deliver letters, etc. etc., your honorable body will also consider the great injustice inflicted upon a portion of citizens of these United States, among whom are your memorialists, by requiring those postmasters who Sabbatize in accordance with the commandment of the SEVENTH DAY of the week, to keep open their offices on God's HOLY DAY, while many of your memorialists, from their location, are abridged in their ordinary business transactions through the Post-Office Department on the first day of the week by the contemplated repeal of the law in question: and we devoutly pray your honorable body that all laws requiring or sanctioning postmasters in delivering letters, etc., on the HOLY SABBATH, [or SEVENTH DAY of the week,] may be repealed, that men may not be obliged by any National law to trample under foot with impunity the Divine law, and the express command of Almighty God to "REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY." We do not suppose that Congress can legislate the nation into an acceptable observance of the SABBATH, but Congress can, and WE believe should, forthwith repeal the law above referred to, and thereby remove the authority and sanction of our Government to this great National evil. The running of the mails, and the transacting of business in the post offices on the Sabbath, cannot be work either of "necessity" or "mercy." We do, therefore, ask with confidence, that all Governmental sanction to the sin of SABBATH-BREAKING may be speedily removed. The demoralizing tendency of the law complained of by your memorialists—its arbitrary character in opposition to the dictations of the Great Lawgiver and Governor of the Universe, are considerations which ought, and doubtless will, have due weight on your minds in any action which you may deem it advisable to take on this vitally important subject. As men, we ask for the speedy removal of the evil complained of. As patriots we ask it; as Christians, and as citizens, we ask it. It is due to the necessities of man—it is due to our country; and above all, it is due to the authority of that God who gave us being, and declares to us that "The SEVENTH DAY is the SABBATH of the Lord thy God."

We would further ask, that the subject may be referred to a special committee, that ample time may be had for full and deliberate investigation, and such report made thereon as we shall all be willing to abide by, as a nation and as individuals.

Dated, FEB. 1842.

Congressional News.

From the Journal of Commerce.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Question of Privilege.
(Concluded from our last.)

Mr. Adams then proceeded in his defense, and quoted from a letter from a late Senator in Congress from Alabama, [Mr C. C. Clay,] which he contended contained the same charges in substance which was contained in the petition, and written in the same spirit. He was then proceeding to cite a letter written from Accomack, by Mr. Wise.

He was here called to order by Mr. W. C. Johnson. The Chair decided he could not say or quote any thing not relevant to the charge contained in the petition.

Mr. Adams asked if he could be allowed to quote a small extract from the Accomack letter.

The Speaker decided he could not.

From this decision Mr. Adams appealed.

The decision of the Chair was not sustained—ayes 76, noes 78.

Mr. Adams. I shall then have the pleasure of reading from the letter. The whole was full of very interesting matter, but he would not read the whole of it.

Mr. Rayner called the gentleman from Massachusetts to order, and demanded a decision of the Speaker, and his point was that the gentleman had no right to discuss the question of slavery or non-slavery; to disgrace himself, and in so doing, to disgrace the House.

The Speaker decided that although the gentleman was out of order, he thought from the decision of the House, he could not call him to his seat.

Mr. Rayner appealed from that decision.

Mr. Wise asked to be excused from voting. Granted.

The question on the appeal was progressing by yeas and nays, when the Speaker said he had not overruled the question of the gentleman from North Carolina.

The call was then continued, and the decision of the Chair was not sustained, yeas 87, nays 89.

The motion was then made that the House adjourn, which was carried, ayes 86, nays 57.

Jan. 25.—The Journal of Saturday having been read and corrected,

Mr. Adams said he presumed he might now proceed.

Mr. L. W. Andrews asked if the gentleman could be allowed to go on without the consent of the House, after the vote taken on Saturday.

The Speaker decided that the gentleman could not proceed without the consent of the House.

Mr. Fillmore asked for leave to present several bills from the Committee on Ways and Means, which he had desired for some time to lay before the House, that they might be printed.

Mr. Wise said he should object until the question before the House was fully settled.

Mr. Wise then moved that the gentleman from Massachusetts be allowed to proceed in his defense.

Mr. L. W. Andrews and Mr. Hopkins both asked for the yeas, which were ordered, and was decided as follows: yeas 76, nays 91.

Mr. Adams. Am I now to understand that I am not allowed to proceed in my defense.

Mr. Speaker. Such is the decision of the House.

Mr. Adams. Then I presume that I can now move to refer the petition.

Mr Wise said he rose to a question of privilege, and demanded to be heard in his defense from the attacks made on him by the gentleman from Massachusetts, with the permission of the House.

Several gentlemen said there was no question of privilege.

Mr. Botts moved to lay Mr. Wise's question of privilege on the table.

Mr Proffit asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and decided as follows: yeas [illegible], nays 78.

Mr. Adams then moved the reference of the petition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to choose another chairman, if they think proper, and expressed his desire to debate the instructions.

The subject consequently lies over under the Rules.

Mr. Adams then proceeded to present numerous petitions [illegible] principally [illegible] the [illegible] Rule.

[illegible]

Mr. Brown, of Tenn., moved a call of the House, which was ordered, and [illegible] answered to their names.

Mr. Turney moved that the House adjourn—

Which was agreed to at half past 2 o'clock.

Dissolution of the Union—Proposition to Censure Mr. Adams—Meeting of the Southern Members.

Jan. 25.—This has been a day of unusual interest in the House. The venerable ex-President Adams has been arraigned before the House as a traitor, and he is put on his defense against the charge, and allowed to state his reasons why he should not be expelled or censured. The proceedings have all the formality and gravity of a trial. The affair is destined to make much noise throughout the land. If the whole procedure fails of any result, Mr. Adams may well sneer at the House, and the members from the slave-holding States. If the resolutions of censure pass, and it is declared that he is a traitor and ought to be expelled, but, through an act of grace, is let off with a severe *censure*, then he is a martyr to the anti-slavery cause—and he and his cause will have more than ever of public notoriety and sympathy. He appears to be pleased with his position; and faces his opponents without intimidation, and with an ingenuity and force of argument, which shows that his madness is methodical.

The Southern and a portion of the Western members held a meeting, and the result was their agreement to sustain the proposition which Mr. Marshall introduced to-day.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., said he had resolutions, which, with a short preamble, he wished to offer as a substitute for the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia, and begged leave to read them, that the gentleman might adopt them or the House consider them if they thought proper.

The preamble and resolutions were read as follows:—

Whereas, The Federal Constitution is a permanent form of Government, and of perpetual obligations, until altered or modified in the modes pointed out by that instrument, and the members of this House, deriving their political characters and powers from the same, are sworn to support it, and the dissolution of the Union necessarily implies the destruction of that instrument, the overthrow of the American Republic, and the extinction of our national existence. A proposition therefore, to the Representatives of the people to dissolve the organic law framed by their constituents, and to support which they are commanded by those constituents to be sworn, before they can enter upon the execution of the political powers created by it, and entrusted to them, is a high breach of privilege, a contempt offered to this House, a direct proposition to the Legislature and each member of it to commit perjury, and involves, necessarily, in its execution and its consequences, the destruction of our country and the crime of high treason.

Resolved, therefore, That the Hon John Q. Adams, a Member from Massachusetts, in presenting, for the consideration of the House of Representatives of the United States, a petition praying for the dissolution of the Union, has offered the deepest indignity to the House of which he is a member, an insult to the people of the United States, of which that House is the Legislative organ, and will, if this outrage be permitted to pass unrebuked and unpunished, disgrace his country, through their Representatives, in the eyes of the whole world.

Resolved, further, That the aforesaid [illegible] Adams, for [illegible] first of [illegible] the Government, [illegible] he has permitted [illegible] at [illegible] his country [illegible] well be [illegible] the National [illegible] it an act of grace and mercy, when they only inflict [illegible] for contempt [illegible]

[illegible] He was [illegible] in regard to [illegible]

[illegible] the name he [illegible]

Mr. Adams [illegible] and remarked that [illegible] defense against [illegible] of the resolution [illegible] House was [illegible] He commented [illegible] and vehemence [illegible] He was charged [illegible] the crime [illegible] in the Constitution [illegible] to define it.—Mr. A. went on [illegible] of indignant eloquence [illegible] for the course [illegible] He called upon the clerk [illegible] paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. The following [illegible]

"[illegible] these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

"[illegible] right of the people," continued Mr. Adams, "to alter or abolish their government, or institute a new government.—Upon that fundamental principle of our institutions do I base my proposition. Mr. A. went on to state what would be his course of defense should the House make it necessary for him to defend himself against these resolutions. He would prove, he said, that there was a conspiracy on the part of one section of the country to destroy all the guaranties of the Constitution—to abolish the right of petition; the right of trial by jury; and the right of habeas corpus. They did not confine their views to the enjoyment of their own peculiar institutions, at home, unmolested; but went into the free States with their principles. He would show that in the controversy between Georgia and Maine, and between Virginia and New York, there was a deliberate attempt to force on the free States the support, maintenance, and perpetuation of slavery and the slave trade.—He would prove, too, that a project was on foot to smuggle this country into a row with Great Britain for the support of the foreign slave trade.

He did not approve of the prayer of the petitioners. He had ascertained that they were respectable and responsible men; and he would inform the House that many others, as well as they, would prefer a dissolution of the Union to a union upon unequal terms. His object in moving the reference of the petition, was to bring forward some reasons in opposition to their prayer. He wished to show that the time had *not yet* come when a dissolution was necessary in order to remedy their grievances.—He wished to point out other resources and remedies against those grievances.—The country knew his position in regard to the right of petition. He would sustain that position, and he doubted not that this House would be compelled to receive petitions from the non-slave-holding, as well as the slave-holding States. Until that object was effected, there were thousands of freemen who would never rest. Mr. A. mentioned in the course of his remarks, that even the gentleman from Kentucky had admitted to him that these petitions ought to be received.

Mr. A. further remarked that he could not believe the House would sustain the resolutions or even entertain them. But, if so, he hoped to have an opportunity to speak at length. It could not be that it intended to spring a question upon them immediately.

After some further discussion, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

This city was a good deal excited this morning from an occurrence which took place on Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of Gadsby's, between 11 and 12 o'clock. W. B. Campbell, Member of Congress from Tenn., made an attack upon Mr. Boardman, also a member, for some remarks made in the Hall of the House yesterday. But few blows were interchanged, and the parties were separated.—*Balt. Amer.*

New-York Legislature.

In Senate, Feb. 1.—Mr. Rhoades said a message was sent to this Senate from the Governor on the 26th ult., which, by a vote of the Senate was ordered to be returned to him. He now rose to inquire what had been done in obedience to that order of the Senate?

The President, in reply, said that there was a report in the hand-writing of the late Clerk, in the possession of the Chair, which would now be read by the Clerk.

The report was as follows:

"IN SENATE—Jan. 27, 1842.

"*To the Senate:*

"The Clerk has the honor to inform the Senate, that in obedience to the resolution of the Senate, passed last Wednesday, he waited upon his Excellency the Governor, and showed him a copy thereof, and tendered to him the message therein referred to, whereupon the Governor was pleased to say it was a paper which seemed to him to belong to the Senate, and he was not aware that he had any right to the custody thereof, and that he therefore declined to receive it.

"SAML. G. ANDREWS,
"Clerk."

Mr. Rhoades then offered the following preamble and resolution:—

"*Whereas*, Messages from the Governor to either branch of the Legislature are to be regarded as public documents, and entitled to a place on the public records of the State, and whereas, his Excellency, the Governor, did on the 26th day of January, 1842, transmit to the Senate his message in writing, in the words and figures following, to wit:

(Here reciting the second message of the Governor.)

And said message having been by order of the Senate returned to the Governor, and he having declined to receive it—Therefore

"*Resolved*, That for the purpose of preservation, and for the convenience of reference, the same be printed and bound with the Senate documents of the present session."

REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Senate then proceeded in pursuance of the joint resolution of the two Houses, to nominate a candidate for the office of Regent of the University, in place of James King, deceased.

Gideon Hawley, Esq., was nominated by the following Senators:—

Messrs. Bartlit, Bockee, Clark, Corning, Denniston, Ely, Faulkner, Foster, Hunter, Johnson, Paige, Root, Ruger, Scott, Sherwood, Strong, Varian, Varney—18.

William Duer, Esq., was nominated by the following Senators:

Messrs. Dickinson, Dixon, Franklin, Furman, Hard, Hawkins, Hunt, Nicholas, Platt, Rhoades, Works—11.

Whereupon, Gideon Hawley was declared duly nominated on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then repaired in a body to the Assembly Chamber, and upon its return the President announced that upon comparing nominations, they were found to agree in the name of Gideon Hawley, who was thereupon declared duly elected Regent of the University.

In Assembly.——Special Order.——The hour of 12 having arrived, the House proceeded to execute the order of the concurrent resolution, providing for the election of a Regent of the University in the place of James King, deceased.

Gideon Hawley was nominated by 79 members, and

William Duer by 25 members.

Gideon Hawley was declared duly nominated on the pert of the Assembly.

The Senate met in the Assembly Chamber. On comparing the nominations of the two Houses, they were found to agree in the name of Gideon Hawley, who was accordingly declared by the President of the Senate, duly nominated.

In Assembly, Feb. 2.—The Speaker announced the appointment of the following, as the select committee appointed on the petitions for the removal of the Capitol—Messrs. Lawrence, Grout, Eels, C. Burnham, Scovill, Harpur, Tupper, and Brownson.

News of the Day.

Great Casting.—One of the immense Hydrostatic Cylinders, used for raising vessels by the 'Screw Dock Company,' was cast yesterday at the Novelty Works of Messrs. Stillman, & Co. The Cylinder was twenty feet long, its bore 13 inches, thickness of shell 9 inches; iron required, 22 tons—being by far the largest casting ever made in this country. The iron was melted by three cupola furnaces; commenced blowing 10 o'clock, 6 minutes; iron began to run, 10. 50; opened runners at 3. 12; opened sluices for waste metal at 3. 16; time employed for preparing the mould about four weeks. The predecessor of this noble cylinder was cast in England and proved defective; and the Company determined to give their own country a chance. It is believed that a better casting than this has never been made. A large number of citizens were present to see it done.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The following named persons are designated as Commissioners in cases of Bankruptcy, who will be appointed to act as such, in all cases arising in their respective Counties, unless special cause to the contrary be shown:—

Albany,	Robert J. Hilton.
Allegany,	Luther C. Peck.
Broome,	William Seymour.
Clinton,	J. D. Woodward.
Chenango,	Charles A. Thorp.
Cortland,	Moses B. Butterfield.
Cayuga,	Benjamin F. Hall.
Chemung,	Hiram Gray.
Cattaraugus,	Chauncey J. Fox.
Chautauque,	Francis H. Ruggles.
Delaware,	Levinus Munson.
Essex,	Henry H. Ross.
Erie,	Seth C. Hawley, and Samuel S. Kip.
Franklin,	Asa Haskell
Fulton,	John Frothingham.
Genesee,	George W. Lay.
Herkimer,	Augustus Beardsley.
Jefferson,	Joseph Mullin.
Lewis,	David N. Bennett.
Livingston,	Ogden M. Willey.
Monroe,	Wm. W. Mumford, and George E. King.
Montgomery,	Peter G. Webster.
Madison,	Duane Brown.
Niagara,	Isaac C. Colton.
Ontario,	Godfrey J. Grosvenor.
Oneida,	Edmund A. Wetmore.
Oswego,	Samuel B. Ludlow.
Otsego,	Wells S. Hammond.
Orleans,	Sidney Burrell.
Onondaga,	George Underwood.
Rensselaer,	George Gould
Schoharie,	Thomas Smith.
Schenectady,	Alexander C. Gibson.
Saratoga,	Judiah Elsworth.
St. Lawrence,	David M. Chapin.
Seneca,	Dexter C. Bloomer.
Steuben,	David Rumsey.
Tioga,	Ezra S. Sweet.
Tompkins,	Benjamin G. Ferris.
Washington,	Henry B. Northrup.
Warren,	Ira A. Paddock.
Wyoming,	James G. Hoyt.
Wayne,	John M. Holley.
Yates,	Henry Wells.

The following named persons are designated as Assignees in cases of Bankruptcy, who will be appointed to act as such in all cases arising in their respective Counties, unless special cause to the contrary be shown:—

Albany,	Amos Dean.
Allegany,	Laurens Hull.
Broome,	Franklin Whitney.
Clinton,	Amasa C. Moore.
Chenango,	Jonathan Wells.
Cortland,	Henry Stephens.
Cayuga,	Abijah Fitch.
Chemung,	Mordecai Ogden.
Cattaraugus,	Alonzo Hawley.
Chautauque,	William R. Morse.
Delaware,	Robert Parker.
Essex,	Richard Keese.
Erie,	Joseph Clary.
Franklin,	John S. Eldridge.
Fulton,	Donal McIntyre.
Genesee,	Wm. Mallery.
Herkimer,	Peter I. Overacker.
Jefferson,	Abner Baker, Jr.
Lewis,	Charles Dayan.
Livingston,	Calvin H. Bryan.
Monroe,	Elias Pond.
Montgomery,	Howland Fish.
Madison,	Joseph Bruce.
Niagara,	Washington Hunt.
Ontario,	Joseph Garlinghouse.
Oneida,	Henry White.
Oswego,	Thomas Beekman.
Otsego,	John Russell.
Orleans,	Lorenzo Burrows.
Onondaga,	Amos P. Granger.
Rensselear,	Francis N. Mann.
Schoharie,	Henry Hamilton.
Schenectady,	Samuel W. Jones.
Saratoga,	John Knickerbacker.
St. Lawrence,	Baron S. Doty.
Seneca,	Garret Sackett.
Steuben,	Henry Brother.
Tioga,	John M. Parker.
Tompkins,	Augustus Sherrill.
Washington,	David Russell.
Warren,	Wm. McDonald.
Wyoming,	Robert Earl.
Wayne,	Thomas Rogers, 2d.
Yates,	Geo. A. Shepperd.

The Assigneers are required to give bonds, with sureties, satisfactory to the Court, for the faithful execution of their duties, as follows: In the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Monroe, and Erie, in the penalty of $8,000; and in the other counties in the penalty of $5,000.

The Girard Bank Broken!—The Girard Bank of Philadelphia, has suspended payment. This created a run and tumult. Its notes sold at 20 per cent. discount, and its stock at $5 a share. The public mind was much excited. A run was expected, upon the other Banks, and especially upon the Bank of Pennsylvania, which is the Fiscal Agent of the State.—*Eve. Journal.*

Incendiary Fires at Ithaca.—The Presbyterian Meeting House at Ithaca, was fired by an incendiary soon after midnight on Friday, but discovered in season to be saved. On the Tuesday following, a barn belonging to Mr J. B. Williams was consumed, with a loss of $1,400. This too was the work of an incendiary.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Dr. Carey's Hand-Bill.—This distinguished ornament of the missionary cause, seemed fitted by nature to be the pioneer of the gospel in India. His burning love and zeal for the good of the perishing heathen, set on fire the pious minds it came in contact with, around him, and he was himself the man whom that love and zeal designated to go to India. Unconquerable perseverence was a distinguished feature of his character. And another was the power of turning every thing to good account in the prosecution of his work.

But to the hand-bill. He landed in India in 1793. Such was his poverty when he arrived, that he was obliged to gain a living by his personal labor; and for this purpose he offered his services by a hand-bill to the public, *to make and repair shoes.* Having been a journeyman shoemaker, he now availed himself of his trade to gain a support. From this humble condition, he rose to the distinguished honor of having occupied the chair of three professorships of Oriental languages, and of having translated and superintended the publication of the gospel in forty different tongues in the Eastern world.

It is an interesting fact, that when in the height of his honors as the most distinguished linguist and Oriental scholar in that part of the world, he took pleasure in nailing up the original hand-bill against the wall of his study, and expatiating on that grace of God that had raised him from so humble circumstances to the station he then occupied.—*Boston Recorder.*

A Chapter of Blood.—We learn from the Picayune of the 1st inst. the end of Willis Allston, who shot Gen. Reed of Florida. We have seldom read such a succession of events of blood as is connected with this history. Mr. Allaston of Tallahasse, challenged Gen. Reed. They fought, and the General shot him. Willis Allaston, brother of the deceased and the General had a rencontre subsequently, when the former shot tha latter. Allston then went to Texas. About the 10th of last month he met Dr. John McNeil Stewart in the woods near Brazoria. An altercation rose between them relative to a friend of Mr. Stewart; Allston drew his knife to stab him but Stewart perceiving his intention fired three shots at him with one of Colt's pistols. Allston though severely wounded, fired a rifle and a shot gun at his opponent, which instantly killed him. The citizens of Brazoria, arrested Allston, took him out and shot him. These incidents afford a terrible commentary on the life of a murderer, and the character of society in that quarter.

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

The Late Fire.—Loss of Missionary Clothing.—We were not, until recently, aware of the fact that a very large quantity of Missionary Clothing of every description, was destroyed by the recent fire. It appears that there were NINETY LARGE BOXES, filled with Clothing, dry goods and ordinary wearing apparrel, stored in one of the rooms of the Museum Building, on Griswold-street, their aggregate value could not have been less than $6000 or $7000. They belonged to the Presbyterian denomination, and were designed for the Missionary families in the Western States and Territories.

When the fire broke out, no apprehension was felt for their safety; and the gentleman who had charge of them, being busily engaged in aiding those who were in imminent danger, was not aware, until the fire had communicated to the building, that it would be necessary to remove them. It was then too late to save them all; but with a good deal of exertion, twenty-five boxes were extricated, and the residue entirely consumed.

The loss cannot be less than $4000 or $5000. We trust that the benevolent ladies by whose charity most of these useful articles had been produced, may be able to replace them before the close of the year.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Court of Sessions.—Before the Recorder, Judges Lynch and Noah, and Alderman Timpson and Innes.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28.

CASE OF CHARLES F. MITCHEL.—In consequence of a motion previously made by his counsel, pending the preparation of a bill of exceptions, Charles F. Mitchell was allowed to enter bail in $2,500, in good justifying security, for his appearance to answer, as from the complete prostration of his health by long confinement it was naturally apprehended he would die in prison, if much longer confined there. The necessary security had not been furnished at the adjournment of the Court for the term this day.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court.—The Washington Globe announces two decisions by the Supreme Court, uttered on Monday last, which may both be of considerable interest, as well to the people as to the legal profession. They are:

1. That the thirty-fourth section of the judiciary act of 1789, making "*the laws of the several states*" "*the rules of decision* in the courts of the U. States where they apply," only extends to the statutes and permanent local usages of a state, and not to the judicial decisions of the states upon questions of general commercial law.

2. That a pre-existing debt is such a consideration for the regular transfer of a negotiable instrument as enables a *bona fide* holder to enforce it, free from the exceptions to which it might be liable between the original parties to the instrument.

Fire at Chippewa, U. C.—Just as our paper was going to press, we received the subjoined particulars of a fire at Chippewa. It broke out about 12 o'clock last night in the Distillery of O. T. MACKLEM, Esq., and before it was arrested burned down the Distillery, together with the Steam Flouring and Saw Mills and Foundary, a Warehouse with 2 or 3 thousand bushels of grain principally wheat, a Barn filled with produce, four very valuable carriages and harnesses of different descriptions, and several lots of Flour, Whiskey and Potatoes, all belonging to Mr. MACKLEM. Total loss between 15 and $20,000.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

The Albany Evening Journal of Wednesday announces that three more declarations for libel have been served upon the proprietors of that paper by the council of J. Fenimore Cooper. This makes, if we mistake not, about ten suits which have been brought against the Evening Journal by Mr. Cooper. It is a poor business, in our judgment,—but let that pass. For every new suit that is brought, the Eve. Journal gives a fresh dose of what it calls "Cooperage," being a selection from the comments of different editors upon the course of Mr. Cooper. Several other papers besides the Evening Journal have received attention from his attorney.—*Jour. Com.*

Murder.—At Onondaga Hill, last Saturday evening, a stranger, by the name of Wheeler, stopped at a public house, where after drinking freely he became noisy, and was ordered away by the landlord. He refused to go, upon which a Mr. Simmons connected with the establishment, by direction of the landlord, seized him and led him out. When near the door Wheeler drew a knife, and stabbed Simmons to the heart, which caused his death almost immediately. Wheeler is arrested and in gaol.—*N. Y. Bap. Reg.*

Proceedings Against Gamblers.—The authorities at Richmond, Va., have commenced proceedings against the gambling establishments in that city which were induced by the discovery by a mercantile firm there, that a young man in their employ had made way with a considerable amount of money belonging to them. The firm, Messrs. Davenport & Allen, insisted upon knowing what he had done with it, when he told him he had lost it by gambling. To save a criminal prosecution against himself, he agreed to tell where the different gambling establishments were, and also to give a list of those who visited them, so that witnesses might be obtained. This was done, and we perceive by the Star, that the prosecutions are now in progress. And it is to be hoped that the keepers of the "hells" will be compelled to break up their establishment, where so many are led into ruin.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Notices.

DE RUYTER LYCEUM.

The next meeting of this Society will be next Monday evening, when the discussion of the question, "Ought Capital Punishment to be abolished?" will be resumed.

NOTICE

WHEREAS it has [illegible] the knowledge of the Board of Trustees of De Ruyter Institute that certain reports have been circulated, which are calculated to prejudice the minds of some of the [illegible] the character of the school, and [illegible] their confidence in the management of said Trustees, therefore,

Resolved, That the Trustees cordially invite the Stockholders to appoint, if they shall think proper, a competent unprejudiced committee, composed of members, located in different parts of the country, or in different communities of the Stockholders, to investigate the whole concerns and business transactions of the Board of Trustees of said Institution. And as the proper time for such meeting, we would suggest the Monday next preceding the annual meeting of the Stockholders in June next.

We would also suggest the propriety of appointing one or two in each society according to the amount of stock invested.

By order of the Board of Trustees
JOHN R. BUTTS, Sec'y.

De Ruyter, Jan. 2, 1842.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as [illegible] in their possession [illegible] respectfully requested [illegible] Clerk [illegible] names of Ministers [illegible] Revivals [illegible]

D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y.

PROSPECTUS
OF
VOLUME III.

The 3rd Volume of the Seventh-day Baptist Register will be published weekly at De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum, payable in advance, or in three months.

It will continue to be the organ of the Seventh-Day Baptist denomination, and contend for the truths of the Bible as held by them. It will embrace in its object the whole range of Christian doctrines and duties, and the various benevolent enterprises of the day. It will be our object to make the "Register" interesting and profitable to all classes of its patrons. We assure those of all denominations who patronize us, that we intend to furnish them with an evangelical paper, which, while it is the organ of a particular branch of the church of God, will "contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints." Its columns will be open for a fair discussion of the doctrines advocated by it. In all our labors we hope to be guided by the spirit of the Gospel, and if we can be successful in promoting practical religion, and lead men to love God, our highest wishes will be gratified.

We are grateful for the approbation and support of our readers, and hope to receive their continued support. All who will aid us in procuring subscribers, and making remittances, shall be duly rewarded.

A portion of our columns will be devoted to Literature, Science, Agriculture, and General Intelligence.

DIED.

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

[illegible]

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES'
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS
Incorporated by the State of New York, March 21, 1837, [illegible]
CHARTER RENEWED AND [illegible] MAY [illegible] 1840.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
SHARES $100 EACH.

10 per cent to be paid or secured on subscription.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed [illegible] charter of this company [illegible] books will be [illegible]

Subscriptions are authorized by the 10th Section of their charter, to be paid in or secured, to be paid either in stocks of the United States, or the public stocks created by the state of [illegible] in the stock of any incorporated [illegible] any other state, which shall be at par in the New York market at the time or in the stock of the corporation [illegible] of New York or in bond and mortgage or [illegible] of the value of fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, unless the same shall be insured from loss by fire, or in specie, certified checks, or current bank bills.

Should the full amount of capital not be sub- [illegible] real estate [illegible] prices current [illegible] New York [illegible] permanently [illegible]

[illegible]
CORNELIUS MASTEN,
[illegible]
ELIAS GOODSPEED,
CALVIN K. AVERILL,
BENJAMIN BALCH.

[illegible] appointed in [illegible] BENJAMIN BALCH will receive prompt attention. 50tf.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction at the house of [illegible] an acre of [illegible]
A. [illegible]
De Ruyter, Jan. 24, 1842. 49tf

WANTED.

A [illegible] to learn [illegible] JAMES M. [illegible]

H [illegible]

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

T [illegible]

N [illegible]

M [illegible]

L [illegible] ELMORE [illegible]

LOOK HERE.

A [illegible] the first of January next.
G. W. SUTTON.

NO IMPOSITION.
NO STATES PRISON WORK!
THOSE [illegible] BOOTS and SHOES [illegible] MAMMOTH BOOT.
De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

"Lovers of Good Tea"
WILL find 20 per cent cheaper at S. D. PELLAY'S [illegible] Store.

JUST [illegible] Shoes, for sale [illegible]
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMERS' EXCHANGE.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

FOR SALE.
A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE LOT, cheap [illegible] lot south of the S. D. Baptist Meeting-house, containing nearly three-fourths of an acre [illegible] in front.—Apply to Lester H. B [illegible] 34tf
De Ruyter, Oct. 17, 1841. Wm. MAXSON.

FOR SALE.
A FIRST rate Cutter. Terms of payment to suit the purchaser. Enquire at this office.
Jan. 18, 1842. 47tes

POETRY.

Dying Stiller's Confession.

I have sold all my whiskey, I've made a great gain,
I hundreds, and thousands, and millions, have slain,
Done more for my master than robber or thief,
Fill'd hell with sad victims and earth with deep grief.

I have sold all my whiskey, made drunkards by scores,
Brought famine, and misery, and death to your doors,
Caught millions of souls in my well contriv'd snare,
And now I am going their ruin to share.

I have sold all my whiskey, broke many a heart,
Caus'd weeping and woe, and unspeakable smart,
Fill'd houses with mourning, robb'd children of bread,
And the way to perdition, their fathers have led.

I have sold all my whiskey, sunk ships in the waves,
Drove steamboats to atoms, and men to their graves,
Wreck'd cars upon rail roads, set cities on fire,
Brought sword, plague, and cholera, with terrors most dire.

I have sold all my whiskey, and life's fleeting fast,
My crimes and misdoing, have found me at last,
I'm going to meet with the millions, I've slain.
I'm going to share their unspeakable pain.

I have sold all my whiskey, ye innkeepers come,
Take warning by me, and escape my sad doom;
Now cease to entangle mankind in your snare,
Before you sink down in eternal despair.

I have sold all my whiskey, ye drunkards attend,
Come hasten I charge you your doings amend;
For I tremble to meet you on that dreary shore,
Where the offers of mercy will greet us no more.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the South Western Christian Advocate.

THE VICTIM.

"Set not your affections on things below."—*Paul.*

Such was the advice of the bold and intrepid apostle of the Gentiles, while on that mission, the design of which was, "not to do his own will, but the will of him that sent him;" and our obedience to it, and to that which he immediately added, "but on things above," is one of the primary ingredients of human happiness; and when we in practice reverse this divine admonition, by cleaving, with an affection bordering on forbidden idolatry, to sublunary things, we are sure to receive the reward, disappointment, and its handmaid, hypocondria. Man, in some respects, is astonishingly ignorant. It is perfectly coincident with the constitution of his nature, to throw around the objects of time and sense the dearest and most fastening affecections of his soul. It is natural for him to bow at the shrine of beauty and love, and lavish, with an enthusiasm savoring of superlative impiety, those warm and deathless effusions of his heart's ardent affections which Deity alone should receive, upon a flower which, however fair, is destined to waste its fragrance upon the chilling air of death.

In instances of this kind of censurable idolatry, it not unfrequently happens that stern duty loudly calls for a renunciation of love's wild yet pleasant dream, and that, too, in the authoritative language of eternal truth; and when he who receives such mandates, clothed with the sanctions of Divinity, refuses to comply, it is a plain and thankworthy proof of the mercy of the Most High towards us, when he removes the fair object of idolatry, and proclaims, by such an act, that *him only should we serve.*

William R———, the subject of this sketch, was the wretched victim of this too common idolatry. We cannot now give, in regular detail, the history of his early life; neither is it essential in this place. It is enough to say, he was the son of *once wealthy parents,* whose patrimony, though considerable in early life, had been greatly diminished by misfortune. He was gifted with a mindabove the ordinary caste, which, from his intense application at an early age, was enriched with a store of knowledge too triflingly estimated by many of youthful years and genius strong.

The law was chosen by him as a profession. Stimulated by ancestral pride, and from a consciousness of his want of wealth as an assistant in his way to future glory, he, while others slept, was seen, with a haggard cheek and pale brow, from which the fires of genius flashed, pouring over his books, with an intensity that started drops of perspiration from his marble forehead. Thus he fanned the flame of intellect, but consumed the principles of vitality.

Think not, though, that this was the only subject on which his lofty soul dwelt. No; he loved—too fondly loved. There was another altar, besides that of fame, at which he bowed and made offerings. Ellen P——was his wooed, his betrothed, his idolized one. Upon her he had bestowed the purest affections of a youthful heart. Hers were feelings of reciprocity. They lived, loved, and their faith was plighted; and they only waited the completion of his professional studies to crown all by a union.

* * * * * * * *

It was a calm evening in June. The moon was sweeping, in unstained loveliness, surrounded by her dazzling escort, across heaven's azure vault; herself the worshipped queen of night. It was one of those tranquil evenings in summer, when fond memory insensibly wanders back to scenes and days "that were," and we imagine the familiar forms of loved but lost friends, are floating around us, and we silently communing with their sweet spirits. All was calm, and nature seemed as if she was reposing from her daily toils, inhaling the fragrance of her flowers that breathed in low murmurs, like the soft sound of distant music. Alone, and evidently much agitated, by some anticipated future event, in the entrance of a vine-covered summer house, sat Ellen P.——. A haughty glance shot forth its lustre from beneath her long silken lashes, as she turned her head toward the gate, and exclaimed in an under, hurried tone, "He *shall* yield! I know my power, and he shall feel it. He loves me, and will not cannot refuse me. I'll break this reverie of sanctity he has fallen into, and our names shall yet break the spell of other lands, by the trumpetings of their greatness." Oh the ambition of woman, when it is deeply imbedded in her constitution and mind!

Ellen P——was the only child of a parent whose capital was immense; and she was surpassingly beautiful. She had been indulged in early life, and brought up under the influence of strong aristocratic prejudices. She had loved Wm. R——— from a child; and when he, in the dawn of manhood, "like some bird of heavenly plumage fair," fixed his eagle eye on fame's dread mountain top, and had become the courted and admired, she plighted her hand to him.

He had drank deep at the fount of science; he had drawn largely from the mines of classic lore; had followed philosophy in her proudest soarings. He "like some comet of tremendous size, to which the lesser stars did reverence," had flashed along the sky of fame, and dazzled wherever he had shone; but, convinced of the vanity of fame with her siren chantings, evanescence of sublunary things, he had fled like a stricken one to the all powerful asylum religion affords to earth's weary wanderers. This was revolting to the feelings of Ellen P——, who had been nurtured in the school of infidelity. But when she learned that Wm. R———, from a high sense of duty, designed taking holy orders, she resolved on the destruction of this his solemnly formed purpose. This was the night she had appointed to meet him, with the determination of attacking his Christian sentiments, and exerting herself in striving to extort from him a recantation of his laudable resolution, in reference to the gown. The gate which lead to the spot where Ellen was thus ruminating, opened, and the tall figure of him who was about sacrificing high and extraordinary prospects for the desk, emerged through the clustering vines that formed a natural arch over its white pillars.

* * * * * * * *

She spoke, with an affected tremor of voice, of his recent determination. He told her it was true. Her eyes flashed with an indignation that told him her opposition to his course. She poured forth, with vehemence her own and her father's disapprobation. She called up the prohibition of a parent, and eloquently plead the obligation of a child to obey. In vain did he urge the suspension of his everlasting weal upon his acquiescence with his duty. In vain did he point to the unhappy consequences of being recreant to his God. She pointed to fame with her wreaths and garlands, to wealth with its facilities to high life and pleasure, to love, her own pure virgin love, in its vestal burnings on affection's altar, and concluded by saying, "The attainment of this hand, William, depends upon your renunciation of all notions of holy orders; a father's command has gone forth. I love you; but this must separate us forever; it opens an impassable gulf. Speak, William, Oh speak the words that will make us happy!" Uttering these words with peculiar pathos, she gave vent to a flood of tears, woman's mightiest weapon. This was a moment of awful suspense with Wm. R———. He gazed upon the idol of his soul, as she stood weeping before him; he dwelt one moment on the prospect of seeing her another's—the thought was madness;—one moment more—his purpose was fixed; it was, to renounce all for that haughty woman. "Ellen, behold your power; I yield—for you I sacrifice right, duty, conscience, perchance heaven—all for you Ellen; and if that Power whose ways are righteous, and whose dealings with his disobedient creatures are marked with consummate justice, should pour forth his withering curses of retribution, remember, Ellen, they will fall, perhaps, too late for repentance." He spoke as if his words were the utterings of inspiration. "Be it all upon my head," exclaimed the daring girl; "for, believe me, William, you will find it all chimerical."

* * * * * * * *

The time was appointed for the solemnization of their nuptials, which, from circumstances, was thought necessary to be deferred for two months. During this interval, the cholera, that fearful scourge in the hands of an incensed Jehovah, came rushing like an avalanch through the West, slaying its hundreds. The consternation that was visible in the countenances of the panic struck citizens of———, as they passed along the streets, told too well, that its usually healthy interior had realized the horrors of the awful visitation.

Among the first of its victims, was the beautiful, the wealthy, and the proud Ellen P——. When she first felt its deadly sensation, she sent for her betrothed. He flew to her chamber; but, oh! the scene that was presented to his too fond vision! There, in pain, and writhing in horrible agony, with glaring eyes, and disheveled tresses of raven hair scattered in confusoin over her shoulders, lay the *idol* of his heart; she for whose love he had proved recreant to his God. How clearly then did he see his sin; a sin which had aroused the wrath of heaven's Monarch, who, in his holy indignation, seemed to be taking vengeance by the removal of the object that had caused it.

"Oh!" cried the raving girl, "it has fallen upon me too soon; ah! yes, as your words, which now howl like the wailings of the damned through my reeling brain, too truly said that night, too late for repentance." He clasped the hand of the dying girl, and, kneeling beside her couch, breathed a fervent prayer for forgiveness and pardon for her whose affrighted spirit was almost departing. Ellen became more composed, and he spoke to her of the compassion of the Savior; of his willingness to save to the uttermost all who put their trust in him.

"The very portals of heaven, mercy, compassion, all are closed against me forever, William; I have not only formed the rock on which my own bark has foundered, but I have striven to reek your destruction on that accursed rock; and now, after all—yes, all—to dare to lift an imploring look to heaven, is to—hold!—hold!—fiends!—torture!—save, oh God!—mercy!——" She uttered a piercing scream, and her system, which had been collapsed, by repeated spasms, resumed its natural position—her eyes closed, and Ellen P—— was a corpse.

William followed her to her grave. He wept not, for the fountain of tears seemed dried up. He smiled no more. And in two weeks he was placed beside the unfortunate and short lived Ellen P——, leaving an example to the world, that however fair and beautiful earth's loveliest plants are, they will sicken and die; and that we should "set our affections on things above."

THE INDIANS AND THE STEAMBOAT.

"If any thing ever did astonish the Indians, it was the steamer:—

"The poor and ignorant people, for the distance of 2,000 miles (up the Missouri river,) had never seen or heard of a steamboat, and in some places they seemed at a loss what to do, or how to act; they had no name for it—so it was, like every thing else (with them,) which is mysterious and unaccountable, called *medicine* (mystery) We had on board one twelve pound cannon and three or four eight pound swivels, which we were taking up to arm the Fur Company's Fort at the mouth of the Yellow Stone; and at the approach of every village they were all discharged several times in rapid succession, which threw the inhabitants into utter confusion and amazement—some of them threw their faces to the ground and cried to the Great Spirit—some shot their horses and dogs, and sacrificed them to appease the Great Spirit, whom they conceived was offended—some deserted their village, and ran to the tops of the bluffs some miles distant; and others, in some places, as the boat landed in front of their villages, came with great caution, and peeped over the bank of the river to see the fate of their chiefs, whose duty it was (from the nature of their office,) to approach us, whether friends or foes, and to go on board. Sometimes, in this flight, they were instantly thrown neck and heels over each other's heads and shoulders—men, women, and children, and dogs—sage, sachem, old and young—all in a mass, at the frightful discharge of the steam from the escape-pipe, which the captain of the boat let loose upon them for his own fun and amusement. There were many curious conjectures among their wise men, with regard to the nature and powers of the steamboat. Among the Mandans, some called it the 'big thunder canoe;' for, when in the distance below the village, they saw the lightning flash from its sides, and heard the thunder come from it; others called it the big medicine canoe with eyes; it was *medicine* (mystery,) because they could not understand it; and it must have eyes, for, said they, 'it sees its own way, and takes the deep water in the middle of the channel.' They had no idea of the boat being steered by the man at the wheel, and well might they have been astonished at its taking the deepest water.—*G. Catlin.*

THE TELESCOPE AND THE MICROSCOPE.—The following comparison of these two instruments is from the pen of Dr. Chalmers: "While the telescope enables us to see a system in every star, the microscope unfolds to us a world in every atom. The one instructs us that this mighty globe, with the whole burthen of its people and its countries, is but a grain of sand in the vast field of immensity—the other, that every atom may harbor the tribes and families of a busy population. The one shows us the insignificance of the world we inhabit—the other redeems it from all its insignificance, for it tells that in the leaves of every forest, in the flowers of every garden, in the waters of every rivulet, there are worlds teeming with life, and numberless as are the stars of the firmament. The one suggests to us, that above and beyond all that is visible to man, there may be regions of creation which sweep unmeasurably along, and carry the impress of the Almighty's hand to the remotest scenes of the universe—the other, that within and beneath all the minuteness which the aided eye of man has been able to explore, there may be a world of invisible beings; and that, could we draw aside the mysterious curtain which shrouds it from our senses, we might behold a theatre of as many wonders as astronomy can unfold, a universe within the compass of a point, so small as to elude the powers of the microscope, but where the Almighty Ruler of all things finds room for the exercise of his attributes, where he can raise another mechanism of worlds, and fill and animate them all, with the evidences of his glory."

BEDOUIN WOMEN.—It is a very remarkable fact that most savage nations have degraded woman from all equality in society. We recollect but one instance to the contrary and that occurred among the Teutonic ancestry of some of the nations of continental Europe. These are honoring their females, and Sir Walter Scott suggests, with some probability, that the institution of chivalry was founded on the remains of this respect for the weaker sex. Notwithstanding our acquaintance with the Mahomedan creed, which, it is allowed, denies that women have souls, we were not prepared for the statements of Mr. Stephens respecting the abject condition of the Arabian women. Indeed, the idle and voluptuous character of their religion would seem to say that females were not likely to have much drudgery imposed upon them, nor to feel the restraints of strict authority. But it seems their condition resembles that of the sex among the aborigines of our own American forrests, or if possible, it is still worse. H.

"In the tent of the Arabian patriarch, woman is the mere household drudge. In vain may one listen for her light footstep or expect to find her by the side of her natural lord, giving a richer charm to the hospitality he is extending to a stranger. When the stranger approaches, the woman retires, and so completely is she accostomed to this seclusion, that, however closely he may watch, he can never catch her even peeping at him from behind a screen or partition of the tent. Curiosity, which, in civilized life, is so universally imputed to the daughters of Eve, seems entirely unknown to the sex in this wild region. Nor is this the worst of her lot. Even when alone, the wife of the Bedouin is not regarded as his equal; the holy companionship of wedded life has between them no existance. Even when no guest is present, she never eats with him."—*Incidents of Travel, &c., vol. II. p. 11.*)

THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH.—In addition to other extensive arrangements for the coming year, the valuable assistance of Mr. BURRITT has been engaged as a constant contributor. We are promised some rare and interesting gleanings from the fertile and unreaped fields of German literature. The following is his curious and characteristic anouncement of his designs:—

"I now hasten to say that I shall hereafter be on the *qui vive* for all the interesting *scraps* in literature and religion, which I may *weld* together, and *forge* an article worthy of being *filed* for reception into the columns of the Evangelist. I flatter myself that there are neglected *mines,* from which I may *smelt* out a *chain* of interesting facts, if not "a string of orient pearls." And, although my engagement for a month to come may be something of a *bar* to my present efforts on your behalf, yet I shall in the mean time *strike* my *gauging-rod* here and there, and *lay* a train for such future contributions, as may *square* with your views. When I have *blown out* a few more lectures, I shall *draw* liberally upon my leisure, in order to *compass* the *point* of your proposition. I shall then hope to enter upon the work with a *sharpened* zeal, which shall give a new edge to the interest which I always feel in such pursuits. The scope which you have allowed me for my contributions will authorize me to subject the *cinders* of the dead to the *heat* of my animation, and to bestow a *puff* upon the *dust* of ages in order to *kindle* some latent *scintillation* which may *sparkle* in some corner of your paper.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH.—The following is said to be an extract from the common-place-book of the celebrated Elihu Burritt, the Worcester blacksmith:

Elihu Burritt in account current with Time.

WORCESTER, June 5th, 1838.

June 5—50 lines of Hebrew, 37 lines of Celtic, 6 hours of forging.
June 6—27 lines of Hebrew, 14 lines of Celtic, 6 hours of forging.
June 7—60 lines of Hebrew, 60 lines of Celtic, 54 pages of French, 20 names of stars, 5 hours of forging.
June 8—51 lines of Hebrew, 75 lines of Celtic, 40 pages of French, 15 names of stars, 8 hours of forging.
June 9—68 lines of Hebrew, 50 lines of Celtic, 40 pages of French, 3 hours studying Syriac, 9 hours of forging.
June 10—100 lines of Hebrew, 85 pages of French, 4 services at Church, Bible Class at noon.

He proceeds to state that he wrote and delivered a lecture on astronomy. Many days he was unwell, and yet worked hard, sometimes twelve hours a day at his forge.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
De Ruyter, January 17, 1842.

"A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, [illegible] to Physicians and families [illegible] lately BOUGHT by the STONE STORE [illegible] in New York at
S. D DELLAY'S

To Physicians he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and requests from them at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.
Terms of sale, 6 months.

HAIR! HAIR!
BALDNESS.—Important Discovery—the Great Mystery found out at last.

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR.—Dr. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the hair, has after many experiments chemical and physical, been able to discover an article which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair—to prevent it from falling off when baldness is apprehended—to restore it when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning gray. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls—it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces uncommon brilliancy. Thousands have tested its superior virtues and excellence, and in every instance it stands unrivalled. It is an infallible cure in all affections of the skin on the head—as dandruff, &c. &c. Every family should be supplied with a bottle of this oil, that by its application to the head and hair of children, the beautiful and ornamental appendage of a fine head of hair, which nature has supplied us may be preserved.

WORMS! WORMS!
DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of [illegible] administered to more than 15,000 [illegible] ous ages, and not one solitary [illegible] one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed directions has [illegible] failed.
N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC.
FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. [illegible]

MAGNETIC ODONTICA
THE TEETH! THE TEETH!
[illegible]

LOOK AT THIS.
HAVE YOU A COUGH?
70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION [illegible]
[illegible] Cough Drops [illegible]
Have you a cough? [illegible] bottle of the Cough Drops [illegible] may be too late. Price, 75 cents [illegible]

LOTION, LOTION.
DR. EVANS' BEAUTIFYING LOTION.
HIGHLY esteemed for [illegible] Coarseness, Redness, and Pimples [illegible] Face, Neck or Hands, [illegible]

SNUFF.
Only Twenty-five Cents.
[illegible]

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.
[illegible]

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.
[illegible] agent for this place.
S. D. DELLAY

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES,
AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.
January 12, 1842.

I have this day been appointed sole agent in this place for the sale of Doct D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.
All articles sold by me are direct from Doct Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.
I have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that I have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. I have in my possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which I shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.
One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.
S. D. DELLAY.

WANTED
500 [illegible]

BOOKS & STATIONERY.
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BOOK-BINDING.
[illegible] JAMES BAILEY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
J. M. LETTS.
[illegible]

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.
[illegible]
RHODE-ISLAND.
[illegible]
CONNECTICUT.
[illegible]
NEW-JERSEY.
[illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA.
[illegible]
VIRGINIA.
[illegible]
OHIO.
[illegible] Babcock.
[illegible] Lewis A. Davis
[illegible]
MICHIGAN.
[illegible] Church, P. M.
WISKONSAN.
[illegible] P. M.

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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. II.—NO 51.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, [illegible]

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1842.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Gleanings from Letters from Palmyra.

NUMBER II.

BY MARY.

The reasoning of Longinus upon the immortality of the soul.

We were speaking, said Julia, of life and of man—how unsatisfactory life is, and how imperfect and unfinished, as it were, man; and we agreed, I believe, in the opinion that there can be no true happiness without a certain assurance of immortality, and this we are without. I agree with you, said Longinus, in all you can have expressed concerning the unsatisfactoriness of life, regarded as a finite existence, and concerning the want of harmony there is between man and the other works of God if he is mortal; and in this also, that without the assurance of immortality there can, to the thinking mind, be no true felicity, I only wonder that on the last point there should exist in the mind of any one of you doubts so serious as to give you much disturbance. I cannot, indeed, feel so secure of a future and then unending existence, as I am sure that I live now. What I am now I know; concerning the future I can only believe, and belief can never possess the certainty of knowledge. Still, of a future life I entertain no doubts that distress me. My belief in it is as clear and strong as I can well conceive belief in things invisible and unexperienced to be. It is such as makes me happy in any thought or prospect of death. Without it, and life would appear to me like nothing more to be esteemed than a short and often troubled dream.

'So I confess it seems to me,' said Fausta. 'How should I bless the gods if upon my mind there could rest a conviction of immortality strong like yours! The very certainty with which you speak, seems through the power of sympathy, to have scattered some of my doubts. But, alas! they will soon return.' 'In what you have now said,' replied Longinus, 'and in the feelings you have expressed on this point do I find one of the strongest arguments for the immortality of the soul. You all earnestly desire an immortal life—you perpetually dwell upon the thought and long for it. Is it not so with all who reflect at all upon themselves? Are there any such, have there ever been any who have not been possessed by the same thoughts and desires, and who, having been greatly comforted and supported by them through life, have not at death relied upon them, and looked with some degree of confidence toward a coming forth again from death? Now I think it is far more reasonable to believe in another life, than in the delusiveness of these expectations. For I cannot suppose that this universal expectation will be disappointed, without believing in the wickedness, nay, the infinite malignity of the Supreme Ruler, which my whole nature utterly refuses to do. For what more cruel than to create this earnest and universal longing, and not gratify it? Does it not seem so?'

We all admitted it. 'This instinctive desire,' continued Longinus, 'I cannot but regard as being implanted by the Being who created us. It is an instinct, that is, a suggestion or inspiration of God. If it could be shown to be a consequence of education, we might refer it for its origin to ingenious philosophers. But it exists where the light of philosophy has never shone. It is then the very inspiration of Divinity and will not be disappointed. I trust much to these tendencies of our nature. This is our best ground of belief of a God. The arguments of the schools have never succeeded in establishing the truth, even to the conviction of a philosophic mind, much less a common one. Yet the truth is universally admitted. God, I think, has provided for so important an article of faith in the structure of our minds. He has not left it to chance or special Revelation. So, too, the determinations of the mind concerning virtue and vice, right and wrong being for the most part so accordant throughout the whole race—these, too, are instinctive.

'Let me ask,' continued Longinus, 'if you have never been perplexed by the evils of life, such as either you have yourselves experienced, or such as you have witnessed?' 'I have indeed,' said Fausta, 'and have deeply deplored them. But how are they connected with a future existence?' 'Thus,' replied the philosopher. As in the last case, the benevolence of the Supreme God cannot be sustained without the admission of the reality of a future life. Not only that, but it seems to me direct proof may be adduced from the existence and universality of these evils to establish the blackest malignity. So that to me, belief in a future existence is in proportion to the difficulty of admitting the idea of divine malignity, and it cannot therefore be much stronger than it is. How can you make that clear to us, said Fausta? I should truly rejoice if out of the evils which so darken the earth any thing good or beautiful could be drawn? As this dark mould, rejoined the philosopher, sends upwards, and out of its very heart this rare Persian rose, so does hope grow out of evil, and the darker the evil, the brighter the hope, as from a richer and fouler soil comes the more vigorous plant, and larger flower. You remember the sad tale concerning the christian Probus? Now do you wonder that Probus, when one after another four children were ravished from his arms by death, and then as if to crown his lot with evil his wife followed them, and he was left alone in the world, bereaved of every object to which his heart was most fondly attached, do you wonder, I say, that he turned to the heavens and cursed the gods? And can you justify the gods so that they shall not be chargeable with the blackest malignity if there be no future and immortal state? What is it to bind so the heart of a parent to a child, to give that affection a force and a tenderness which belong to no other tie, so that anxieties for its life and welfare, and cares and sacrifices for its good constitute the very existence of the parent what is it to foster by so many contrivances this love and then forever to disappoint and blast it but malignity? Yet this work is done every hour, and in almost every heart: if for children we lament not, yet we do for others as dear. Are we not then presented with this alternative, either the Supreme God is a malignant being whose pleasure is to torment, or, there is an immortal state where we shall meet again with those, who, for inscrutable purposes, have been torn from our arms here below? And who can hesitate in which to rest? The belief, therefore, in a future life ought to be in proportion to the difficulty of admitting the idea of divine malignity. And this is so impossible—so impossible to be entertained for one moment, that the other conclusion rests upon a firm foundation. I will add, said Longinus, only one thing more, which I have said, and that is concerning the incompleteness of man as a work of the world, and which has been mentioned by Fausta. Is not this an argument for a future life? Other things and beings are finished and complete—man only is left, as it were, half made up. A tree grows and bears fruit, and the end of its creation is answered. It is the same with the animals. No one expects more of a lion or a horse than is found in both.—But with man it is not so. In no period of history, and among no people, has it been satisfactorily determined what man is, or what are the limits of his capacity and being. He is full of contradictions, and of incomprehensible organization if he is considered only in relation to this world. For while every other affection finds and rests in its appropriate object, which fully satisfies and fills it, the desire of unlimited improvement, and of endless life—the strongest and best defined of any of the desires—this alone is answered by no corresponding object: which is not different from what it would be, if the gods should create a race like ours, having the same craving and necessity for food and drink, yet never provide for them neither the one nor the other, but leave them all to die of hunger. Unless there is a future life, we all die of a worse hunger. Unless there is a future life, man is a monster in creation—compared with other things, an abortion—and in himself, and compared with himself, an enigma—a riddle which no human wit has ever solved, nor can ever hope to solve. 'I cannot,' said Julia, 'deny strength and plausibility to your arguments, but I cannot admit that they satisfy me. No power or wit of man has ever wholly scattered the mists which rest upon life and death. I confess, with Socrates, that I want a promise or a revelation to enable me to take the voyage in a spirit of cheerfulness, and without the fear of fatal shipwreck. If your reasonings, Longinus, were only accompanied by authority more than that of man, if I could believe the Divinity inspired you, I could then rest contented and happy. One word authoritatively declaring man's immortality, a word which by infallible token I could know to be a word from the Supreme, would to me be worth infinitely more than all the conjectures, hopes, and reasonings of all the philosophers. It is, I conceive, on this account, that the religion of the christians has spread so rapidly. It meets our natures. It supplies authority. It professes to bring annunciations from Heaven of man's immortality.

For the Register.

Public Worship, No. I.

[illegible] —Bible.

That it is the imperious duty of all created intelligences to worship God, who created them and who sustains them, is no longer a doubtful question. Yet that there are many who totally neglect to comply with the requisitions, just, reasonable, and [illegible] which God has given in his [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] to [illegible] intelligent portion of his creation [illegible] less true. God requires of all men the undivided homage of their hearts in his [illegible] and he has held out inducements [illegible] ample and conclusive to those who worship him in spirit and in truth. He requires no hard thing at the hands of his [illegible]. He delights in the [illegible] praise from contrite hearts. He [illegible] ed the [illegible] blessings [illegible] its ordinances, as inducements to [illegible] ship, while he has the power to bestow the blessings upon his creatures which he has so abundantly promised in the gospel.—His ample mind is not confined to the narrow limits of created intelligences, [illegible] should not prove competent to redeem his honor when he pledges his [illegible] who worship in his courts, where he [illegible] well pleased to meet his saints.

Now what is our duty in regard to the public worship of God in the sanctuary?—If this is a means of grace, evidently it must be the duty of all intelligent beings to place themselves within the influence of sanctuary opportunities and [illegible].—It is a fact which may doubtless have been remarked for a number of years past, that our houses of public worship have been almost entirely neglected by the great mass of christians, and particularly those who make no pretensions to religion. The remark will doubtless apply with no little [illegible] all classes of religionists; but more particularly to those who [illegible] according to the commandment [illegible] who, by being "*peculiar*" in their views on this Sabbath question [illegible] still *more* [illegible] public worship [illegible] We [illegible] [illegible] who, without a shadow of [illegible] yourselves from the sanctuary [illegible] to on this occasion.

Look around you and see if there [illegible] to interest you in coming up to the house of God—if there are no efforts [illegible] to check the rapid strides which [illegible] Infidelity is [illegible] [illegible] religious institutions of America! [illegible] Arouse! and turn the [illegible] towards the worship of Him who [illegible] upon the throne and beholds with an eye that slumbers not nor sleeps, the secret movings of his intelligent creatures upon the earth. Yes, Infidelity, with all her demoralizing influences, is making her thousand inroads upon the church of God! She is sapping the foundation of our religious institutions. She is strewing her frail flowrets with a lavish hand along the pathway of our innocent and unconscious youth. Her drapery—her pride of fashion, and all that can bewilder the youthful mind, is strewn at broad-cast over our undefended privileges. And is it not time to arouse? Witness the avidity with which an Infidel would be greeted were one to address the people in the sanctuary of God. The house would be filled to overflowing! For what reason? The novelty—the vitiated taste of community at once answers the question.—The public mind has become dormant—the affections are estranged from God, and all the finer feelings of the soul are blunted by the propagation of Infidel sentiments. Cast off this hindrance, and come up to the house of God, determined on a signal victory over all the unhallowed influences of irreligion. The church must awake soon, or her fairest hopes are doomed. Christians must rally around the ordinances and institutions of

[illegible]

On the Historical Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion.

[illegible]

Before [illegible] this highly important [illegible] [illegible] (though not to speak [illegible]) Clergy, that this [illegible] few years, been [illegible] am inclined to believe [illegible] nent cause of the increase [illegible] the present age, may be [illegible] rance of men in general [illegible] [illegible] in the ignorance of the great mass of professing christians. Let these be rightly instructed in the evidences of christianity, and the infidel can no longer remain ignorant of the great and important truths of religion. These remarks will serve as my apology for the following:

1. Christianity is a collection of doctrines, truths, and precepts communicated, or said to be communicated to man from the Deity by Christ and his apostles, about 1800 years ago; and as it is my object in the present lecture to show that Christianity is not a forgery, but that its doctrines were actually taught by Christ and his apostles, I will in the first place state a few principles, or first truths upon which the investigation is to be based.

Supposing a person should announce to us that some 1800 years ago, there was a book written by one Plutarch, entitled, [illegible] These are [illegible] rules by which we [illegible] document [illegible] however [illegible] pected that any [illegible] all of these conditions [illegible] If it shall [illegible] shall not be found to [illegible] any of these which it does not fulfil [illegible] said document will be admitted by all competent judges to be genuine. For instance, if it be not referred to by contemporary

[illegible] your fairies [illegible] the bright lake [illegible] in the depth of the valley, and which you call the mountain mirror.—Ellen: the large orchards, with their trees gracefully bending with their ruddy and golden fruit; the neat house opposite to us, with its pretty curtains of vines hanging

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VOL. II.

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THE REGISTER.

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over the door, the rose bushes clustering about the windows.'

'What, mother!' exclaimed Charles, 'all these things painted on a little gem?'

'Yes, Charles, all. The high mountains, and the rose bushes, every leaf and bud of them; and then, if the gems are turned towards the inside of the house, the landscape disappears, and all the furniture is painted on them, and the perfect pictures as you see done by painters, looking grave and motionless, but smiling, speaking, and moving.'

'Oh, mother, mother!' exclaims Ellen, 'this is a fairy story after all.'

'Are there, in reality, any such gems?' asked Charles, who did not like that the story should turn out a fairy story.

'There are, my dear Charles; and the same Friend who gave the children these gems, has given to them an instrument by which they can hear the music of the birds, the voices of their friends, and all other sounds; and another by which they enjoy the delicious perfume of the flowers; the fragrance you so often spoke of, Ellen, when the fruit trees were in blossom; and the locust trees in flower, and the clover in bloom.'

'Oh, what a generous Friend that must be,' said Charles, 'to give such valuable presents, and so many of them! Are there any more, mother?'

'Yes, Charles, more than I could describe to you if I were to talk till to-morrow morning; there is a very curious instrument, by which they find out the taste of everything that is to be eaten; and another, that, by just stretching out their fingers, they can tell whether a thing is smooth or rough, hard or soft.'

'Why, I can tell that with my fingers!' exclaimed Charles.

'Yes, my dear,' said his mother; 'and cannot you taste by putting food in your mouth? and is there not an instrument set in your mouth? and is there not an instrument set in your head by which you can hear?'

'My ear, mother?' asked Charles.

'Yes, my child, your ear.'

'And do you mean the eyes by those wonderful gems?' asked Ellen.

'Yes.'

'But I am sure there is no painting in the eyes.'

'Yes, Ellen, every object you behold is painted upon the part of the eye called the retina; but that you cannot understand now; and you must let me go on with my anecdote of the two children. When they arose in the morning, they found that their Friend had taken such good care of them when they slept that they felt no pain; that their limbs were all active; and that they could every moment receive pleasure from the precious gems and instruments I have mentioned. They both looked out of the window, and exclaimed, 'What a beautiful morning!' The little girl turned her gems towards her multiflora, now full of roses and glistening with dew-drops, and she clapped her hands, and asked her brother if he ever saw any thing so beautiful; and he turned his gems to a pair of humming-birds that were fluttering over the honeysuckle, and thrusting their tiny pumps into the necks of the flowers; and, as their bright images shone on his gems, he shouted, 'Did you ever see any thing so handsome?'

'You mean, mother,' said Charles, 'that he *looked* at the humming-birds, when you say he *turned his gems?*'

'Yes, my dear! and when he heard the pleasant humming they make with their wings, it was by the instrument set in the head which you call the ear. There was not a moment of the day but the children enjoyed some good thing their Friend had given to them. They learned their lessons by using the memories he had given them; the books they read delighted them, because their Friend had given to them minds by which they understood them.—They loved their parents, and relations, and companions, because their Friend had given to them affections.'

'It seems to me,' interrupted Charles, 'that their Friend gave them every thing. It must be God you mean, mother, for I know he gives us every thing we have.'

'Yes, my dear Charley; and I am sorry to say, these two children neglected their Friend. They had often been told by their mother never to get into bed without first kneeling and thanking him for all his gifts; but they did not think of him. They used and enjoyed the gifts, but they sometimes forgot the Giver.'

Ellen laid her hand on her mother's bosom. 'Mother,' she said, 'you mean us.'

'My dear Ellen,' replied her mother, 'your conscience is like the ring in the fairy tale. Yes, I did mean you and Charles. I was sorry when I came into the room to-night, to see you getting into bed without saying your prayers. God has given you a voice to speak, my children. Your dog Stumah cannot speak to thank God for any thing he receives, but you can.'

'And I will,' said the good little boy, ashamed that he had been ungrateful and thoughtless. 'Come, Ellen, we'll jump up and say our prayers; and,' he added in a whisper, 'we'll speak for Stumah too.'

Innocence and ignorance are sisters. Vulgar innocence and ignorance are mortal, they have pretty faces, but wholly without expression, and of a transient beauty; the noble sisters are immortal, their lofty forms are unchangeable, and their countenances are still radiant with the light of paradise, they dwell in heaven, and visit only the noblest and most severely tried of mankind.—*Novalis.*

There are in certain heads a kind of established errors against which reason has no weapons. There are more of these mere assertions current than one could believe. Men are very fond of proving their steadfast adherence to nonsense.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, February 16, 1842.

Christian Honesty.

The Christian religion is a system of purity; hence every true Christian is emphatically honest, of whom it may be said as of Nathaniel, "behold an Israelite, indeed, in whom there is no guile!" A dishonest Christian can not be found, because his dishonesty at once makes him a sinner, and destroys his claim to the Christian character. That Christians err through the infirmity of the flesh, is true; but it can not be true that the deliberate violator of God's law is a Christian. Fortuitous circumstances, only, can be plead for error in religion. For, beside these, there is no necessity for a departure from the right way, and even these may frequently be construed into a criminal carelessness. It is criminal in every intelligent being not to investigate the Christian religion impartially. The simplicity of its principles, and the clearness of its doctrines and duties, render this comparatively an easy task. And when the bias of education, or some adventitious circumstance does not blind the judgment, or prepossess the heart, a perfect harmony in views is obtained by all. The diversity of opinion as to what the gospel teaches, is not attributable to any ambiguity in the scriptures, or defect in the Christian system, but to the obliquity of vision, or perverseness of heart of men. We must, therefore, conclude that they are dishonest, in a degree, at least, who do not establish themselves in the right way.

The Christian is honest with his God, with his Bible, his neighbor, and himself. If he is honest with God he believes what God says, and will not traverse sea and land for an apology for his sin. With the Christian, the word of God is the measure of his duty, and short of a full and hearty obedience to it, he will not stop. Neither will he seek how he may avoid the letter of God's law while he follows its spirit, for its letter and spirit agree, and can not be separated without sin. The word of God stands firmer than the pillars of heaven, for the heavens shall pass away, but the word of God liveth and abideth forever. How vain the effort to deceive God! The Christian knows it is vain, and did not the reverence he has for the divine being restrain him from the effort, his knowledge of God would. The fate of Annanias and Sapphira stands as a perpetual admonition to as many as have it in their heart to lie unto God.

The Christian is honest with his Bible. This is his only chart to guide him safely through the labyrinths of error, and save him from the snare of the fowler. 'Twas given by inspiration of God, and is sufficient to make the man of God perfect.—Any alteration of the word of God, in adding or diminishing, would render it imperfect, and any labored effort to make the scriptures appear discordant, or invalidate any of its truths, or make them appear as non-essential to the perfection of the Christian character, betrays a dishonesty of heart entirely unlike the christian. To search the scriptures to prove any preconceived opinion, or confirm any system of ethics, or religious creed, likewise reveals a heart which is not sufficiently honest to let the word of God establish it in the truth. The Psalmist enquires, "Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his way;" and then responds, "by taking heed thereto according to thy word." The scriptures are, of themselves, sufficient to enlighten every soul and lead it into all truth, and as many as are lead by them, are perfect in obedience and honest before God. The word of God is not so ambiguous as to need an interpreter, save the holy spirit, or so hard to be understood as to leave any in ignorance, or so imperfect as to require any of the innovations of the "Man of Sin" to institute new doctrines for the church, or substitute others for those already taught. A man is honest with his Bible when this lays the foundation of his religious creed, and rears the superstructure and completes the whole. But he is not honest when he imbibes from other sources than the Bible any part of his religion, or neglects any of its divine precepts. The Bible contains the whole of the honest man's religion, and it requires the whole of it to complete his creed. A man is neither honest before God, not with himself, when he does not make a habit of studying the will of God. The heart sanctified in part only, is, of itself, leading into error and sin, and unless the mind becomes familiar with the truth, it is almost certain to be led into error. Hence, they who neglect the Bible, neglect their own interests, and expose themselves to dangers, or, in other words, are dishonest with themselves. Honesty before God, and with his word, will make a man honest with his neighbor, and himself; and while he fears to sin against God, or rebel against his word, he is studious to love his neighbor as himself, and love himself sufficiently as to avoid every thing which may detract aught from his obedience to God, or diminish his happiness.

A Suggestion.

Will not our Churches adopt for themselves some system of sustaining our benevolent operations? It is believed that a want of system is one great cause of inefficiency. Will our brethren take a suggestion from us on this subject? Let every member after duly considering his relation to our benevolent operations, and the income from his labors, determine how much he can give monthly for benevolent purposes, and then present this with his prayer at the Monthly Concert, and thus let his alms and prayers go together. How many can give $1, or 50 cents, or 25 cents monthly? We wish not that a man should regulate his gifts by his penurious disposition, but as an operative in the labor of love. Suppose we take six pence a month as the average of what the members of our denomination could give, we then have the sum of $4,125 per year. A sum sufficient to carry forward successfully, every benevolent operation of the denomination. Who is there that can not easily give their 6d. per month, it being only a penny for five days? Suppose this sum were diminished one half, we could sustain two Missionaries among the Jews; two in other fields, support five young men in obtaining an education preparatory to the ministry, and print 300,000 pages of Tracts. This is what an average of three pence per month, or a penny every ten days for each member in the denomination, would accomplish when brought into a common treasury. Now if these gifts be accompanied by the united prayers of all the members of the churches in the Monthly Concert, who can calculate the amount of good that would be effected? Shall it be done? Which church will commence, and who will commence in each church? Is the scheme visionary? then we have an example for it in the exhortation of an Apostle to his brethren, that they should lay by them every week as God had prospered them. Also in the tithing the children of Israel in the land of Canaan. We wish voluntary offerings. Let the one who can give his penny, do that, and let not those who can give 10, 25, 50 cents, or $1, or more, per month, withhold.

Treasurer's Appeal.

Will our brethren, as they value the success of the truths that characterize us, give a cheering response to the appeal from the Treasurer of our Missionary Society? We are able at once to pay those brethren who have labored years since under the direction of the Society. Our brethren who abide at home, know comparatively little of the labors and sufferings of those who labor as Missionaries. Some of our Missionaries, in addition to their poverty, have suffered very much from health impaired by their exposure and labors in the Missionary field. To this day we suffer from labors performed two years since. Others have doubtless suffered more. Money due Missionaries should be paid, and we want aid to send others out.

Temperance.

Gen Riley of Rochester, Lectured twice in this village, last week on temperance.—Last Seventh day evening a society was organized, at which time Ira Gage Barnes, an Inn keeper two miles north of this village, came forward and signed the pledge. Some who have been immoderate drinkers have signed the pledge. There are about 260 who have taken the pledge of the American Temperance Union.

Agents Wanted.

We make the following proposal to those who may wish to extend the patronage of the Register. Any person who will send us $5, current money, for new subscribers, shall be entitled to three copies of the Register for one year. For $10, thus sent, we will send six copies; for $20, we will send twelve copies; For any amount greater, we will allow 25 per cent.

For settling outstanding accounts and remitting money for present subscribers, we will make a fair compensation. Who will help us?

Congress.

The resolutions censuring Mr. Adams, have been laid on the table by a vote of 106 to 93. About 40 members were absent.—Thus the indomitable, fearless hero has triumphed over southern soul-stealers, and the right of petition is vindicated.

Explanation.

As we were one of the Council that declined ordaining the brother mentioned in Br. Hull's letter, we would say for ourself, that our decision was founded principally on the fact that the candidate absolutely refused to attend to the "imposition of hands" without at the same time recording his sentiments against it. We then did not believe the denomination would sanction the ordination under such circumstances; we therefore, as a matter of expediency, were in favor of referring the subject to the General Conference. We do not think it advisable, while others are discussing the question, to give our views.

For the Register.

Waterford, Jan. 30, 1842.

Br. Bailey.—It may not be uninteresting to your readers, to know that God has again revived his work in this place.—Suffice it to say, that the Church was in a low state of religious enjoyment, and while some anxiety had begun to be felt for a better state of things, Bro. A. Campbell came among us, and he held a series of meetings, for the most part in the evening for the space of about two weeks, and through his faithful labors have enjoyed a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. About twenty five have been hopefully converted to God in this section, sixteen have received baptism, and [illegible] of the number have united with the Church. The work still bears a favorable aspect.

A number of places in this region have been, and still are, receiving a precious revival of divine grace. At New London, more than one hundred have been hopefully converted to God. Lyme, and Montville, have shared bountifully in heaven's blessing. May the light of truth shine on all hands.

LESTER T. ROGERS.

P. S. At the time of Bro. Campbell's tarry with us, Bro. Oliver Maxson was ordained to office of Deacon in this Church.

L. T. R.

For the Register.

Br. Bailey—There has appeared a number of articles in the Register, written by our beloved brother W. B. Maxson, upon the "*Laying on of Hands.*" The object of this letter is to correct an erroneous impression likely to grow out of the statements in the [illegible] of his last letter, which appeared Jan 5th, 1842. He says in his "APOLOGY," "It is, however, believed that there is not a uniformity of opinion and practice among our churches upon this point, which is the probable reason of its claiming the attention of the General Conference at its recent session. And the fact that that body was not prepared to express itself decidedly upon the subject and finally referring it to the churches, is presumptive evidence that the members were not all of the same mind respecting it." Now that there are differences of opinion among us as to this subject, I readily grant, for I freely acknowledge myself to hold sentiments differing somewhat from those expressed in the articles referred to. But I understand the subject [illegible] the true issue. I believe that there has never been an entire uniformity of opinion on the subject, at least so far as I know, nor was the subject brought before the General Conference at its last session because of the existence of this difference of opinion. But because of a refusal upon the part of [illegible] of our ministers to ordain [illegible] professedly otherwise acceptable [illegible] to sentiments differing from those of the denomination at large, but not essentially different from those entertained by a number of ministers, and also a [illegible] number of private brethren. Now by reference to the minutes of the Conference, any one can satisfy themselves as to the true state of the question, as to the form in which it came before that body.

You will see that this entirely changes the feature of the question, and this is a matter of importance to those falling under censure. For, inasmuch as an effort is made to make it appear that we are "*innovators,*" and that direful consequences result to the denomination from our sins in this case, you will see at once that it is a matter of great interest to us to know whether we are so accounted by our brethren. Now I maintain that we are only enjoying at least an implied and generally understood right in this instance, and that therefore all charges of "*innovation*" and unfaithfulness are groundless and unjust.

When this part of this subject shall be disposed of and finally settled, I shall with pleasure comply with the wishes of brother Maxson, and "*frankly*" give my reasons for differing in my views from him upon this subject.

NATHAN V. HULL.

Clarence, Feb. 2, 1842.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

To the Agents of the A. S. D. B. Missionary Society.

Dear Brethren;—The embarrassed condition of A. S. D. B. Missionary Society, imperiously imposes on me the necessity of calling on you to make *renewed* and *vigorous* exertions in the discharge of your duties as Agents of the Society.

There are debts against the Society for Missionary labor, of long standing, and we are every day liable to be charged with neglect, and that with some degree of justice by those to whom we are indebted, until some effective measures are [illegible] to meet these demands. It should be remembered, also, that for two or three years past there has been but little or no Missionary labor performed under the patronage of the Society, for the reason that we had not the necessary means for remunerating past services of Missionaries, nor [illegible] for defraying the expense of further labors.

Notwithstanding these embarrassments, the Society at its last session [illegible] employ one or more ministering brethren during the year," to labor for the objects for which the Society was constituted, and trust to the blessing of God [illegible] of the undertaking. [illegible] er has gone into the [illegible] he was obliged to borrow [illegible] the Society [illegible] for an outfit [illegible] purpose.

Brethren ought [illegible]

[illegible]

Yours [illegible]

C[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr Wise [illegible] floor.

Mr Wise [illegible] the correction [illegible] said he had [illegible] Address [illegible] the Address, and yet [illegible] was striving to destroy that instrument.

Mr Wise was very severe in his strictures upon Mr Adams' course. He spoke of him as hoary, but not venerable. He was a man of vast power—power of name and station—power of fame, power of learning, power of eloquence, power of the pen—but these powers he converted to the disgrace and the destruction of his country. People were mistaken if they thought him *mad*. He was not mad, though he could not say that he always spoke the words of truth and soberness. He was not mad—but—he said it in a political sense—wicked. He made himself, with all his great influence, an agent for the destruction of the Union and the Constitution.

Mr Adams said he rose to a point of order, which was as follows: he denied the right of this House to entertain the resolutions, as they charged him with the crimes of high treason, and subordination of perjury, over which the House has no jurisdiction, and, by entertaining them, he was deprived of his just rights.

The Speaker declined giving an opinion, and left it to the House to decide the question.

Mr. Adams said that he probably should have raised the question of order this morning, only that he wished to give the gentleman from Virginia a full opportunity to disgorge all the bile which had been accumulating for three or four years in his bosom; this having been done, to the full extent of that gentleman's power, he now raised it; and said, if the House acted at [illegible] on the resolution [illegible] to censure him for [illegible] attempts [illegible] came into the House stained with the blood of [illegible] he could to [illegible] proceeding against him here [illegible] belonged to an- [illegible]

Mr Wise [illegible] Mr Adams saying [illegible] He wished to be [illegible] was willing to [illegible] State of Ma- [illegible] before the [illegible] he was [illegible] single step taken in [illegible] he had to do with it, [illegible] was upon the ground, [illegible] to protect [illegible]

Mr Adams made some further remarks [illegible] and went on [illegible] every [illegible] enjoy the [illegible] He [illegible] something to [illegible] gentleman [illegible] the crimes [illegible] contempt of [illegible] as a vehicle [illegible] preamble. [illegible] to lay the whole sub- [illegible] Yeas [illegible] nays 100. [illegible] Mr Adams took occasion to [illegible] House deemed it prope- [illegible] three weeks. He [illegible] for this consump- [illegible]

[illegible] asked the Speaker to [illegible] whether the question was [illegible] consideration of the [illegible] House to [illegible] The Speaker replied that [illegible] The vote [illegible] nays 77. [illegible] determined to consider the [illegible]

[illegible] rose and said he took the [illegible] from the House [illegible] the Constitution, as fol- [illegible]

Mr [illegible] of Ky. [illegible] course pro- [illegible] they had the power, as ex- [illegible]

Mr [illegible] of New York [illegible] similar view, [illegible] heard Mr. [illegible] now Secretary of the Navy, express the opinion that the Union ought to [illegible]

Mr Wise denied the assertion. Mr [illegible] would prove [illegible]

Mr A[illegible] of Tennessee, followed and addressed the House at length, on the subject of its disorders and confusion, [illegible] which it had fallen with the people, &c. He insisted that the only way to correct the evil, would be, for each member [illegible] to take his seat the moment the Chair called him to order.

Mr A. passed to the resolutions under consideration, and condemned them as highly inexpedient. He regretted the course taken by Mr Adams, and also to witness the violent assaults made upon that venerable man, now faltering with age, by boys in this hall, who had hardly cast off their swaddling clothes compared with him. It was by this continued badgering, from members of this body, operating upon the peculiarly sensitive mind and indomitable spirit of Mr Adams, that elicited from him remarks, and provoked him to a course which, he was persuaded, his cooler judgment would not approve.

Jan. 25.—Mr. Adams entered upon his defense, and in the commencement took occasion to enter his protest against the jurisdiction of this House, and demanded to be tried by his peers, as he was charged, notwithstanding what the gentleman from Kentucky had disclaimed, with subordination of perjury and high treason. In conducting his defense he said he should hav to call on the department for information, and asked to offer certain resolutions—all of which he sent to the Chair which were read.

The first call for information was in relation to the laws and affairs of South Carolina. The second asks for information in relation to the affair of Capt. Bolton, in leaving the Mediterranean Squadron. The third asks for information of conversations held between Wm. Cost Johnson, and Henry A. Wise, in relation to the 21st rule.

He said he wanted that information in order to sustain himself on his trial before

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upted Mr. Adams, saying
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den asked the Speaker to
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r the *power* of the House to
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s rose and said, he took the
ent to demand from the House
formity with the 6th article of
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minal prosecutions the accused
he right to a speedy and public
mpartial jury of the State and
ein the crime shall have been
which district shall have been
scertained by law, and to be in-
e nature and cause of the ac-
be confronted with the wit-
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btaining witnesses in his favor;
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s, of Va., took a similar view,
hat he had himself heard Mr.
v Secretary of the Navy, ex-
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his peers; and then afterwards on his defense in this House. He sent to the Clerk's table some extracts to be read from the Report of the Committee on the duel between Cilley and Graves.

Mr. Wise then disclaimed having any thing to do with the preliminary business of the duel. So far from urging it on, he had done all he could to prevent it, and stated that the Kentucky Senators, Messrs. Clay and Crittenden, had fixed all the preliminaries. He only regretted that, not having approved the preliminaries, he was induced to go to the field. [Messrs. Clay and Crittenden were present in the Hall.]

Mr. Adams said that he was willing now to let the whole subject drop, in order that the House might progress with the business of the session, and forego his privileges, taking the subject before his constituents.

The Treasury Note Bill.

Jan. 29.—The amendment of the Senate to this bill was adopted, and the bill only waits the signature of the President to become a law.

Jan. 31.—A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, and that the funeral would take place to-morrow. the 1st of February.

Mr. Tillinghast, of R. I., pronounced an appropriate eulogy on the deceased, the customary resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

Feb. 1.—No business was done in either house. The funeral of Senator Dixon was attended.

New-York Legislature.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1842.

By concurrent nomination of the Senate and Assembly, Samuel Young was appointed Secretary of State, Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller, Thomas Farrington, Treasurer, Geo. P. Barker, Attorney General, Nathaniel Jones, Surveyor General, Henry Storms, Commissary General.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

The following gentlemen were likewise appointed Canal Commissioners: Jonas Earll, jr., James Hooker, Geo. W. Little, David P. Bissell, Benjamin Enos, and Stephen Clarke.

News of the Day.

Post-office Laws outdone.—The following letter, written by a gentleman in this town, on the wrapper of a newspaper, passed through the Post-offices west, and was copied and published first in a Buffalo paper, and subsequently has been copied by many other papers. We publish it as a specimen of the thousand artifices that are resorted to for the purpose of evading the Post-office Laws. It stands the P. M. General in hand to adopt further and more restricted laws, if he designs to prevent the transmission of private intelligence by means of newspapers, or give up beat to "*Yankee inventions.*"

"The wrapper forms no part of the package, neither is postage paid ~~thereon~~."—P. M. G.

EZRA D. BARNES ESQ.

One paper. BYRON, Michigan.

"Now I wish to have it understood by all the P. M.'s along the route between here and away out there in Michigan—and there too—that we are all well down here in De Ruyter, from grandmother to little *bub*; and also that there is no 'writing within the wrapper, or on the margin of this newspaper—no underscoring, dotting, or pricking letters or words,' or other memoranda—nevertheless, I enjoin it upon him of Byron to tear off the wrapper and examine it closely, and then, on demand, deliver it to my brother, a little south of Uncle 'Jake Canouse's—we had *poor* sleighing, but very *fat* turkeys, Thanksgiving day—a *long* night and a short sermon from priest Johnson before Christmas—a good deal of wind and some weather, New Year's day—*bells* jingling and *belles* dancing through the evening—money *scarce*, and Post-office circulars plenty ever since."

Steamboat Carriers.—In a case before the U. S. Circuit Court at Boston, to recover from a Steamboat Company the value of a package of bank bills that was entrusted to the Captain and by him lost—the court decided that the Company were not liable. The undertaking by them to be common carriers of merchandize would not be holding themselves out as carriers of bank bills, or make them liable as such. And the custom of Captains to perform their service, would not make the company liable unless he acted as their agent in the carriage of bills.

Longevity.—The Newport (R. I.) Herald gives the names of 34 persons who died in that town during the past year, at the age of 70 years and upwards; their aggregate ages being 2724 years. The oldest of the number was Francis Anderson, aged 96. The yearly number of deaths in Newport is on an average about 140. In what other town do one quarter of the inhabitants live to the age of 70? What other town can exhibit such a proportion for even a single year?

The population of England and Wales is about 16,000,000; and the whole number of parochial clergy engaged in actual duty, in England and Wales, attached to the Establisment, is 12,000.

Hector Craig, Esq. formerly member of Congress, and sometime time Surveyor of this port, died at his residence in Orange co. on the 31st ult.

The Journals of the Provincial Congress of the State of New York, for the sessions of 1775 and 1776, have been ordered to be printed by the Legislature. They will open valuable information of important times and excellent men.

The Scotch General Assembly maintain 130 schools, chiefly in the sequestered districts of the Highlands and Islands, in which above 12,000 children are instructed. Connected with them are Sabbath schools, attended by nearly 7000 pupils, both young and adult.

Florida War.—A writer in the National Intelligencer, who dates his letters at St. Augustine, and who is spoken of by the editors as an intelligent gentleman, gives it as his opinion that there are not more than one hundred and twenty warriors in the territory; and he urges that the troops, &c., be withdrawn, and that the reward system be adopted. By offering a reward, say of one thousand dollars for every warrior captured, he is confident that the whole of them may be secured at a cost of not more than one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; whereas millions may be expended in military expeditions, &c., before these one hundred and twenty can be killed or made prisoners.—*Com. Adv.*

Sudden Death at the Sacrament Table.—A death of a sudden and impressive character took place at St. Joseph's church, Philadelphia, on Sunday last. The deceased was Mr. John Costello, a gentleman about 60 years of age. He intended to receive the communion, and the clergyman at the time was administering the sacrament to those around the altar. Mr. C. was first discovered in his own pew in a dying state, the second pew from the altar, and in a few minutes the vital spark had fled from his frail frame, and he died without an apparent struggle. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause. The scene was solemn and awful. Mr. C. was a native of Dublin, but had resided in Philadelphia a number of years.

A Bootless Enterprise.—A weekly paper has been started at Cincinnati, called the "Anti-Abolitionist," designed to protect the system of slavery. The witless editor has begun his work too late. The spirit of the enterprise may be reached by this opening:

"For ourselves, we look upon the abolition of slavery in the South, as one of the greatest CURSES that could fall upon us as a nation, and to them in particular; and so far from its being an evil, we look upon it as having done more towards happifying a degraded race than all the missionaries that philanthropy and religion have ever sent forth."

Living and Ornamental Fences.—At a recent meeting of the Botanical Society of London, Mr. D. Cooper gave an account of a new living fence, formed by planting young trees in a slanting position, every tree leaning the opposite way, so that they will cross each other; and then at the parts which come in contact, take off from each a piece of bark, and tie close together, covering the part with clay. This grafts each tree into his neighbor, and forms in a few years a living fence, with diamond-shaped openings. The plan is an excellent one for ornamental fences.

Grog Money.—We understand that $2,500 has been paid to the seamen on board the receiving ship Columbus, in lieu of *spirit rations*, for the last three months, which they had voluntarily relinquished.

We also learn that the crew of the U. S. schooner Grampus, commanded by Lieut Van Brunt, which vessel is now ready to sail on a cruise, all, with the exception of 10 or 11, receive money instead of grog.

It is time that the custom of allowing spirit rations on board our ships was abolished.—*Bost. Journal.*

Judge Story, of the U. S. Supreme Court, recently charged a jury, in Boston, to the effect that it was quite doubtful whether if the crew of a vessel were disabled from exertion by intemperance during a storm, the underwriters were responsible for any disasters. The ship is not to be deemed sea-worthy.

The failure of the Girard Bank in Philadelphia has produced as much distress as that of the U. S. Bank. 9590 shares were held by females, 2663 by guardians, 4638 by trustees, and 335 by benevolent institutions, amounting to $1,700,000.

The Charleston Courier notices a rare literary curiosity. It is a Hebrew prayer book thirteen hundred and fifty seven years old! The Courier says it is an old volume, written in the Hebrew character, on parchment of the finest quality, altogether with the pen, and with an accuracy and beauty that make it a masterpiece of penmanship.

It is estimated there will be ten millions of bushels less grain malted, in the United States this year, than in some years that are past.

There are now in the United States 109 incorporated colleges, 64 of which have been established during the last twenty years. In these colleges there are 711 Presidents and Professors, and 6,728 students.

The Nashville Union says, "that the proposition to create a new State out of portions of Tennessee, and other States, to be called the 'State of Frankland,' has been put to rest, for the present at least, by a majority of twelve votes in the House."

By the United States statistics for 1840, there are 65,000,000 gallons of spirituous and fermented liquors produced each year in the United States, making 4 gallons for each man, woman and child.

A sister of the President died recently at the South. The news of her decease reached Washington on the 5th inst., putting an end to an entertainment for which preparations had been made, for the marriage of the President's daughter.

A bill, compelling the banks to resume specie payments immediately, was passed in the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the 3rd inst., by a vote of 71 to 14.

Mr. Burritt, the learned blacksmith, lectured at Richmond, Va., recently, and was introduced by the editor of the Enquirer, to the hero of one of his lectures, the boy who ascended the Natural Bridge, cutting into the limestone the footholds by which he mounted, and who is now a member of the Senate of Virginia.

The Lancaster Intelligencer notices the coincidence, that mild winters have happened at a regular periodical distance of 26 years, as follows: 1686, 1712, 1738, 1764, 1709, 1816, 1842.

We learn from the Nashville Banner of the 25th ult., that the Tennessee Legislature had agreed to end its session (without electing United States Senators,) on the 7th of February.

If we reckon with the ancients, that a generation lasts thirty years, then in that space eight hundred millions of human beings are born and die; consequently, seventy-four thousand and thirty-nine must be dropping off every day.

Products of the United States.—We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following interesting facts, derived from official sources, according to the last census of the United States:

Wheat—No. of bushels raised,			84,823,272
Rye,	do.	do.	18,645,567
Oats,	do.	do.	123,071,341
Indian Corn,	do.	do.	377,531,875
Buckwheat,	do.	do.	7,291,743
Barley,	do.	do.	4,161,504
Potatoes,	do.	do.	108,298,060
Sugar, pounds,			155,100,809
Rice,	do.		80,841,422
Tobacco,	do.		219,163,319
Cotton,	do.		790,479,275
do. value of manufactured goods,			$46,300,452
do. capital invested,			$51,102,359
Cast Iron, tons produced,			286,903
do. Bar Iron	do.		197,233
Lead, pounds	do.		31,239,453
Coal, Anthracite, tons,			863,489
do. Bituminous, bushels,			27,603,191
Distilleries, number,			10,305
Gallons produced,			41,002,627
Lumber, value,			$12,943,507
Fisheries, capital invested,			$16,429,620

—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Office of the Cabinet,
SCHENECTADY, Feb. 5, 10 o'clock A. M.

Unprecedented Freshet.—The mild weather during the present week, and the deluge of rain on Thursday night, had caused a rapid and unprecedented rise of the waters of the Mohawk and its tributary streams. Our oldest inhabitants assert that the Mohawk has not been as high since 1786. It is now about 18 feet above the ordinary summer level. The buildings in the south-western part of the city are entirely inundated—the water being up to the sills of the first story windows. It is feared that great damage has been sustained along the valley of the Mohawk, as large quantities of timber, fragments of buildings and some household furniture have been seen floating down.

The dams on the creek which passes through the village of Amsterdam gave way at an early hour on Thursday evening, deluging the entire village, leaving scarcely a dry cellar. The bridge across the Mohawk at that place, was swept off yesterday. It floated down almost bodily to within about two miles of this city, where it is said to have lodged on an island amidst some trees. The train of cars which left here westward yesterday morning could proceed no farther than Fonda, from whence, after waiting several hours, the engine returned with the way passengers about 5, P. M. Up to the hour of writing this, nothing has been heard from beyond Fonda. It is feared that the rail-road bridges crossing the Canada creek have been carried away.

The Bridge crossing the Mohawk at this city has sustained but little damage in its light outwork timbers, though the water, when at its greatest height was within an inch or two of the floor timbers.

There is a report, but little credited however, that the new upper aqueduct about our miles below, has been somewhat damaged.

The water has fallen about a foot since last night, 11 o'clock. I am just informed that five piers of the old aqueduct and portions of the wood work of the new, are carried away. No cars yet from the west.

The Kennebec Journal contradicts the report of sickness among the lumbermen on the Allagash, on the authority of a man who has been at work there, and who left there last week. He says there has been no sickness nor death.

Thomas Beekman, Esq., of Oswego, has been appointed Receiver of the Commercial Bank of Oswego.

The Abolitonists have held a State Convention at Peterboro' and nominated Alvan Stewart, of Utica, for Governor, and Charles O. Shepard, for Leutenant Governor.

The Free Suffrage Convention of Rhode Island has isued a proclamation declaring the Constitution formed by it the supreme law of the State, and as such to be obeyed, respected, and "defended by all necessary means." The old government, composed of a Governor, Legislature," &c., chosen by the Freeholders, refuse to recognize it—a symptom of trouble.

A duel was fought at Johnsonburg, Ky., a few days since, between a Dr. Nottes and Mr. Bradwick, a lawyer. A woman was the cause. They fought at twelve paces with rifles, and both shots were fatal.

The light houses of the Union occasion an expenditure, by our government, of nearly half a million of dollars.

Notices.

DE RUYTER LYCEUM.

A meeting of the Lyceum will be held a the District School-house, on Thursday evening, 17th inst., commencing at 6 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of the Board of Trustees of De Ruyter Institute that certain reports have been circulated, which are calculated to prejudice the minds of some of the Stockholders against the character of the school and also to weaken their confidence in the management of said Trustees; therefore,

Resolved, That the Trustees cordially invite the Stockholders to appoint, if they shall think proper, a competent unprejudiced committee, composed of members, located in different parts of the country, or in different communities of the Stockholders, to investigate the whole concerns and business transactions of the Board of Trustees of said Institution. And as the proper time for such meeting, we would suggest the Monday next preceding the annual meeting of the Stockholders in June next.

We would also suggest the propriety of appointing one or two in each society according to the amount of stock invested.

By order of the Board of Trustees
JOHN R. BUTTS, Sec'y.
De Ruyter, Jan. 2, 1842.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

PROSPECTUS
OF
VOLUME III.

The 3rd Volume of the Seventh-Day Baptist Register will be published weekly, at De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum, payable in advance or in three months.

It will continue to be the organ of the Seventh-Day Baptist denomination, and contend for the truths of the Bible as held by them. It will embrace in its object the whole range of Christian doctrines and duties, and the various benevolent enterprises of the day. It will be our object to make the "Register" interesting and profitable to all classes of its patrons. We assure those of all denominations who patronize us, that we intend to furnish them with an evangelical paper, which, while it is the organ of a particular branch of the church of God, will "contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints." Its columns will be open for a fair discussion of the doctrines advocated by it. In all our labors we hope to be guided by the spirit of the Gospel, and if we can be successful in promoting practical religion, and induce men to love God, our highest wishes will be gratified.

We are grateful for the approbation and support of our readers, and hope to receive their continued support. All who will aid us in procuring subscribers, and making remittances, shall be duly rewarded.

A portion of our columns will be devoted to Literature, Science, Agriculture, and General Intelligence.

MARRIED,

In Charlestown, R. I., on the 6th ult., by Eld. D. Coon, Mr. JOHN T. THURSTON, of Westerly, and Miss MARTHA, daughter of Jared Babcock.

DIED,

At [illegible] Mr. [illegible] DOLPH, aged 54 years.

[illegible] STEPHEN CLARKE [illegible] Mr. Clarke [illegible] Madison County [illegible] Day Baptist [illegible]

[illegible] West [illegible] ALMIRA [illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

[illegible]

LIST OF [illegible]

[illegible] W. R. W[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT WORK

[illegible]

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

[illegible]
By ANDREW [illegible]

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS [illegible] *community.* The following [illegible] jects which the [illegible]

1st. To [illegible] Manufacturers [illegible] and Tradesmen [illegible] processes [illegible]

2nd. To [illegible] Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] New-York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward [illegible] copy of the whole work, [illegible] taining this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York.

UNITED STATES'
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!!
Incorporated by the State of New York, May 31, 1837, For Twenty-one Years.
CHARTER RENEWED AND AMENDED MAY 5th, 1840,
COMBINING
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
SHARES $100 EACH.

10 per cent to be paid or secured on subscription.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the time allowed under the amendment of the charter of this company for completing the subscriptions to their stock, will expire by limitation on the 5th day of May next; in the meanwhile, their books will continue open until the full amount of capital shall have been duly subscribed.

Subscriptions are authorized by the 10th Section of their charter, to be "paid in, or secured to be paid either in stocks of the United States, or the public stocks created by this or any other state, or in the stock of any incorporated bank of this or any other state, which shall be at par in the New York market at the time or in the stock of the corporation of the city of New York, or on bond and mortgage or unincumbered real estate of this state, of the value of fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, unless the same shall be insured from loss by fire, or in specie, certified checks, or current bank bills."

Should the full amount of capital not be subscribed in cash payments, or secured by bank city, or state stocks, as above described, on or before the 15th day of March, the balance will be filled by [illegible] mortgages on unincumbered real estate within the [illegible] New York [illegible] the company [illegible] capital [illegible] the full amount [illegible] city, or state [illegible] March, then [illegible] without receiving [illegible]

[illegible]

Commissioners,
[illegible],
A. [illegible] H. SMITH,
[illegible],
[illegible] MASTEN,
[illegible] ATKINS,
[illegible]
[illegible] RICK,
[illegible] GREENFIELD,
[illegible] R. AVERILL,
[illegible]

[illegible] 50tf.

AUCTION SALE.

W[illegible] at the house of [illegible] March next, [illegible] A. D. Blye, in the [illegible] with one acre of [illegible] good repair [illegible]

A. D. BLYE.
[illegible] 42w6.

WANTED.

A [illegible] to learn [illegible] JAMES M. [illegible]

H[illegible] PHELPS' [illegible] The experience [illegible] corrective [illegible] quiescent remedy [illegible] dose will save [illegible] long [illegible] suffering. The same Pills are extensively [illegible] as a *Female Physic.*—*Tuscaloosa Gazette.*

For sale by [illegible] ELMORE.
[illegible] Jan. 26, 1842.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE [illegible] farm [illegible] west of [illegible] De Ruyter [illegible] well [illegible] grain [illegible] one hundred [illegible] about 50 or 60 [illegible] containing about [illegible] There is also a [illegible] low, [illegible]

[illegible] BUTTS.

N[illegible] ANNAS & AYER, are [illegible] for settlement, [illegible] previous to [illegible] remaining [illegible] with the proper [illegible]
[illegible] ELMORE,
[illegible] ANNAS,
[illegible] WILLIAM J. AYER.

M[illegible] Ladies Gaiter Boots [illegible] Shoes a little better [illegible]
[illegible] STONE STORE.

L[illegible] Edged Tools [illegible] Hand Axes, Adzes, &c. [illegible]
[illegible] N. ELMORE,
Manufacturers' Agent.

LOOK HERE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note [illegible] to call and settle [illegible] before the first of January next.
G. W. SUTTON.

NO IMPOSITION.
NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will [illegible] by calling at the sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT.
De Ruyter, Oct. 21, 1841.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find 10 per cent cheaper at S. D. DELLAY'S than at the Stone Store.

JUST received one case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMERS EXCHANGE.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

FOR SALE.

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE LOT, cheap enough, situated first Lot south of the S. D. Baptist Meeting-house, containing nearly three-fourths of an acre, being about six rods in front.—Apply to Lauren H. Babcock. 34tf
De Ruyter, Oct. 17, 1841. Wm. MAXSON.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Cutter. Terms of payment to suit the purchaser. Enquire at this office.
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POETRY.

The Goblet of Life.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Filled is life's goblet to the brim;
And though my eyes with tears are dim,
I see its sparkling bubbles swim,
And chant this melancholy hymn,
With solemn voice and slow.
No purple flowers, no garlands green
Conceal the goblet's shade or sheen,
Nor maddening draughts of Hippocrene,
Like gleams of sunshine flash between
The leaves of mistletoe.

This goblet, wrought with curious art,
Is filled with waters that upstart,
When the deep fountains of the heart,
By strong convulsions rent apart,
Are running all to waste;
And, as it mantling passes round,
With fennel is it wreathed and crowned,
Whose seed and foliage, sun-imbrowned,
Are in its waters steeped and drowned,
And give a bitter taste.

Above the humbler plants it towers,
The fennel with, its yellow flowers;
And in an earlier age than ours
Was gifted with the wondrous powers
Lost vision to restore;
It gave new strength and fearless mood,
And gladiators fierce and rude
Mingled in it their daily food;
And he who battled and subdued
A wreath of fennel wore.

Then in life's goblet freely press
The leaves that give it bitterness,
Nor prize the colored waters less,
For in thy darkness and distress
New light and strength they give.
For he who has not learned to know
How false its sparkling bubbles show,
How bitter are the drops of woe
With which its brim may overflow,
He has not learned to live!

The prayer of Ajax was for light!
Through all the dark and desperate fight,
The blackness of that noon-day night,
He asked but the return of sight
To know his foeman's face.
Let our unceasing, earnest prayer
Be, too for light, and strength to bear
Our portion of the weight of care
That crushes into dumb despair
One half the human race.

Oh, suffering, sad humanity!
Oh, ye afflicted ones who lie
Steeped to the lips in misery,
Longing, and yet afraid to die,
Ye have been severely tried!
I pledge you in your cup of grief,
Where floats the fennel's bitter leaf!
The battle of our life is brief—
The alarm—the struggle—the relief—
Then sleep we side by side.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Ithaca Journal.

TRIAL OF KING ALCOHOL.

The People, versus, *Lucifer Alcohol.* } Indictment for Larceny, Robbery, Arson, and Murder; found by the Grand Inquest of the People, endorsed "A True Bill, Silas Hutchinson, Foreman."

This trial had been set down for Saturday evening last, at 7 o'clock, at the Baptist Meeting House, in this village. So great was the interest excited, to hear the testimony in this cause, that long before the hour of trial arrived, the house was crowded to the extent of its capacity—a house capable of seating as large an audience as any in this village—and after the aisles and passages, as well as the seats, were filled, very many were obliged to retire because they could not obtain an entrance.

Judges Dana and Walbridge, and Mr. Justice Hall, presided.

Counsel for the People, B. G. Ferris, Esq. Dist. Atty. G. D. Beers, Esq. and F. W. Graves.

For the defense, Levi Hubbell, and Wm. Linn, Esqs.

At 7 o'clock, Judge Dana stated the cause to be tried. The District Attorney moved that a Jury be empanneled; which having been done, by devolving the solemn duty upon the Sovereign People in attendance, Judge Dana warned the Jurors against the indulgence of any prejudices, or any expressions of approbation or disapprobation, pending the trial.

The District Attorney proceeded to open the cause for the people, and to state the charges against the prisoner at the bar, and the proof by which he expected to sustain them. As setting forth the charges more fully and distinctly, he read the following indictment;

Tompkins county, to wit:—The Jurors for the People of the State of New York upon their oaths present, that Lucifer Alcohol, alias Whiskey, alias Rum, alias Wine, alias Beer, and alias a thousand names beside, not of any particular parish, town or county but wandering in the world at large, a manufacturer of cripples, delirum tremens, and diseases in general, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the first day of January instant, being the first day of the New Year, at the town of Ithaca, in the co. of Tompkins, in and upon one Simon Softone, then not being in the peace of God and the said people of the State of New York, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought did make an assault; and that the said Lucifer Alcohol, alias Whiskey, alias Rum, alias Wine, alias Beer, and alias a thousand names beside, with a certain pint-cup, of the value of six-pence, which he the said Lucifer Alcohol in his right hand then and there had and held, the said Simon Softone in and upon the throat and stomach of him the said Simon Softone then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did then and there the contents of the said pint-cup pour down, well knowing that the pint-cup aforesaid contained a deadly poison called Gin, or Blue Ruin, by means whereof he the said Simon Softone then and there became sick and greatly distempered in his body; and the said Simon Softone of the poison aforesaid so by him the said Lucifer Alcohol on the throat and stomach of him the said Simon Softone forced down as aforesaid, and of the sickness occasioned thereby, from the first day of January instant until the twenty eighth day of the same month, at the town aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, did languish, and of the said poison on that day did die, and so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Lucifer Alcohol, alias Whiskey, alias Rum, alias Wine, alias Beer, and alias a thousand names beside, the said Simon Softone in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present, that the said Lucifer Alcohol, heretofore, to wit, on the 29th day of January, [illegible] and upon divers other days and times, from thence to the day of finding of this bill of indictment, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but of his own [illegible] and depraved mind, and being thereunto moved and instigated by the seductions of the devil, has caused to be committed by various individuals, at sundry times and places, the crimes of murder, arson, burglary, robbery, theft, fraud, riot, assault and battery, and other felonies and misdemeanors, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending, and against the peace of the people of the state of New York, and their dignity. B. G. FERRIS, *Dist. Att'y.*

Nathaniel Curtis, called—Used to stay in Ithaca—now *lives* here. Knows prisoner for Alcohol, and has known Simon Softone. Has been acquainted with Alcohol [illegible] years. Alcohol made him many fair promises, got him into many scrapes, but never got him out. He got him out of cash, out of credit, and out of character—always pretended to be his friend—frequently threw him down, and laughed at his efforts to get up again, all in professed friendship, but always mocking at his distress. Simon Softone is dead—his death was occasioned by drugs administered by the agents of Alcohol. The Agents induced him to try the drugs, telling him they were good for him. They had signs out, as for Brandreth's Pills, &c. They took no care of him in his sickness—said good enough for him, poor dog, let him die. Saw Simon lying down in the street myself—near Herrick's corner.

Cross examined—Has [illegible] quarrel and falling out [illegible] witness and Alcohol—has denounced him publicly. Alcohol solicited him to continue his friendship, and repeat his draughts. Simon died near Herrick's corner—two of Alcohol's agents were there. Thinks his mind is free from prejudice against Alcohol, but has great enmity towards him.—Alcohol, disturbed no one unless meddled with—people would embitter his feelings, and pour water on his head.

Direct resumed—Alcohol held out artful inducements—caught witness repeatedly in some trap—drew wool over his eyes, and that even before he drew mouth over him. His friends had given him a roving commission—they say Supervisors and Justices were paid for it. The money goes to support the poor whom Alcohol has lamed and impoverished. None of it was applied to pay for the coffin of Softone, or his funeral expenses. Alcohol dont persuade any one to take his drugs, after his money is gone.

Dr. J. E. Hawley called—Is a Physician—knows the prisoner—has been acquainted with the drugs spoken of—they produce very many diseases—take away the senses and the judgement—describes many of the diseases thus produced. Knew Simon—found him once when Alcohol had taken possession of his stomach—would have died then if he had not pumped him out.

Cross examined—Feels a natural enmity to Alcohol, on account of his bad deeds—the world would be benefitted to have him banished. Almost any medicines could be prepared without him. In some cases he has done good deeds, but other agents would have done as well had he been absent. Has various colors: red, white, yellow, and has sometimes seen him look pretty *blue*. The practice of Alcohol promotes his practice—gives him many patients. In a pecuniary point of view, Alcohol is his friend. Has found him in the best of society; but he always did more mischief than good. Has heard of people being killed by drinking cold water, but doubtful if the cold water killed them unless Alcohol, by his mixture, had prepared the way. Alcohol had malice—cold water not. Proportion of deaths by cold water to those of Alcohol, is small—say 1 to 1,000. About one half of the deaths are produced directly or indirectly by Alcohol.

Geo. G. Freer, Esq., called—Knows Alcohol—his general character is bad—his drugs produce deleterious effects—he seduces the unwary and ingratiates himself in their confidence. Alcohol has been the means of taking money from his pocket—has made his head ache—has known him to have been guilty of all the crimes charged to him in the indictment, and all in the calendar of crime.

Cross examined—Is a member of a society to put down Lucifer Alcohol, but sees no reason why he can not have a fair trial. Thinks Lucifer a very proper name for him. He is commissioned to kill and destroy—the laws of the state require taverns—[illegible]

[illegible]

Wm. Linn, Esq. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Jury [illegible] returned a verdict of GUILTY.

Judge Walbridge pronounced the sentence of the court. [illegible] Lucifer Alcohol [illegible] convenient dispatch [illegible] to the [illegible] Lake, and there, by the proper [illegible] in good cold water until he [illegible] dead, dead.

ANTIQUITIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

We listened last evening, [illegible] and pleasure to the [illegible] Mr. Stephens, on the [illegible] America, delivered [illegible] before a [illegible] We have read [illegible] of Captain [illegible] Charles [illegible] recent wo[illegible] Mexican [illegible] published a [illegible] various correspondence from [illegible] principally addressed to the late Dr. Mitchell, and have always felt the deepest interest in the subject; but here we had before us two living witnesses of the mighty ruins of an unknown people on our own continent—Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood, both distinguished travelers, who had in their time visited Thebes and Memphis, the pyramids and all the wonders of Egypt, and consequently, were in every respect well qualified not only to explore, but by comparison to throw great light on the architecture and character of those mighty ruins by which they are surrounded. These enterprising travelers encountered the greatest dificulties in penetrating what may be deemed a vast wilderness of forests, having ignorant Indians as guides, and no means of clearing the ruins of the immense trees and thick underwood which almost obscured them from the sight within the distance of a few hundred yards. The first ruins visited were those of *Copan*, then *Pa*-[illegible]

[illegible]

GEMS FROM [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] others cringe and crawl. Wrap yourself in your own virtue, and seek a friend and your daily bread. If you have, in such a course, grown gray with unbleached honor, bless God, and die.—*Heinzelmann.*

We celebrate nobler obsequies to those we love by drying the tears of others, than by shedding our own; and the fairest funeral wreath we can hang on their tomb, is not so fair as a fruit-offering of good deeds. —*Jean Paul.*

There are so many tender and holy emotions flying about in our inward world, which, like angels, can never assume the body of an outward act; so many rich and lovely flowers spring up which bear no seed, that it is happiness poetry was invented, which receives into its limbus all these incorporeal spirits, and the perfume of all these flowers.—*Jean Paul.*

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Original Papers.

For the Register.

Gleanings from Letters from Palmyra.

NUMBER III.

BY MARY.

Visit of Piso, Julia, and Fausta to the cell of St. Thomas, the hermit.

We reached the front of the grotto without disturbing the meditations of the venerable man. A part of the rock which formed his dwelling served him for a seat, and another part projecting after the manner of a shelf, served him for a table, upon which lay unrolled a large volume. Bending over the book, his lean and shrivelled finger pointing to the words, and aiding his now dim and feeble eye, he seemed wholly wrapt in the truths he was contemplating, and heeded not our presence. At length raising his eyes from the page, they caught the form and face of the princess Julia who stood nearest him. A quick and benignant smile lighted up his features, and rising slowly to his full height, he bade her welcome with sweet and tremulous tones to his humble roof. 'We almost doubted,' said I, 'venerable Father, whether it would please you to find beneath your roof those who receive not your belief, and what is much more, belong to a faith which has poured upon you and yours so full a flood of suffering and reproach. But your countenance assures us that we have erred.'—'You have, indeed,' replied the sage: 'as a Christian I see in you not pagans and unbelievers, not followers of Plato and Epicurus, not dwellers in Rome or Alexandria, but members of the great family of man, and as such I greet you, and already love you. The design of Christianity is to unite and draw together, not divide and drive asunder. It teaches its disciples, indeed, to go out and convert the world, but if they cannot convert it, it still teaches them to love it. My days and my strength have been spent in preaching Christ to Jews and heathen, and many of those who have heard have believed. But more have not. These are not my brethren in Christ, but they are my brethren in God, and I love them as his.' 'But is it not,' said Fausta, 'a mark of imperfection in your religion that it cannot control and bind to a perfect life its disciples? Methinks a divine religion should manifest its divinity in the superior goodness which it forms?' 'A divine religion,' he replied, 'may indeed be expected to show its heaven-derived power in creating a higher virtue than human systems. And this I am sure Christianity does. I may safely challenge the world to show in human form the perfection which dwelt in Jesus, the founder of this religion. Yet his character was formed by the power of his own doctrines. Among his followers, if there have been none so perfect as he, there have been multitudes who have approached him, and have exhibited a virtue which was once thought to belong only to philosophers. The world has been accustomed to celebrate, with almost divine honors, Socrates, and chiefly because of the greatness of mind displayed by him when condemned to drink the cup of poison. I can tell you of thousands among the christians, among common and unlearned christians, who have met death in forms many times more horrible than that in which the Greek encountered it, with equal calmness and serenity. This they have been enabled to do, simply through the divine force of a few great truths which they have implicitly believed. Beside this, consider the many usages of the world, which, while others hold them innocent, the christians condemn them, and abstain from them. It is not to be denied that they are the reformers of the age. They are busy, sometimes with an indiscreet and violent zeal, in new-modeling both the opinions and practices of the world. But what then? Are they to be condemned if a single fault may be charged upon them? Must they be perfect because their religion is divine? This might be so, if it were of the nature of religion to operate with an irresistible influence upon the mind, producing an involuntary and forced obedience. A religion, for the reason it is divine, will, with the more certainty, make its appeals to a free nature. It will explain the nature and reveal the consequences of virtue and vice, but will leave the mind free to choose the one or the other. Christianity teaches that in goodness, and faithfulness to the sense of duty, lies the chief good; in these there is a heaven of reward, not only now, and on earth, but throughout an existence truly immortal. Is it not most evident, that with whatever authority this religion may propound its doctrines, men not being in a single power coerced, will not, though they may receive them, yield to them an equal observance? Hence, even among christians, there must be, perhaps ever, much imperfection.'

'Does not this appear to you, Fausta, and Piso,' said Julia, as the old man paused, 'just and reasonable? Can it be an objection to this faith that its disciples partake of the common weaknesses of humanity? Otherwise, religion would be a principle designed not so much to improve and exalt our nature, as to alter it.' 'We allow it readily to be both just and reasonable. But it seemed to us,' said Fausta, 'as we ascended the mountain, and were conversing, to be with certainty a proof of imperfection in your religion—pardon my freedom, we are come as learners, and they who would learn, must, without restraint, express their doubts—that it recommended or permitted a recluse and inactive life. Have your days, Father, been passed in this deep solitude? and has your religion demanded it?

'Your freedom pleases me,' replied the venerable man, 'and I wonder not at the question you propose. Not my religion, lady, but an enfeebled and decrepit frame chains me to this solitude. I have now outlasted a century, and my powers are wasted and gone. I can do little more than sit and ponder the truths of this life-giving book, and anticipate the renewed activity of that immortal being which it promises. It is not my religion that prescribes this manner of life, or permits it, but as the last refuge of an imbecility like mine. Christianity denounces selfishness in all its forms, and what form of selfishness more gross than to spend the last of one's days in solitary musing and prayer, all to secure one's own salvation? The founder of this religion led an active and laborious life. He did good not only to himself by prayer and meditation; he went about doing it to others—seeking out objects whom he might benefit and bless. His life was one of active benevolence, and the record of that life is the religious code of his followers. No condemnation could be more severe than that which the Prophet of Nazareth would pronounce upon such a life as mine now is, were it a chosen, voluntary one. But it never has been voluntary. Till age dried up the sources of my strength, I toiled night and day, in all countries and climates, in the face of every danger, in the service of mankind. For it is by serving others the law of Christ is fulfilled. Disinterested labor for others, constituted the greatness of Jesus Christ. This constitutes true greatness in his followers. Such is the doctrine of christianity. It utterly condemns, therefore, a life of solitary devotion. It is a mischievous influence which is now spreading outward from the example of that Paul, who suffered so much under [illegible] persecution of the Emperor Decius, and who, then, flying to the solitudes of the Egyptian Thebais, has there, in the vigor of his days, buried himself in a cave of the earth, that he may serve God by forsaking man. His maxim seems to be, "The farther from man, the nearer to God,"—the reverse of the christian maxim, "The nearer man, the nearer God." A disciple of Jesus has truly said, He who loves not his brother whom he hath seen, how shall he love God whom he hath not seen.

Upon Fausta's expressing a doubt that she should ever be a christian, the mind demanding so great an amount of evidence to believe its founder held direct communication with God, the hermit replies, Christianity, lady, asks no forced or faint assent. It appeals to human reason, and it blames not the conscientious doubter or denier.—When it requires you to examine, and constitutes you judge, it condemns no honest decision. The mind that approaches christianity must be free, and ought to be fearless. Hesitate not to reject that which evidence does not substantiate; but examine and weigh well the testimony. If, then, you would know [illegible] christianity be true, [illegible] is first of all needful that you read a[nd] ponder the christian books. These [illegible] prove themselves. The religion of [illegible] is felt to be true as you read the [illegible] in which it is recorded. [J]ust as [the wor]ks of nature prove to the contem[plative] mind the being of a God, so do the [illegible] the christians prove the truth of [illegible]. As you read the[m], as your m[illegible] and above all, the character of Christ, you involuntarily exclaim, "This must be true; the sun in the heavens does not more clearly point to a divine author, than do the contents of these books."

On the Historical Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion.

LECTURE I.—THE GENUINENESS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

BY G. M. LANG[illegible]THY.

[Continued.]

In the different pieces which make up the canon of the New Testament, we find the conditions of the first rule fulfilled; i. e., each author's name is found in that part attributed to him.

The second and third laws we shall find fulfilled in the following manner, viz: 1. Quotations from the books of the New Testament by contemporary and subsequent writers, who name the authors quoted. 2. Quotations introduced by the words, "As it is written," without naming the particular author quoted. 3. There are numerous allusions to the different parts of the New Testament in almost all the writings of the early fathers, in which there is no express citation, b[illegible]ontain the sentiment, and eve[illegible] of the New Testament, [illegible] and with such precisio[n] [illegible] no doubt that they were co[illegible] common original which w[illegible] high estimation at the time of [illegible]ting.

1. There is extant an epistle of Barnabas, the companion of Paul, in [which] may be found the following passag[e] [illegible] us, therefore, beware lest it come [illegible], as it is written, There are man[y] [called], few chosen." Now from the expression, "as it is written," we infer that there was, at the time in which Barnabas wrote, viz: soon after the destruction of Jerusalem, a book well known and highly esteemed among Christians which contained the phrase, "*many are called, few chosen.*" B[y] inspecting the Gospel of Matthew, w[e find] this passage twice repeated, once in [chap.] 20, verse 16, and once in chap. 2[2, verse] 14; and it is a singular circumst[ance that] it is not to be found in any other b[ook] known, except it be found as a q[uotation]. It should not be forgotten, while lis[tening] to the testimony of Barnabas, that he was a Jew, and that the phrase, "as it is written," was the very form in which the Jews quoted their scriptures. It is probable, therefore, that the book from which he quoted, had obtained a scriptural authority. In the same epistle we find the following phrase, which is also found in Matthew v. 42: "*Give to every one that asketh thee.*" Also this same Barnabas says, Christ chose as his apostles, who were to preach the gospel, men who were great sinners, that he might show that *he came "not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance."* See Matt. ix. 13.

2. St Clement, Bishop of Rome, who is by all ancient authors admitted to be the same whom Paul mentions in Phil. iv. 3, in a letter to the church of Rome, refers to Paul's epistle to that church: "Take into your hands the epistle of the blessed Paul, the apostle." This reference of Clement to Paul's epistle to the Romans, is very conclusive, as it furnishes us not only his direct evidence, but also the tacit acknowledgment of the whole Roman Church, that they were then in possession of Paul's epistles to that church. Would Clement have dared to refer them to an epistle of which they had never heard? And think you that this church, composed as it was of Jews, and Gentiles, would have become the dupes of so glaring an imposition as that of being recommended to an epistle in their possession, when there was no such document among them? No. Such sophistry would have opened their eyes, and roused their indignation against such subtile perpetrators of lies. Their receiving Clement's [illegible] then, is no more and no less tha[n] [illegible] [ackno]wledgment on their part that the[y] [illegible] then in their possession an epistle written by Paul. He also introduces in this same letter many passages which are found in Matt., and one in Paul's first epistle [to the] Corinthians. The following are some of his quotations:—"Be ye merciful that ye may obtain mercy;" "forgive, [illegible] may be forgiven unto you;" "[illegible] man by whom offenses co[me] [illegible] better for him that he had n[ot been born] than that he should offend o[ne of my elect]; it were better for him that a [millstone] be should be tied about his neck, and that he should be drowned in the sea, than that he should offend one of my little ones."

[3.] Ignatius, who be[came Bis]hop of Antioch about thirty-seve[n years aft]er the ascension of Christ, m[illegible]ted allusions to the gospels of [illegible] and John. He says, Christ was ba[ptized of] John, that *all righteousness might b[e fulfille]d of him.* See Matt. iii. 15 for this same expression. Again, he says, *Be ye wise as serpents* in all things, and *harmless as doves.* The same will be found in Matt. x. 16. Again, there is an obvious allusion to John iii. 8, in the following. Yet the Spirit is not deceived, being from God, for it knows *whence it comes and whither it goes.* Ignatius in one place speaks of St. Paul in terms of high respect, and mentions his epistle to the Ephesians by *name*, and in other places borrows words and sentiments from this same epistle without mentioning it, which shows that he was in the habit of using writings without giving credit for them, as was also others in those times.

4. Polycarp, who was conversant with the apostles, and who saw Christ, has one short epistle, which contains about forty allusions to the books of the New Testament. Among these are undoubted allusions to many of the writings of St. Paul, and to the gospels of Matthew, and Luke, which are too numerous to repeat.

5. Papias, a hearer of John, and companion of Polycarp, in a passage quoted by Eusebius, expressly ascribes to Matthew, and Mark, the gospels claimed to have been written by them. Proceeding upon the general notoriety of these gospels, he says, that Mark collected his account from Peter's preaching, and that Matthew wrote in Hebrew. Would Papias have made such an assertion as this, if there had not been at that time, extant, such works as the gospels of Matthew and Mark?

6. About twenty years later, we have the tes[timony] of Justin Martyn, who calls the bo[oks of th]e New Testament, "Memoirs composed by the apostles and their companions." He also makes between twenty [and] thirty quotations from the gospels and [Acts o]f the Apostles.

[7.] About the year 170, the churches of [Lyons] and Vienna, of France, sent to the [churche]s of Asia, and Phrygia, a relation [of th]e sufferings of their martyrs. And [what] carries the testimony of these two churches to an earlier date, is, that Pothinus their Bishop was about ninety years old, and, consequently, his early life extends back nearly to the time of the apostles. In the letter of these churches are exact references to the gospels of Luke and John, and to the Acts of the Apostles.

8. Irenæus succeeded Ponthinus as Bishop of Lyons. He was in his youth a disciple of Polycarp, and Polycarp was a disciple of John, so that Ireneus may be considered as only one step removed from the days of the apostles. His testimony is full and convincing. "We have not re[illegible]ceived the knowledge of the way of our salvation by any o[thers tha]n those by whom the gospel has [been brough]t to us. Which gospel they firs[t preached], and afterwards by the will of God committed to writing, that it might be for time to come the foundation and pillar of our faith. For after that, our Lord rose from the dead, and they were endowed from above with the power of the Holy Ghost coming down upon them, they received a perfect knowledge of all things. They then went forth to all the ends of the earth, declaring to men the blessings of heavenly peace, having all of them, and each alike, the gospel of God. Matthew [illegible] then, among the Jews, wrote a gos[pel i]n their own language, while Peter a[nd] Paul were preaching the gospel at R[ome], and founding a church there. A[nd] [illegible] ex[illegible]k, also the disc[iple and inter]preter of Peter, delivered [to us] in writing, the things that had been preached by Peter. And Luke, the companion of Paul, put down in a book the gospel preached by him. Afterwards, John, the disciple of the Lord, who also leaned upon his breast, he hi[mself publi]shed a gospel while he dwelt [illegible] [A]sia."

[illegible] [g]oes to prove that the[illegible] or less tha[n] fou[r] [illegible] might be, his pos[illegible] at his time, neither [illegible] [tha]n four gospels which were [illegible] acknowledged. That these were the very identical gospels which are extant now, is manifest not only from what we have already quoted, but also from the following: He mentions how [illegible] begins his gospel, how Mark b[egins] an[d] ends his. He enumerates the se[veral] passages of Chr[illegible] which a[illegible] be fo[und] [illegible] de[illegible] [illegible]al dec[illegible] [illegible]e. He [illegible] Apostles in [illegible] understood, fo[r] [illegible] the whole of th[illegible] of that book. It stre[ngthens] [illegible] of the authors above quoted that they lived in different countries. It shows also that the historical writings of the New Testament were universally known as the productions of the disciples of Christ. Clement lived at Rome, Ignatius at Antioch, Polycarp at Smyrna, Justin in Syria, and Irenæus in France.

The following sentence was accidentally omitted last week in the second general head before the first division:—"This being premised, we may state the following as the conditions upon which any written document of antiquity may be confidently relied upon as being the production of its professed author."

[Concluded in [illegible].]

Children's Department.

From the Youth's [illegible]

TRYING TO THINK.

'Mother,' said Lucy, and then stopped for some time. 'Mother, do you not think it very difficult to be patient?'

'Yes, my dear, very difficult, but not impossible, as you once thought, you remember. So I hope you are *really* improving.'

'I hope I am, mother; but this morning I was very cross to Anne, because she could not find her bonnet when school was done. Oh, I kept scolding to myself till she came, and then I pinched her hard, so that she cried. I did not mean to pinch her exactly, but it would pinch. Do you think, mother, I shall ever be good and gentle?' continued Lucy in a very sad tone.

'It *would* pinch, Lucy; what do you mean? *What* would pinch? Your fingers did not pinch all of themselves, did they, my child?'

'Oh no, mother! I suppose it was my temper that made them; but I really did not mean to let Anne see me cross, for she is so little; but mother it would come out!'

'You must not feel cross, Lucy; the feeling must be subdued before you can expect to act right. Some people very foolishly imagine that it is no matter how much sin they have in their hearts provided they appear right; but, in fact, sinful conduct always flows from sinful feeling.'

'Mother, will you just tell me once again how I can feel right? Encourage me, mother. Do you not think I have improved some, a very, very little?'

'The first thing, my child, is, to ask the aid of the Almighty. Go to him, confess your sin, tell him how weak, and feeble, and unavailing your efforts are, and that you need his grace to assist you. When you have done this, try to banish this sin; you will then find it easier to do so. Whenever cross and impatient feelings are coming into the mind, try and turn your attention immediately to something else; banish them as quick as possible, by supplying their place with something cheerful and pleasant.'

'Yes, mother; now when I was cross to Anne, I should have considered how little she is, and that she did not mean to make me wait.'

'Exactly so, my dear; I see you understand how to correct your faults; and now, if knowing the right, you still pursue the wrong, I shall very much fear that you have not that strong desire for improvement which you say you have.'

Lucy sat in silence for some time until she finished her work, seemingly in deep thought upon what they had been conversing upon.

'Where is Anne?' inquired her mother—'she has been gone for some time. Run and find her, Lucy.'

'It is strange we did not miss her before, mother, but I guess she is in the garden.' Away Lucy went to the garden, whose alleys and walks she searched and searched, but in vain, for the little one was away. She called her name in the barn, the wood-house, the yard, and round the house, but no Anne appeared. It certainly was very strange where she could be. They concluded she must have fallen asleep. Lucy at last thought of going up stairs to her baby house, not that she expected that Anne could be there, for she never went up two pairs of stairs into the third story alone, where the baby house was. As Lucy approached the chamber, she thought she heard a slight chuckle of delight. Creeping along, she threw open the door, and there she saw, to her dismay, her sister sitting down in the middle of the floor, with Lucy's dearest and choicest doll in her hand, a doll which Lucy never permitted her to play with, but only to lay in her lap to see how pretty its face was. Lucy's wax doll! Lucy had never had one before, and wax dolls were very rare then.—The beautiful wax doll, which was only set up for show! It was too nice and handsome to touch. The wax doll in such a condition! one leg was on the floor at the side of Anne, and the other lay all crumpled up in her lap. [Its] beautiful eyes were gone, [for Anne] had pushed her little fingers into its [eyes to] make it wink. One arm was hanging down, and as Lucy entered, she held the body of the doll in one hand, and the broken arm in the other, high in the air, a[nd] [gre]atly gratified with the havoc she had made! What a scene for Lucy's impatience or forbearance!

'Oh Anne,' she screamed, 'you Anne!' and she flew towards the alarmed child, while rage distorted every feature of her fine face. Little Anne's frightened, surprised, beseeching, and still innocent look recalled Lucy to herself, before she had [illegible] her hands on her. She stopped, [illegible] at once the work of destruction, and ran out of the room. What a conflict [illegible] the little baby-house witness! — [illegible] up to a seat in her own chamber, and sat down upon a trunk, determined to stay there till she felt calm again. Rage, revenge, and impatience were fiercely contending with the better principles of heart. 'Anne did not mean any thing. Anne did not mean to hurt the doll,' she said once and again. 'She should be reprimanded by my [mother] at any rate; I am not the one who should strike her.' Lucy lifted up her heart in prayer and thankfulness; thankfulness that she was restrained at all, and prayer for renewed strength. It was an hour before Lucy appeared in the parlor, and the sweet and subdued expression on that [illegible] upon her face showed that her efforts had not been in vain. It was a hard struggle, but she had conquered.

Lucy's example, and it is a real example, teaches every child that it is in her power to eradicate her faults. Lucy was in earnest about being a better girl, and from being petulant, impatient, and angry, she grew to be gentle, forbearing, and lovely.

Religious Department.

From the [illegible] Reflector.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

We love the prayer meeting. We love to steal away from all conflicting scenes, and distracting associations, of this busy world, and mingle our better thoughts and feelings with the fervent aspirations of humble and devoted Christians. We love the seclusion, the simplicity, the variety, the sociability of the prayer-meeting. But sometimes that is called a prayer-meeting which does not deserve the name. It wants all the characteristics of social devotion. Whoever resorts to it expecting a "refreshing season," will return sick with disappointment. Prayers are offered—but they are cold as ice and tedious as winter. A hymn is sung—but is from five to seven stanzas long and is drawled out like the [illegible] of a [illegible]— An exhortation is made—but not having any warmth itself, it has no power to communicate warmth to those who hear it. A few are ready to [illegible], and those who do [illegible] impelled to exertion by the necessity of the case, and not by a "hidden fire" within. Every feeling seems attuned to the words (which most likely are sung)

[illegible]

There is no promptitude, no sympathy, no fervor, no faith. This is not the prayer-meeting which won us to the love of social devotion. It never won any body to the love or practice of any thing good. Meetings conducted with such a spirit, and in such a manner, are a dishonor to Christianity, and an offense to God.

The prayer-meeting that attracts and blesses—that answers the end for which seasons of social worship were designed—in the first place, commences at the hour appointed. Few of those who attend it enter after that hour. In the second place, the prayers are all short—never exceeding five or eight minutes. In the third place, they are simple and fervent. The petitioners speak like children, pleading with an affectionate father, and though their devotions are short, they seem to have imbibed the spirit which says, "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me." Each one has a particular and definite errand. Instead of praying for every thing they can think of, and for many things over and over again, one prays especially for the young, another for the church, another for the congregation, another for unconverted relatives, and another for a blessing on the preached word. These prayers are interspersed with brief and well-timed remarks—not a long and dry dissertation on some doctrinal point, but "a word of exhortation," short, pithy and pointed. The brethren who speak could occupy an hour, for their hearts are full, and "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth" is readily supplied; but they know better than thus to spoil the variety and harmony of the interview. All they utter is the single thought with which they are at the time most deeply impressed—the rich promise on which they have fed during the day—or the solemn truth, whose importance ought now most deeply to be felt—or a fact, the communication of which will produce joy, or stimulate to exertion. There is singing three or four times during the meeting; but only two or three stanzas are sung at once, and these are familiar and appropriate. The meeting is lively. No time is lost in waiting. It is various. Many are permitted to take part in its exercises. The most fastidious will not complain of it; for if some weak or illiterate brethren are heard, they are so short, that before any one has had time to get "nervous," they are through, and another is at prayer. Finally, the meeting itself is short—an hour and a quarter, at the longest. And so pleasantly has the time elapsed, that all are both surprised and sorry to hear the announcement, "it is time to close."

Such prayer-meetings will make a church like a well-watered garden. They form a central magnet of attraction, whose power is felt by every individual member. They suppress all jealousies and enmities among the brethren,

"And bind in gentlest bond each heart,
All blessing, and all blest."

In such a prayer-meeting the Savior loves to be. And never will any one [illegible] the exclamation there, "behold wh[illegible] riness it is;" but each brother and [illegible] profited and pleased, will, on returning, able to say—

> "How sweet and solemn is the place
> With Christ within the doors."

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, February 23, 1842.

Close of the Volume.

This week we send out the last num[illegible] of volume 2, and with it our unfe[illegible] gratitude to our subscribers for their [illegible]gence, and the promptness with whi[illegible] have come to the support of the R[illegible] Many of you know that we becam[illegible] sole conductor from necessity, and not [illegible] choice, and that we have conducted it under many discouragements, and we should not so much wonder if all had not been satisfied. For ourself, we have no complaint to make, but would take this occasion to express the pleasure we have felt in the co-operation of our friends in different ways. Those who have contributed to our columns may know that we have n[illegible] been insensible to the favor done us, while, at the same time, they have the satisfaction of thinking that they may hav[illegible] of service to our readers. Our c[illegible]umns will still be open for such as are a[illegible]e, and desirous to instruct or edify.

Our Patrons have our grateful ackn[illegible]edgments for the assistance they have rendered us in subscribing so freely, and paying so readily. And while we solicit their patronage for the future, we would simply say that we intend to make the paper so worthy of patronage, that for several times its price they would not do without it. From our correspondents and our exchanges, we hope to serve up some things weel[illegible], as an intellectual treat, or as a feast t[illegible] the pious soul. If we can not please [illegible]ll, we hope to displease but few.

Our agents have our thanks for the assistance rendered in obtaining s[illegible] and in collecting and remitting money. We have not asked their services as a gratuity. We hold ourselves in readiness with those with whom we have not arranged the matter, to make a reasonable compensation. We respectfully ask our agents to continue their agency, and do what they can to extend our patronage. Let all who are not subscribers have an invitation to become so.

Bi[illegible]

We have made out bills for what is due for the 1st and 2d Vols. of the Register, which we shall this week send out to most of those who are indebted. It is possible that in doing this, we have made some mistakes. If any should receive bills who are not indebted to the amount of the bill sent, or at all, we would, with pleasure, make the correction. We trust none will be offended by this course, as it is necessary for us at the close of the volume to have our accounts arranged as far as possible. W[illegible] find on examining our books tha[illegible] near $2,000 due [illegible]ns. Those who wis[illegible] make remittances can send by our agents, or by post masters, who are authorized to remit money from subscribers post free.

Volume Third.

We have sent o[illegible] our Prospectus for Vol. 3rd to our agents, and to some who have not acted for us before. If we have sent them to any that can not act for us, we would request them to hand it to some one that will make thorough work. It is important that we have returns soon as [illegible]venient. And recollec[illegible] that we as[illegible]ing as a gratuity; we a[illegible] willing [illegible] a fair compensation to th[illegible]se who as[illegible]

The Terms are [illegible] advance, or [illegible] months. There will be no addition[illegible] charge for a longer credit. We suppose as the sum is so small, that but few, if any, will need a longer credit.

The Suggestion.

One brother has informed us that he has commenced carrying into effect, in his own society, the suggestion of last week for raising money for our benevolent operations. Have others commenced? If there is a better way, let it be tried. At any rate, as christians, and stewards, of [illegible]hat God has entrusted to us, let us do wha[illegible] we can for the support of our Missiona[illegible]es, and the promotion of every thing th[illegible] has the go[illegible] of souls and the glory of God for its o[illegible]ject.

Temperance.

The cause of Total Abs[illegible] from all intoxicating liquors, is ga[illegible]ing rap[illegible] here and elsewhere. In this [illegible]ommu[illegible] several drunkards have taken [illegible] pledge, and bid fair to take their station in respectable society as useful members. The grand secret of the reform lies [illegible] taking the drunkard by the hand, and ass[illegible]sting him to gain command of himself. The drunkard is to be pitied, not despised. He is to [illegible] unfo[illegible] [illegible] to lay [illegible] his cups, [illegible] onward in his downward [illegible] or bitter reproach [illegible] keep the ball rolling [illegible] ar[illegible] [illegible]y drunkards to be s[illegible] M[illegible] 100,000 have al[illegible]y been sav[illegible] the [illegible]

Nature of the Moral Law.

The Decalogue, or what is common[illegible] [illegible] commandments, was [illegible] [illegible] on stone, and [illegible] to m[illegible] [illegible] conduct. This law [illegible]ply to all m[illegible] [illegible] is simply a [illegible] [illegible] and the cons[illegible] [illegible]on. Man sus[illegible] [illegible] and another to his [illegible] the moral law points out [illegible] duties of that rel[illegible] How s[illegible] application of the [illegible] M[illegible] the [illegible] of God [illegible] being [illegible] all its endearments. He[illegible] tible [illegible] conclusion [illegible] "T[illegible] have no other Gods [illegible] Th[illegible] nature teaches this [illegible] will be g[illegible]d. The same is equ[illegible] the 2, 3 & 4. Every man fr[illegible] tions of his own [illegible] would con[illegible] [illegible]clusion con[illegible] [illegible]ands, wh[illegible] of th[illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] holy. If [illegible] 1st com[illegible] [illegible] taught to worship God, some time m[illegible] be d[illegible]voted to that service, but whether [illegible] should be [illegible] seventh or one [illegible] or any [illegible] was imposed [illegible] men to [illegible] 7th day [illegible] The[illegible] exception [illegible] 4th comm[illegible] as either of the others, [illegible] [illegible]ned the time, it would [illegible] moral act to violate th[illegible] as [illegible] first. Thus the first [illegible] Decalogue are founded on [illegible] man sustains to God. And so, as men sus[illegible] relation to God the[illegible] have d[illegible] and must ever [illegible] can n[illegible] on these [illegible] of the [illegible]

The [illegible] six [illegible] relations [illegible] exist among men [illegible] these m[illegible] [illegible] the 5th [illegible] instance [illegible] should [illegible] Wh[illegible] nature. Children [illegible] pendent [illegible] parents that [illegible] aid they [illegible] perish, and n[illegible] [illegible] dependent [illegible] The [illegible] existing [illegible] may be [illegible] to [illegible] They [illegible] p[illegible] that are inseparable from [illegible] is[illegible] Thus we have the conclu[illegible] s[illegible] law is the law of nature [illegible] f[illegible] the fitness [illegible] That [illegible] no more [illegible] nature's [illegible] law.

Who [illegible] that to violate the [illegible] four precepts of the Decalogue, is [illegible] against man's nature [illegible] tendencies [illegible] expose him to the [illegible] sake of He[illegible] [illegible] him [illegible] be an [illegible] is that the whole law [illegible] around man's interest [illegible] protection to his nature [illegible] law is [illegible] God [illegible] the go[illegible] no more [illegible] quirements of the law. [illegible] essence of the one are the [illegible] of the other. He [illegible] necessity [illegible] they are [illegible] in their nature and [illegible] gospel requires men to [illegible] God w[illegible] the l[illegible] The law re[illegible] no less [illegible] man to love his n[illegible] [illegible] requires the [illegible] A[illegible] Pure religion and u[illegible] before [illegible] and the F[illegible] is this, [illegible] fatherless [illegible] their affl[illegible] [illegible] ho[illegible] The [illegible] be that [illegible] moral law [illegible] that it is bind[illegible] ing in its a[illegible] all men so [illegible] them as [illegible] the relation [illegible] exist and ever [illegible] ever will [illegible] God and [illegible] between m[illegible]

A[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] bre[illegible] have co[illegible] Register for those w[illegible] for it themselves. W[illegible] ment so that others may do likewise if they have [illegible] that would be glad to rece[illegible] the Register.

W[illegible]at Intemperance Costs.

The [illegible]wing account we [illegible] Mr. Barker for publication [illegible] sured by Mr. B. and th[illegible]

Miss Sarah E. Carter, of Eaton Village, Madison county, aged 30 years, put an end to her life a few days since by throwing herself into a well. The jury attribute the act to temporary derangement.

William L. M'Kenzie has opened a law office in Rochester. He says—"Believing that my further interference in Canadian politics would be unavailing, and have more than fulfilled my solemn pledge to the gentleman of Lower Canada, where the revolt of 1837--8 began, and been [illegible] very severely, both in purse an[illegible] the action of the allied governm[illegible] devote myself to the study [illegible] so far as the exclusi[illegible] the bar of New Yo[illegible] to a[illegible] vocate the cause of t[illegible] the [illegible] jured."

On Monday evening, [illegible] 7 and [illegible] clock, Capt. Oliver Will[illegible] of the 6th [illegible] trict watch New York [illegible] at the hea[illegible] thirty-nine of his watch[illegible] walked bodily into the Washington T[illegible] Hall, corner of White and C[illegible] streets, and the whole forty signed the [illegible] in a body.

The great marble bu[illegible] in Wall st[illegible] erected by the United Stat[illegible] Bank [illegible] owned by the Bank of the [illegible] being split in two by means of the erection of a centre wall, and is to be hereafter occupied by the Bank of the State, and the Bank of Commerce.

A newspaper is published in Rockville, Ind., one page of which advocates Whig doctrines, and another Democratic. The paper is called the "Olive Branch." It has two editors, one Whig and one democrat.

Nine new steamboats are being finished at the wharves and eighteen others are on the stocks at Pittsburg, Penn., all to be ready for the spring trade. They are mostly of light tonnage, varying from 35 to 630 tons, intending mainly for low water.

The Concord (N. H.) Patriot, in alluding to the late firm of Wells and Greene, the great American bankers, gives the following account of the surviving partner: "In 1814, John B. Greene left Concord, and went to England. In 1815, he formed the partnership with Mr. Wells, in France, of the banking house at Paris and the commercial house at Havre. About the year 1819, he married the daughter of Mr. Beasley, Consul at that time, at Havre, from the U. States. By most untiring exertions and enterprise, Mr. Greene has amassed a large fortune.—He is the son of the late Hon. Peter Greene, of this town."

On Wednesday, 200 insolvents are said to have passed the Philadelphia insolvent court, and by their discharge, it is estimated that on an average each cancelled debts to the amount of $1000, making an aggregate of $200,000.

A suit is now pending in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts against the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Company, to recover a compensation for an injury sustained by a passenger on the collision of the cars on the rail road in June, 1841. Damages are laid at $15,000.

Mr. Hart, the Government Naval Ar[illegible] tect at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been ordered to Lake Erie, for the purpose of constructing a War Steamer. The [illegible] work is to be done at Pittsburgh.

A negro in New Orleans, who was advertised as a runaway slave, was taken up on the 26th ult. by one of the commissi[illegible] on the levee, while the constable was recording his name and offence, the black drew a knife and severed his own throat.

Side by side, in the New York papers, appears the list of managers of the Boz ball (tickets 5 dollars) and the list of applicants in bankruptcy, and several names appear in both.

N. Y. YEARLY BILL OF MORTALITY.—According to the annual report of the N. York City Inspector, there were last year 8531 deaths—white males, 9749; black, 513. The total exceeds the number of deaths the preceding year 520. The deaths by consumption were 1470, an increase of 174 over 1840. 135 were carried off by apoplexy; 123 by congestion of the brain; 385 by dropsy of the brain; 130 by diarrhœa; 154 by dropsy; 202 by erysipelas; 266 by scarlet fever; 144 by typhus fever; 605 by inflamation of the lungs; 113 by typhus fever; 605 by inflamation of the lungs; 113 by measels; 140 by old age; 209 by small pox; 55 by accident; 43 burned and scalded; 105 by drowning; 5 killed; 1 hanged; 10 by poison; 34 by suicide; 49 by suffocation; 4 by drinking cold water; and 12 by exposure.

Common Schools in New York.—The report of the acting Superintendent (S. S. Randall,) of Common Schools in this State, was made to the Legislature on the 6th of January. There are in the State, eight hundred and twenty eight towns, and nine cities comprising sixty wards. The whole number of school districts and parts of districts in the state, is 10,886; of which 10,588 had reported on the 1st of January. The increase of districts during the year was 117. No reports have been received from 239 districts.

The average period during which the schools were kept, was eight months.

The number of children instructed in the reported districts was 603,588, over the preceding year. The number of children residing in these districts, exclusive of N. Y. City, who were not instructed in the district schools, is 21,149.

The number of volumes in the several district libraries, on the 1st of January, 1841, was 630,125. During the year 98,903 dollars have been expended in the purchase of libraries.

The productive capital of the School Fund amounted, on the 29 of September last, to 2,036,625 dollars and 68 cents, being an increase of 2,817 dollars. The unproductive capital consists of [illegible] land, which is valued at [illegible]

The reven[illegible] last fiscal [illegible] an appro[illegible] come of the United States [illegible] 165,000 dollars; the bala[illegible] September 1840, was 114,104 [illegible] cents; total, 375,17[illegible] dollars [illegible]

The amount paid out of the [illegible] ring the same period was [illegible] cents, leaving a balance of [illegible] cents. The whole amount [illegible] ring the same time was [illegible] all of which has been exp[illegible] dollars 78 cents.

The total expenditure for the y[illegible] estimated by the superintend[illegible] dollars 60 cents.

There are twenty-three A[illegible] State, with which is conne[illegible] for the [illegible] of s[illegible]

Out[illegible]—W[illegible] formed [illegible] hood. [illegible] outrageous assault was [illegible] William M[illegible] Jefferson [illegible] Va. He [illegible] ded in Richmond [illegible] rage, he was met wh[illegible] visit an uncle, a[illegible] Charleston, by a[illegible] Crane, who stated [illegible] wished to have some co[illegible] M[illegible] that he'd [illegible] desire [illegible] have no inte[illegible] Crane drew a pistol, fir[illegible] down, a[illegible] passing through his body [illegible] young [illegible] steps [illegible]

It is said the[illegible] and when on his [illegible] a band of despe[illegible] to flight and s[illegible] It is hoped however [illegible] vertake him as well as the [illegible] instruments of his release.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Steam Battery or [illegible] for the defence of New York.—A [illegible] battery or vessel of this description [illegible] proposed to the U. S. Government by Mr. Robert L. Stevens. She is to be rendered shot and shell proof, by a series of wrought iron boiler plates, riveted togeth[illegible] placed upon each other, [illegible] 4 1-2 inches in thickness [illegible] proved sufficient [illegible] resist effectually the f[illegible] batteringcharges [illegible] distance of a yard. Her speed is to be great[illegible] than that of any vessel of war now [illegible] engine and propelling appar[illegible] that the latter, [illegible] whole engine [illegible] the enemy's [illegible] the port holes [illegible] able screens—[illegible] tons. She is to be [illegible] a peculiar [illegible] Stevens, hereto[illegible] secured from [illegible]

[illegible] a proper [illegible] for use—in actual se[illegible] not more than 150 [illegible] rigging and using anthra[illegible] in which fuel she could not be [illegible] visible by smoke or sparks, and wo[illegible] therefore attract the notice of an ene[illegible] vessel less, either by night or day, than any other vessel.—*Charleston Courier.*

Startling as well as Strange.—Virginia is divided by the Blue Ridge into [illegible] distinct sections, one occupied by planters with slaves, and the other mostly by an inte[illegible] of white population. A Washington correspondent says among the wonders of the d[illegible] Washington is the novel and [illegible] phenomenon presented in the n[illegible] petition from *Virginia* for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia! It is signed by ninety-three men in Lewi[illegible] county, w[illegible] is the most Northern part [illegible] the State—a free [illegible] district, wh[illegible] up lately with the [illegible] Northern [illegible] who have been emigrating thither from Pennsylvania.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Remains of the Steamer President.—[illegible] learn from Capt. Jepson, of the schr [illegible] kina, from the Cape de Verd Islands, that the stern boat of the ill-fated steamer President and also seve[illegible] water-casks, bearing her name, had [illegible] picked up and carried into St. Nichol[illegible] one of the [illegible] Capt. Jepson did not himself see [illegible] esting relics, (as he sailed from [illegible] and, Bonavista,) but was assu[illegible] by a respectable English gentlem[illegible] who had seen them. The latitude and longitude where they were picked up, we are unable to state. The boat, as well as the water casks, had the name President upon [illegible] This is the first trace which has been discovered of the wreck of that [illegible] ble steamer.

The Cape de Verds are situated about N. lat. 16 and W. lon. 2[illegible] If the casks and boat were picked up any where in that vicinity, they must have drifted a great distance from the place where the steamer foundered; which indeed was to be expected.—It is generally supposed that she went down during the gale which occurred on the second or third day after her departure from this port.

In connection with the above, we publish the following, from the log-book of the brig Poultney, Capt. Moult, of Baltimore, which arrived here a few days since from Smyrna: "July 21, 11 A. M. lat. 40 21 N. long. 39 16 W. from New York for Smyrna

[illegible] De Ruyter [illegible] Society will be held at [illegible] Church [illegible] day evening [illegible]

A general [illegible] our citizens is earnestly [illegible]

E. A. [illegible] Pres.

A. V. BENTLEY, Sec'y.

PROSPECTUS

OF

VOLUME III.

The 3rd Volume of the Seventh-day Baptist Register will be published [illegible] De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y. [illegible] imperial sheet, at $2 [illegible] payable in advance [illegible]

It will continue [illegible] Seventh-Day B[illegible] contend for [illegible] by them. It will [illegible] whole range [illegible] ties, and [illegible] of the d[illegible] all [illegible] those [illegible] us, we [illegible] evangelical paper [illegible] of a particular [illegible] of C[illegible] was o[illegible] umns w[illegible] open for [illegible] the doctrines advocate[illegible] bors we hope to be g[illegible] spirit of the Gospel, and if we [illegible] successful in promoting practical [illegible] induce men to love God, our highest wishes will be [illegible]

We are grateful for the approbation an[illegible] support of our read[illegible] to rece[illegible] their continued sup[illegible] will aid us in procuring [illegible] and making remittances, shall be [illegible] ded.

A portion of our columns will be devoted to Liter[illegible] Science, Agriculture, and General [illegible]

THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

DEVOTED TO FRE[illegible] SION, AND TO THE

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KN[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS LIT[illegible]

GENERAL IN[illegible]

This publication [illegible] public for nearly [illegible] to well under [illegible] notice. [illegible]

LETTERS

Ready Pay.

GEO. W. [illegible] TTON.
WM. H. [illegible] NBY

J. M. LETTS.

W[illegible] for the patronage he has [illegible] his numerous friends and cus[illegible] to them that he has taken [illegible] Shop recently occupied by Dr [illegible] as a Druggist Store, together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call—He will as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841.

POETRY.

The Song of the Redeemed.

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

We come ! we come, that have been held
In burning chains so long ;
We're up ! and on we come, a host
Full fifty thousand strong.
The chains we've snapped that held us round
The wine vat and the still ;
Snapped by a blow—nay by a word,
That mighty word, *I will !*

We come from Belial's palaces,
The tippling shops and bar ;
And as we march, those gates of hell
Feel their foundations jar.
The very ground, that oft has held
All night our throbbing head,
Knows that we're up—no more to fall,
And trembles at our tread.

From dirty den, from gutter foul,
From watch-house and from prison,
Where they, who gave the poisonous glass,
Had thrown us, have we risen ;
From garret high have hurried down,
From cellar stived and damp
Come up ; till alley, lane and street
Echo our earthquake tramp.

And on—and on—a swelling host
Of temperance men we come,
Contemning and defying all
The powers and priests of rum ;
A host redeemed, who've drawn the sword,
And sharpened up its edge,
And hewn our way through hostile ranks
To the teetotal pledge.

To God be thanks, who pours us out
Cold water from his hills,
In chrystal springs and babbling brooks,
In lakes and sparkling rills.
From these to quench our thirst we come
With freemen's shout and song,
A host already numbering more
Than fifty thousand strong.

Miscellaneous Department.

For the Register.

A Tale of 1841.

To the inhabitants of the village of E., the year 1841 was a year of great interest. It was distinguished by an unusual number of those impressive events by which a merciful God seeks to arrest the attention and affect the hearts of his thoughtless creatures. At the commencement of the year, there was nothing unusual in the state of things. It was a time of general health, business was prosperous, and we were enjoying the customary pleasures and festivities of the season. These pleasures and festivities were moderately enjoyed. The writer is not aware that they led to any open immorality, or any excessive rudeness. There was nothing to pain the heart of the Christian, but the general inattention to spiritual things. There were a few who wept in secret, and mourned together over this dangerous apathy, and God too was preparing to startle the slumbering community in a manner which none could have anticipated.

On the first day of the year, E. W., a young lady of the place, began to be unwell ; but her symptoms indicated nothing more than a severe cold. She grew rapidly worse, however, and in a few days the startling fact was announced by the unanimous voice of a council of physicians, that her disease was the small pox. Her disease was so far advanced before its nature was ascertained, that many had been exposed to the contagion. Several members of the village high school boarded in the same family ; they and others had watched with her, and most of the young ladies of the school had been by her bed-side. The whole community were of course greatly alarmed ; many had been directly exposed to the contagion, and almost none could feel sure that they had not been exposed in some degree. The schools were closed, the din of business was hushed in the streets, and the traveller turned aside, shunning to pass through the infected village. The disease made rapid work with its first victim, and in less than five days from the time when the nature of the disease was ascertaind, she was dead. Early upon the morning of the thirteenth day of the year, it was "whispered with white lips" through the village, "E. W. *is dead.*" The news struck every heart with new terror, and all seemed to shrink from it, as if the very intelligence were charged with infection. A plain coffin was soon prepared, and four men who had previously had the disease, bore the lifeless remains of E. to the abode of the dead. It was a mild winter morning ; not a breeze was stirring, and all was so still and calm that it made us feel as though the pestilence might steal upon us more stealthily than if the loud winds were blowing ; and, as we looked from our windows to see the body of our youthful friend borne thus unattended to its "last rest," we almost feared to breathe, lest we should inhale the poison[illegible] of the pestilence. To her friends it was a painful sight to see her body borne *thus* to the grave, and not be permitted to follow to testify their respect, and drop [illegible] tear of affection upon her coffin as it was lowered into its dark resting-place. But to E. it was a matter of no importance— She would have slept no more sweetly, "laid in her darksome grave ;" it would have done her departed spirit no good, if the most pompous procession had followed her bier, and watered her grave with their tears.

The time had not yet come when the symptoms of the disease should be manifested in those who had received the contagion. The few succeeding days were days of painful suspense. The mother watched with the most intense anxiety every change in the complexion of her child ; the father often lifted the curls from the brow of his daughter to see if he could detect any signs of the ominous eruption ; and from many a heart went up the fervent prayer that the sword of the destroying [illegible] might be sheathed ere it fo[illegible] victim. In a few days another young lady began to feel the symptoms of the disease, and the dreadful *spots* began to appear, and soon another and another felt the fearful malady upon them, and many more were waiting with a painful solicitude, expecting to see the *plague spots* breaking out upon themselves or upon some beloved friend. By the blessing of God, however, upon the faithful and untiring efforts of the physicians to extend to all the benefits of vaccination, the contagion was prevented from spreading further than to those who had been directly exposed in the sick-room of the first victim ; and in many [illegible] the disease was entirely prevented, or its violence greatly mitigated by the more rapid operation of the vaccine disease.

At length, the alarm subsided. Business began to resume its wonted activity, schools reassembled, and the deserted sanctuaries were again opened for the worship of God. It was in the dwelling of one of the clergymen that E. W. had been living and had died ; and he with his family had for weeks been shut away, like lepers from the camp of the Hebrews. To him it was an interesting day, when his scattered flock first dared to meet him in their accustomed place of worship. To the teacher and pupils of the high school too, their first meeting was one of solemn interest. After a dispersion of three weeks, they were again assembled. They came timidly together, like a brood which some bird of prey had scattered. Many were yet absent, detained by fear, and some were still struggling in the embrace of the pestilence, which had selected most of its victims from that little flock. But all the sick seemed recovering, and the hope was indulged that they would soon return— Through the mercy of God, all save the first were restored ; and when they resumed their accustomed places in our social circles, the marks of the disease still lingering upon their countenances, we welcomed them as alive from the dead. Thus loudly in the beginning of the year, did the voice of God's providence thunder in our ears, "*Prepare to meet your God ;*" and scarcely had the voice begun to die away, when it was lifted again in accents hardly less emphatic. Among the physicians to whom, under God, we were so much indebted for the limited spread of the pestilence, there was one, who by many years of faithful service had made himself peculiarly dear to community, and whose skill secured the confidence of his numerous patients, and the reverence of his professional brethren. But disease was commissioned to prostrate him to whom the community had been wont to look to protect them from disease, and show them how powerless was medical skill to resist the commissioned messengers of God. A violent inflamation seized upon his lungs, and reduced him so low that his numerous medical attendants concurred in the opinion that their united skill could not save him from a speedy death. Many fervent prayers ascended for the continuance of his useful life. His life did continue beyond the expectation of all. He survived in great feebleness through the summer, and in autumn fearing to encounter the rigors of our northern winters, he embarked for St. Croix, hoping to return the next summer with comfortable health.— Since this narrative was commenced, intelligence has been received that he was suffering under an attack of pleurisy. We still hope and pray for his recovery ; but the fearful conviction forces itself upon us, that even now the warm sunshine of St. Croix may be causing the turf to grow green upon his grave. If so, the church has lost a beloved brother, the community an honored citizen.

Not long after the commencement of the sickness of the last mentioned individual, Mrs. F., the wife of a venerable deacon of the Baptist church, started in comfortable health upon a journey of only a few days. She was arrested by disease in the midst of her journey and before her family could reach her she was dead. Ver[illegible] In the *midst* of life we are in deat[illegible]

Other deaths occurred during the year, all of which were calculated to enforce upon us the exh[illegible] "Be ye also ready." The aged man and the youth, the matron and the infant were taken. But we pass by these, to notice two deaths wh[illegible] distinguished for their suddenn[illegible]

In the spring, a blessed rev[illegible] was enjoyed in which more [illegible] dred were hopefully conve[illegible] and with the two churches [illegible]

Of the con[illegible] the revival, was among th[illegible] who indulged a [illegible] in Christ, [illegible] united with the church [illegible] many others on the first Sabbath in [illegible] but he did no[illegible] survive till another co[illegible] ion season. He enlisted heartily [illegible] service of Chr[illegible] He was parti[illegible] engaged in the S[illegible] th school, and [illegible] last Sabbath [illegible] h he was al[illegible] present, the tears [illegible] e seen to flo[illegible] s cheeks as he [illegible] ht of his r[illegible] bility as a Sabbat[illegible] than two weeks he [illegible] the grave his spirit, we [illegible] h[illegible] Less than a year before [illegible] no had stood at the ma[illegible] altar, now his heart-stricken [illegible] nging [illegible] soon her bridal robes for [illegible] garments of widowhood, became a [illegible] monument of the instability of earthly hopes. But she and we are consoled by the thought that her husband "laid up his treasure in heaven."

Another, who united with th[illegible] May, was [illegible] C., and among [illegible] of E., probably no one co[illegible] fected with fairer pros[illegible] long and [illegible]

[illegible] useful life than [illegible] He was in all the vigor of early manhood. His erect and noble form, his dignified and manly bearing, his lofty [illegible]

[illegible] laid low in de[illegible] emn day when we assembled [illegible] tuary to attend his funeral. The [illegible] was thronged ; and there, under the sable pall, lay the lifeless body of C. Those graceful limbs, which so lately [illegible] so firm a step along the streets, [illegible] stiff and powerless ; that nobl[illegible] prostrate ; that broad manly bos[illegible] no more with the pulsations [illegible] heart was cold ; that countenan[illegible] illumined the social circle was p[illegible] the spirit which had dignified tha[illegible] given that countenance its loveliness and fled. We wept, as the choir of which he had been a member, poured on our ears the plaintive notes of music which he had loved to sing. We wept as we looked for the last time on his cold [illegible] we smiled through our tears as [illegible] on his glorified spirit. We followed the body of C. to the [illegible] on that tomb friendship strewed its [illegible] flowers, parental and fraternal affection unsealed their sacred fountains and poured forth their gushing tribute, and woman's earliest love deposited its purest offering. We turned away from the grave of C. [illegible] hearts bleeding with the rupture of [illegible] ous ties which had bound them to our beloved friend, and our thoughts dwelling upon the series of solemn events which had filled the year. N.

THE FLY AND POISONED TEA.

It is delightful to think that a God of infinite wisdom [illegible] the world [illegible] all events. [illegible] to see God's hand in all things, [illegible] we shall feel as well as say [illegible] for the best." They are the [illegible] who regard not the works of the [illegible] nor the operation of his hands.

Look [illegible] flies around [illegible] summ[illegible] How co[illegible] ber! [illegible] their [illegible] are he[illegible] on the [illegible] room [illegible] perhaps [illegible] open w[illegible] and disapp[illegible] amaz[illegible] greatness [illegible] who w[illegible] over the[illegible] ting manner in which [illegible] sults from seeming trifles [illegible] story I am going to tell you [illegible] the Poisoned Tea. A certain [illegible] had [illegible] excellent wife, was so wick[illegible] kill [illegible] ried [illegible] her in [illegible] had [illegible] fulfil[illegible] God [illegible] pair. [illegible] ge ev[illegible] towards her. He [illegible] not be [illegible] w[illegible] thing she [illegible] and at [illegible] [illegible] s mind to put poison [illegible] [illegible] son may be led to the [illegible] [illegible] yields to Satan's temptations a[illegible] c[illegible] es feelings of hatred.

After she had poured out the tea [illegible] night, he contrived to put some poison [illegible] her cup while she was attending to some [illegible] thing [illegible] W[illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] The w[illegible] cup. She too[illegible] her cup—the pois[illegible] up, in [illegible] The man returned at [illegible] thout mistrusting the change, but [illegible] the effects of the poison [illegible]

"Did you change the cups [illegible] said [illegible] larm.

[illegible] she re[illegible]

[illegible] that G[illegible] pu[illegible] soon after [illegible]

[illegible] wise evil, even in [illegible] to punish you for [illegible]

Boston Recorder.

[illegible]UM TREMENS.

[illegible] SKETCH.

[illegible] tremens is one of th[illegible] sequences of intemp[illegible] wretched victim of u[illegible] ap[illegible] dulged to a certain [illegible] in his stimulant, his [illegible] brain [illegible] altitude [illegible] es, far [illegible] zed the [illegible] ne with s[illegible] is indescrib[illegible] rful. De[illegible] in all its Protean variet[illegible] er affe[illegible] me with such sensation[illegible] ve ex[illegible] enced when standing by [illegible] wretched ebriate, suffering with this terrible d[illegible] One case to wh[illegible] my mind [illegible] ched with ci[illegible] ances of [illegible] ire La[illegible] of exten[illegible] mber of the [illegible]

[illegible] To say [illegible] more than [illegible] praise or co[illegible]

To keep [illegible] ries, and w[illegible]

Not to [illegible] sleepy be[illegible]

To ma[illegible] and after [illegible]

[illegible] nce is [illegible]

To say a man is [illegible] subscribes to a[illegible]

To arrive [illegible] prised at a[illegible] fellow [illegible]

The s[illegible] of th[illegible] [illegible] the Archimedean lev[illegible] itical damagogues, to [illegible] well organized government [illegible] son and legit[illegible] breeze [illegible] form.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

[illegible] 2, 1842.

WORMS ! WORMS !

[illegible] ause a low [illegible]

[illegible] Ope[illegible]

[illegible] hoof-[illegible] the desk, galled [illegible] overreach, or [illegible] For which [illegible] cent for this [illegible]

WISKONSAN

[illegible] Goodrich, P. M.

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[illegible] involving facts and attend[illegible] paper, must be accompanied [illegible]

No subs[illegible] received for a less term than [illegible] months.

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